The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 1. SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

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TLER OUT OF IT.

o Be Appointed to d Col. Morrison.

S NOW VACANT.

Lamberson Is Thought to Have the Call.

ON'S HOPES ARE SMALL.

Corean Ports Thrown Open to Settlement.

EN SURE OF WINNING.

BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.

Is No a te.

…unced at the White House late … no positive decision had been arrived at in regard to filling the vacancy on the Interstate Commerce commission caused by the retirement of Colonel …n. As Colonel Morrison's term …t it was supposed the President … ready to announce his successor … the official statement given to … correspondent that the matter …beyance seems to indicate that … protests against the appointment …iver Paxson have at last had …udge Paxson's appointment was … upon a week ago. Since that … and telegrams from all over …ave reached the White House … been uniformly in opposition …

…n Quis urged have been threefold. …s guare, the laboring men have opposed … account of his actions during … strike and as receiver of the … hostile to the unions. The …en impressed with the political … se objections against the …udge Paxson, although he …t the Interstate Commerce …ich has to do with the railroad …ations, has any particular … the labor unions or their …

…gressmen have appealed … President not to appoint …ecause of geographical considerations …ey have pointed out that his …uld give the East all three of … commissioners, and would … West to be represented by a … would be in a hopeless minority. …ument has had considerable … the President. It has been …the third ground of opposition …lvanian, which is the manifest …ts appointment as a member of … to regulate railroads, when he … railroad manager. This is …rong grounds of opposition urged …r Cullom, who frankly told the … that as the courts had perforated …tate commerce law by means of a … adverse decisions it was necessary …gthen the commission in every possible …y.

…linois Senator explained that he now …der consideration a series of amendments …o better the law, and he felt this was … time to weaken the influence of the …sion by appointing any man who …ly represented the railroad influ-

…w he had no feeling in the matter, … Cullom thereupon withdrew the … David T. Littler as a candidate for … He said that Mr. Littler had re… thi… some time ago, and had never …xious for the place at this time, … had been an active candidate …s ago. Thereupon the President …rough the form of intimating once …at Senator Cullom himself could … place, and the Senator again …y declined it.

…awrence, the Galesburg candidate, …aking any headway in spite of Littler's withdrawal. W. J. Calhoun may be …ed now that the Illinois Senators … candidate of their own. A more …an for the appointment in case Paxson …ropped, as seems nearly possible, if …table, is G. M. Lamberson of Lin…ln. As previously explained in THE …, he has tried several cases before …mission, and besides that is geographically acceptable.

…situation tonight appears to be that …esident is still desirous of appointing …ge Paxson, in response to a personal … of Frank Thomson, President of …nsylvania railroad, but if he should … that Paxson will have to be turned …s President Cleveland decided when …nsylvania Judge was a candidate …ime ago, Mr. Lamberson will have …de track.

… Lucy Page, a sister of Thomas B. … of Chicago, is visiting Secretary and …age, who will give a dinner in honor …r guest New Year's day.

Must Now Pay Money for Board.

"…mbers of the diplomatic corps," said …che of the Department of State, "will … effects of the …n of Cabinet … and receptions …more than any … class of people … National Capital. … a great many instances attachés of …ious legations rent rooms in some …the-way locality for not more than … month and depend on invitations to …ouses here for their meals. … of these young fellows start the day … dry biscuit in their lodgings, but …noon rolls around there is a good …on ready for them somewhere, and a …ours later dinner will be in order. … to the fact that the period of mourning … the death of the President's mother …t expire until Jan. 14, there is considerable curiosity manifested among the …ng ones as to the schemes which will …sorted to by the attachés of the diplomatic corps. …thout the slightest exaggeration, some …se people go without paying a board …r six months at a stretch, depending …ly and absolutely upon American hospitality for their subsistence."

Hinrichsen Thinks He Is Sure Winner.

…k Hinrichsen says he feels morally certain of winning in his campaign for the place of chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee. He claims to have received pledges from twenty-one out of the …ty-seven representatives on the com… Buck has not yet tackled the Sena… whom nine are members of the com…, but if his pledges hold good he al… a clear majority. Senator Faulk… …y he will not be a candidate for the place again, and Richardson of Tennessee, who was Buck's strongest competitor in the House, has come to the conclusion that a place at the head of the committee would do him more harm than good in his campaign for the Speakership. The statesman from Jacksonville, therefore, appears to have things all his own way, and the chances are that he will conduct the Democratic campaign of 1898.

New Ports Open to Settlement.

The State department has received the formal notice with regulations under which the Corean ports of Chenampo and Mokpo are now open to foreign settlements. An accompanying letter from Consul General Allen says: "Mokpo is in the southern part of the peninsula and has a very rich agricultural back country. It is expected to become a very important port of export, while it will be a most valuable distributing center for the richest part of Corea. Chenampo is at the head of navigation on the Tatong River, and will be the port of entry for the northern capital, Peng Yang. All that northern country is very rich in minerals and is the center of the gold mining industry now being exploited by an American syndicate. The opening of these ports has long been desired and will add much to the business of Corea. The Japanese government has already appointed Consuls to these ports, and it is understood the Russian government is about to do likewise. Already a Japanese bank has been opened at Mokpo, and it is understood that another will be opened at Chenampo shortly."

Among the college men who are home for the holidays are Vivian Burnett ("Little Lord Fauntleroy"), William F. Hitt, son of Representative and Mrs. R. R. Hitt; Hämilton Fish Benjamin and William K. Vanderbilt Jr. of New York, who are the guests of their classmate, Mr. Oden Horstman Frederick Alger, son of the Secretary of War; Jerome Bonaparte, and Horace Ffoulke.

Would Keep Liquor Out of the Library.

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union have organized a vigorous campaign against the sale of liquor in the official restaurant at the Congressional Library. They have taken strong grounds against the government going into the saloon business, and say while a restaurant may be more or less of a necessity to the library there is no justification for selling liquor, which is not usually considered an incentive toward literary investigation. The women propose to lay the matter before the President, as the Librarian is his appointee, although the library itself is under the direct control of Congress. The temperance women fear that the restaurant bar at the Library will prove an entering wedge, and if permitted to exist similar concerns will be established in all the departments. If they fail to secure consideration by their first efforts they will begin to send out appeals to affiliated organizations all over the country and endeavor to secure signatures to a monster petition against what they call the desecration of the National Library.

There is a feeling here that the withdrawal of Governor Lowndes may open the way for the election of Postmaster General Gary as Senator from Maryland, in case Judge McComas should not make it on the first ballot.

Germany's Tax on Bicycles.

Several of the Consuls in Germany have reported to the State department that the imperial government is seriously considering placing an almost prohibitory tax on American bicycles. A law will be passed, they say, unless the Finance Ministry earlier decides that bicycles will have to be graded as wagons, and taxed accordingly. Commercial Agent Moore at Weimar explains the situation briefly and neatly by saying:

"The agitation for such legislative action as may result in the exclusion of United States bicycles has assumed such proportions that the increased duty may be confidently looked for in accordance with the usual procedure when an American manufacturer or American product becomes a serious competitor in German markets. The elegance, superior workmanship and finish of American bicycles have made their preeminence so apparent in spite of their high cost they have found a ready market in Germany or elsewhere abroad."

Miss Edythe Skerrett, daughter of the late Rear Admiral, who recently joined the Empire Theater company in New York, has been compelled to give up the stage at present on account of the illness of her mother. Mrs. Skerrett is not critically ill, but is in bad health.

Organization Not to Be a Test of Strength.

"No significance need be attached to the composition of committees and the organization of the two branches of the Ohio Assembly," said a close friend of Mark Hanna, "for the reason that no pledges have been made by our side in reference to these pieces of patronage. No matter which faction may be in control of the Senate or the lower branch of the Legislature there are enough Republican members of the Legislature to elect Mr. Hanna, and they will proceed to do so. After the caucus tomorrow night should it appear that a slate inimical to Mr. Hanna has gone through there will be a great hue and cry raised, but it will amount to nothing in the end. Any Republican member of the Legislature who may vote contrary to the instructions of his constituents knows full well he will commit political hara kiri by so doing and will govern himself accordingly."

It was a curious coincidence that the three Illinois relics of the last administration, Controller Eckels, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Morrison, and Internal Revenue Commissioner Forman, should all retire from office with the dying year.

Sets a Good Example of Brotherly Love.

"Philadelphia deserves its title of City of Brotherly Love," said Deputy Controller of the Currency Coffin, "for the manner in which its business people acted toward Editor Singerly of the Record in his recent financial troubles. In consequence of the spirit manifested by his associates in the newspaper and other lines of business the banking concerns in which he was interested will eventually pay dollar for dollar not only to creditors but to the stockholders of both these financial institutions. They will go into voluntary liquidation and there will be no undue haste in pressing for the payment of obligations, since the assets are known to be of the gilt-edged variety."

Dawes Takes the Oath of Office.

Charles G. Dawes qualified today as the successor of Controller Eckels, but will not assume the reins until Monday. Inasm[illegible] as tomorrow will [illegible] holiday [illegible] deemed advisable [illegible] have Mr. Dawes t[illegible]y, so as to be prepared [illegible] the oath of office [illegible] for any emergen[illegible]hat might arise in the [illegible]

(Continu[illegible]rth page.)

WANT A SUBWAY TOO

Street Railway Magnates Are After the Underground.

IN THE "SEVENTY-FIVE."

Gossip of Gotham's New Exclusive Social Set.

OTHER NEWS OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 31.

Who Will Run the Underground?

In the appearance of the Metropolitan Street Railway company in the rôle of a prospective bidder for the rapid transit contract, confirmed today, there is revealed what is regarded as the most significant fact, not only in the history of the tunnel enterprise, but in the entire history of street railroads in New York since a board of aldermen granted the first franchises in 1850. It foreshadows events that imply either the massing of resources almost by the hundreds of millions or a tremendous duel between corporations with wealth enough to finance hostile armies of smaller European States.

The significance of this sudden coup dawned today on Wall street by degrees. As the details were canvassed, three or four great facts stood out. One of these was that the corporation which, of all others, is able to know whether an underground road can be built and will pay when built, had come out with an indorsement of the enterprise, and was willing to risk $15,000,000 on its favorable opinion.

No one conversant with recent devlopments would be surprised if when the bids are opened for the construction and operation of the underground road, one of them bore the signatures of Russell Sage and George Gould.

In confirmation of the attitude of the Metropolitan, W. C. Whitney, who is at Aiken, S. C., telegraphed to a local paper:

"It is true that experts of our company are investigating the plans of the Rapid Transit board. We shall not stand in the way of any responsible bidder, but are disposed to give the matter full consideration from a business standpoint. It is quite clear that the law contemplates security to the city for the successful operation of the road. That is all the bond is to be given for. The city builds the road with its own money, but not unless it is assured that the operation of the road shall result in payment of interest on cost. If the enterprise is or can be made profitable we are disposed to give the necessary bonds."

John D. Crimmins said: "The largest stockholders of the Metropolitan Street railway have taken hold of the proposed rapid transit plan. We are going to build the road. It means that rapid transit is assured. We shall bid for the contract.

"Our engineers will commence work tomorrow estimating the probable cost. We believe that we can operate the road profitably. We shall have no trouble in giving whatever bond they require. The men interested are able to carry through the matter without a hitch and are more than able to give the required security.

"This is not an action of the Metropolitan Street railway as a corporation. It is a plan of the largest stockholders as individuals."

Late this afternoon the plans and specifications for the construction of the underground rapid transit railroad were delivered by Engineer William B. Parsons to the engineers representing the principal capitalists of the Metropolitan Street railway, just as they have before been delivered to others. The engineers will at once go over all of the plans and prepare for the making of complete estimates.

President Wilson of the Board of Health, in his annual report to Mayor Strong, says: "The death rate for the year—13.52—is not only the lowest in the history of the city [illegible] the number of deaths itself is the lowest since 1886, eleven years ago, when the population was nearly 500,000 less than it is today. The marked decreases are in diphtheria, croup, measles, phthisis or consumption, bronchitis, and pneumonia."

Few Receive These Invitations.

Fashionable society's Seventy-five, more despotic than the Ten who ruled at Venice and, really, braver than the Three Hundred who fought at Thermopylæ, have received the following invitation engraved on cream laid paper, issued today:

"The pleasure of —— —— company is requested at a small cotillon on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan club.

"Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, R. S. V. P."

This invitation of the seventy-five reveals many things and conceals many others. It is what the historians call a human document. Superficially, it spells cotillon not in the French manner but with the addition of an "i," in accordance with the Century Dictionary, to convey to American ears the liquid sound which the double "l" has in the word in French.

Mrs. Sloane has dropped the middle initial of her husband's name, which is "T.," and Mrs. Paget the middle name of her husband, which is Hugh. Mrs. Pendleton does not use her husband's prænomen at all, for she is the only Pendleton—"the" Pendleton of the seventy-five.

The invitation confounds those who have said that the exclusion of all except seventy-five persons from fashionable society was an impossibility.

Twelve young women sign it; their husbands make their number twenty-four, and five guests allowed to each couple increase the list to eighty-four, but the extra nine privileges are not to be used. Seventy-five is the inflexible number of society's exclusive members, led by Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Henry Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are entertaining a large house party at their home, near Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

Hetty Green Living in a Hoboken Flat.

Mrs. Hetty Green has taken up her residence in Hoboken.

The richest woman in the world now lives in a flat on the third floor of the brick and brown stone apartment house at the southwest corner of Bloomfield and Thirteenth streets.

There she was found today, but denied that she had rented the flat. Her daughter, Sylvia, who is with her, was first seen.

Miss Green, when asked if her mother lived in the flat, replied in the affirmative. When Mrs. Green appeared she closed the door as she said:

"I know what you want, you wish to know if I rented the flat. I did not. It was rented by Miss Hickey."

Who Miss Hickey is the woman of millions did not say, for she abruptly ended the conversation by closing and locking the door.

Mrs. Green formerly lived in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

The American Protective tariff league, of which Cornelius N. Bliss, the Secretary of the Interior, has been the President, will give a dinner for Mr. Bliss in this city about Jan. 8. Arrangements have been made to have only American dishes and American wines.

New Year's Riot on the Exchange.

The annual pandemonium with which the Stock Exchange celebrates the advent of the New Year broke out this morning with more than usual violence immediately after business was begun. Brokers walked around the exchange in dozens, smashing hats, pulling coat tails, pushing, jostling, and fighting every other clique that got in the way.

Some of the dignified financiers played leap frog or danced jigs to the impromptu thrumming of the others.

At noon the rumpus reached a climax.

"Let's give Tileston a bath," shouted one of the crowd.

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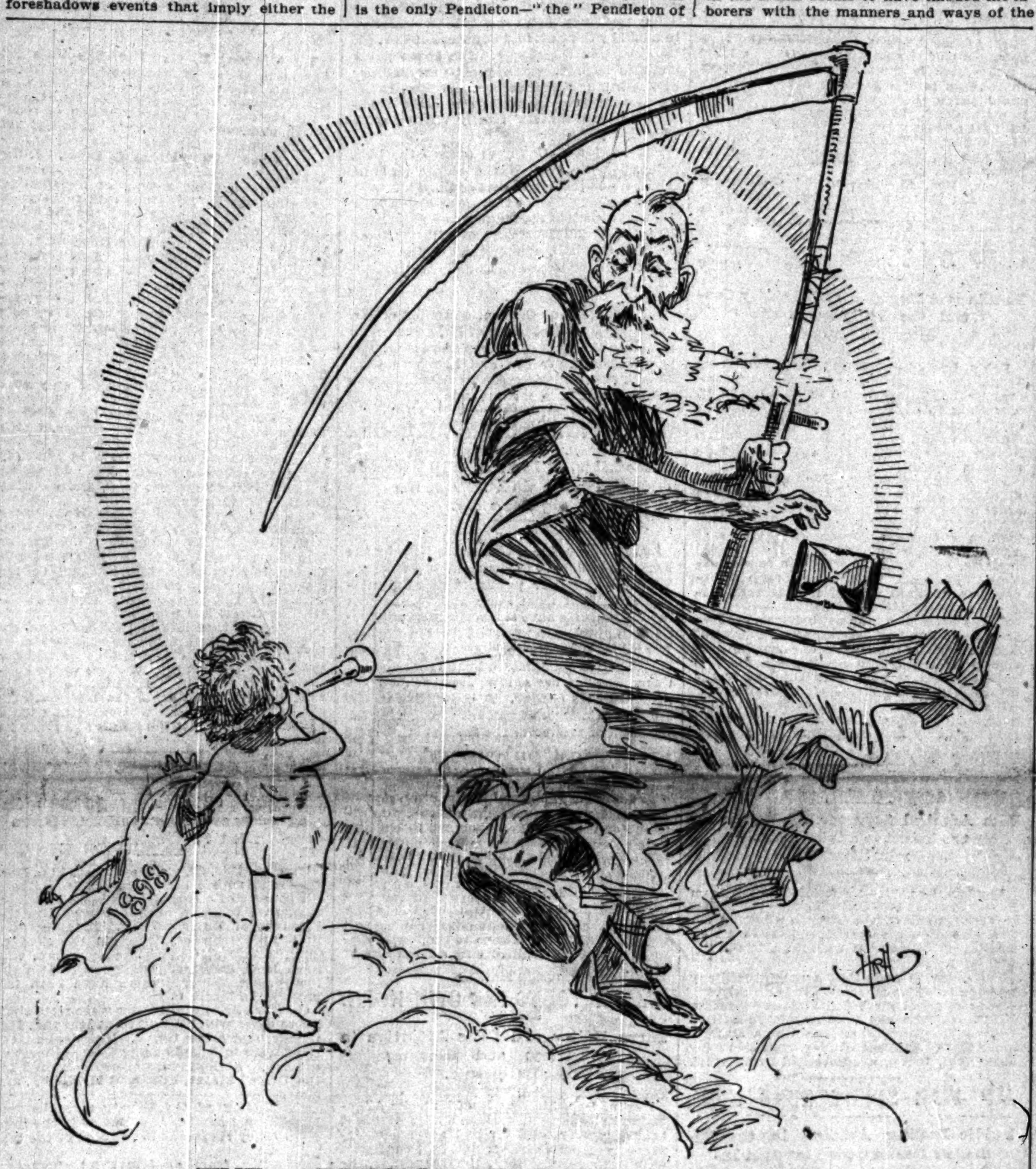

THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YEAR.

FROM SATAN TO SELF

Salvation Army and Volunteers Transfer the Fight.

DISGUST OF THE PUBLIC.

Demand That Family Quarrels Be Speedily Stopped.

DISASTER CERTAIN TO COME.

From combating satan and sin to fighting among themselves is the record made last year by the Salvation Army and Volunteers of America.

The banner of the lowly Nazarene seems to have fallen from the hands of these nineteenth century crusaders, and in its place they are parading a standard on which is not inscribed anything which bears the slightest resemblance to the divine command to love one's enemies.

The spirit of charity has been ousted by that of recrimination. Peace has fled and discord prevails. The noble work performed in the slums seems to have imbued the laborers with the manners and ways of the dwellers therein. The "War Cry" has become entirely too realistic.

Just what particular difference it makes what Ballington Booth promised his dying mother or what was the cause of his wife's illness does not appear to the average citizen, and when it comes to affect the return he is getting for his charity offerings it becomes a nuisance and an outrage. It is one thing to pay out money for rescue missions and the spreading of the gospel in the dark and narrow places and another to pay for the issuing of pamphlets of invective and tours of denunciation when the cause of it all is a family row and the object a kindred organization—an association for the spread of the gospel and peace and good will. The business-man has stopped to think and he is wondering why he should be called upon to support this campaign, which is directed, not against the devil, but really against whatever good has been accomplished by those who wage it.

It is charming to see portraits of Booth-Tucker arrayed in the picturesque costume of the Hindoo and listen to good tales of him and the consul as they overturned the "builded on the rock" mysteries of Brahmin philosophy and religion, supplanting the magic of the Yogi with the tambourine of the Salvationist and the peculiarly civilized dread of grease for the army rations. It may recall to the profane mind the dissolute and Christianized Hindoo of Kipling's story, "On the City Wall," who idled in Lalun's parlor and talked of all the creeds to which he had been converted and of which he had retained none, but it is none the less praiseworthy from a missionary standpoint. But the ordinary mortal is constrained to forget all this as he sees the picturesque Booth-Tucker, wearing the warlike red of his army uniform, figuratively, at least, wiping up the mud of his pet slums with the metaphorical body of his brother-in-law.

On the other hand Ballington Booth is a magnetic, powerful figure of forceful modern Christianity as he stands on the platform before some vast audience appealing for money for the poor that they may be comforted, and for the sinners that they may be saved.

It is a pleasing sight to see his demure and pretty wife, as she sits beside him on those conspicuous and worthy platforms or adds her sweet voice to his resonant tones, in a joint supplication for help in a worthy cause. But the picture loses its beauty and the idea its significant purity when its figures seek to saddle an unwilling world with their private affairs and revive an unpleasant family quarrel for the purposes of attacking a like organization which is surely to be commended in the same words.

"A plague on both your houses," is the thought of a bewildered and disgusted public.

And on this rock of discord will both Salvationists and Volunteers be wrecked just so surely as the fight continues.

The Salvation Army has worked long and well for the good of the world without more noise than the sound of open air meetings and in a quiet way which has caused them to be universally admired and respected. The soldiers have worked hard, amid a multitude of discuoragements and inconveniences. The good of their work has been incalculable. Their reward has been small and their self-sacrifice great. A world, too busy to look after its own duties toward Christianity and charity in the "submerged tenth," has been glad to help them. It has given them praise and money, it has set them up on a pedestal, and it is from this pedestal they are hanging out their dirty linen.

The history of the Volunteers has been similar. It was formed by people whose lives had been devoted to the good which the army had accomplished. It was an offshoot of the older body, with its avowed principles, such that a patriotic American people welcomed and accepted them. Ballington Booth was justly popular; his wife even more acclaimed. The movement was given instant and ready support and the prospects for the darker half of the world seemed bright indeed, with two organizations to look after it.

From a business standpoint it was wrong. It cost money to support two corps of general officers, but there were reasons for it, and the public poured its money into the newly-made coffers and signified its praise and encouragement. The days of that division of the Salvation Army began the line of persecution, fighting, and accusation which the public now is beginning to disavow.

Comes to Denounce a Brother.

Maud Booth sped from England to this country, her passage paid with money that had been contributed by poor but generous people at street corner meetings, to weep upon public platforms and denounce a brother in the name of her dead mother. Bad faith, treason, and betrayal were openly charged against Ballington Booth.

Through those trying times, when the whole work was almost forgotten in the flood of invective and effort to hold together the fast melting army of the old organization, and the work of forming the new, Ballington Booth was modest in his defense and admirable in his silence concerning a private matter. The world applauded and respected him for it.

Now, with the illness of his wife as an excuse, he has broken forth with denunciation of the army and a stream of accusations which have revived the old bitterness and widened the breach which was even reported in the process of closing.

Booth-Tucker has replied with counter charges even more bitter and serious, and has accused his brother-in-law of what, in plain language, amounts to failing to tell the truth.

The result is the public is sick of it all. It asks when this will all cease and the work for which these two organizations have been supported and made powerful go on.

There is another grievance. The general officers of these armies are all well enough. They have been received in high places and listened to by the best people as the representatives of a movement which interested all and was worthy of general support. They have posed as workers in the slums and presented the darker side of their work strongly and forcibly, but what excuse is there for sending bands of these noisy missionaries, with their slum tactics and their slum-adapted theology and exhortation, into the residence districts of Evanston and Oak Park?

Policy Wise and Worthy.

The avowed policy of these people was a wise and worthy one. They adopted noise and sensation as the means of attracting a class of people to their meetings which the churches could not reach. It was a warfare in truth, an invasion of the slums of the cities, entirely separate from the work of the churches, and as such was supported and approved. It sent quietly dressed and quiet mannered young women about to raise funds for carrying on the work, and the quiet loving, busy public was not annoyed.

Now all is changed. The very atmosphere about these people is charged with their private quarrels. The publicity of their accusations drowns out the good they may still be doing.

It is bad enough as it stands, but General Booth himself is to arrive in this country within a short time, and the presence of this man, at the same time the head and the least admirable figure in the Salvation Army, will be the cause of thrashing over again all the old straw and further diverting the money which has been put into the treasury of both the army and the Volunteers from its announced purpose of fighting the devil to fighting themselves.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; northwesterly winds.
Sun rises at 7:29; sets at 4:38.
Moon sets at 1:54 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AMSTERDAM..		Werkendam.
LIVERPOOL...	Britannic........	
LISBON.........		Peninsular.
LIVERPOOL...	Lucania........	
MOVILLE......		Furnessia.
NEW YORK...	Germanic.......	
NEW YORK...	Thingvalla......	
PHILADELP'IA	Pennsylvania...	
QUEENSTOWN		Pavonia.

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BIRTH OF A GIANT.

Greater New York Springs Into Active Life.

CHEERS RING; GUNS ROAR

San Francisco's Mayor Raises the Flag by Wire.

ALL NATIONS TAKE PART.

German Songs Mingle with Huzzahs of the Irish.

"A HOT TIME IN THE OLD TOWN."

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 31.

Never at the hottest August noonday did the city hall gleam so white and clear as it did at this December midnight, when as many thousand revellers as could wedge themselves into the spaces roundabout hailed the birth of a city more populous, more wealthy, and more enlightened than many a principality with a monarch and a standing army of its own.

And no wonder! Thirty-six searchlights of the most powerful pattern were turned at the same instant on the beautiful marble building—the noblest architectural heritage the greater city derives from the less. Thirty-six broad pencils of light played fiercely upon the snowy façade, and bathed it in a radiance that seemed unearthly.

It was as sudden as a blow in the face. Although the crowd had expected it, had been waiting for it, had been told that just so many searchlights were to be employed for just such a purpose, the effect was startling in its boldness. It robbed the watchers of their breath for the space of a few heart beats.

Just a gasp, which sounded like a sob, and the multitude was silent, and in that suspension of voice, when the dazzled eyes were usurping the energies of all other senses, the carnival-making citizens realized—some of them for the first time, perhaps—that a vastly significant and important event had been their good fortune to help celebrate.

Greater New York Is Born.

And that swift realization was crystallized a moment later in a hoarse, long sustained clamor of voices and mechanical aids to noise, punctured by the [illegible] detonation of cannon at the southern end of the [illegible] Building, as the breaking out of a flag near the crest of that flood of light told the spectators that henceforward they were citizens of Greater New York, second to only one city in the world in size, second to none in pride, and joy, and hope, and determination.

Such was the crisis of the civic triumph engineered by the Journal. The raising of the flag, which was done by Mayor Phelan touching a button in San Francisco, was, in the language of an epigrammatic statesman, the "psychological moment" of a unique and magnificent celebration, that moment when the very atmosphere, vibrating with the roar of cannon and of human voices, proclaimed the birth of this Titan among the cities of the earth. But that was not all, or nearly all. There were other well defined features of the carnival, any one of which singly would have been grand enough to earn a proud place in the annals of New York.

No element was lacking to appeal to the imagination and to satisfy the craving for the grandiose, the highly colored, the prodigal, the superb.

Never was a city so bravely and so generously honored by its peers. Chicago sent the flower of her civic distinction to rejoice with New York. San Francisco, the gateway of the West as New York is the gateway of the East, raised the flag—pulled a halyard the length of a continent, as it were.

Nations Marched Arm in Arm.

And the nations rejoiced, through their children, who are the foster children of Greater New York. Germany caroled her sweetest folk songs. Ireland sent her sons to march shoulder to shoulder, as they would fain march for her. Italy wrought her gladness into sculpture, and showed an allegory of ancient Rome crowning New York with laurels. Hungary made merry in all her bravery and beauty. Sweden, Russia, Poland, Cuba, all, and many more, played their parts.

And so, with song, and shouting, and marching, and masquerading, and bombs, and fireworks, and heartfelt "hurrahs" and "bravos" were the new year and the new city made gloriously welcome. It is not easy to determine where to begin the story of the night; but to make it chronological, let the German singing societies take the first place, of which they are eminently worthy.

They foregathered, then, these sons of song, at the little plaza in front of the Staats-Zeitung Building. It was soon after dusk that they set forth from their homes in various parts of New York and Brooklyn, and, each joining his organization, started for the rendezvous. By the time they reached the headquarters, which was the Rathskeller, in the basement of the Staats-Zeitung Building, the lower part of the city was crowded with sightseers, whose objective point was the city hall plaza, with its arc lights of red, white, and blue. It was well on toward 10 o'clock when they emerged from the hospitable shelter, and with flapping banners and swinging lanterns marched proudly around the city hall plaza, where they lined up in front of the wide marble steps. Over these steps had been constructed a reviewing stand, and here the judges of the singing contest were seated.

Scene a Remarkable One.

The scene of which the city hall was the center was remarkable. To say that New York had never before witnessed such a spectacle would be to utter a commonplace. The park was flanked with humanity. It was but a slender proportion of the multitude that swept upon the neighborhood and was choked off into the side thoroughfares at midnight, but it was a good "election night crowd"—and every New-Yorker knows what that means.

Until the German choristers perched upon the stage—for the plaza was really the stage of this great theatrical representation—it was quite bare. The rain had ceased and the wet asphalt was streaked with the vivid reflections of the red and blue lights which added so much that was gay and bizarre to the scene.

The effect thus produced was odd in the extreme. The whole length of the plaza, on both sides, was illuminated in colors, which occurred in triplets of red, white, and blue, and these tricolored bars of light laid across the ground looked like broad rainbows that had been nipped in the bud.

The façade of the city hall itself had been treated to the latest forms of electric decorations. At each wing was a large national flag in incandescent lights, [illegible] longitudinal curves to simulate the floating of the ensign in a breeze. And the illusion was completed by the passing across the surface of the flags of a series of shadows, so that one might look at them through narrowed eyelids and be almost persuaded that they were of some luminous fabric really floating in the wind.

Brilliancy of Decoration.

Two electric shields of red, white, and blue appeared near the center of the building at either side, and between them, just over the reviewing stand, was a brilliant center piece in the shape of a huge anchor in white incandescent lights. Two strings of bulb lights, like necklaces of unbelievable diamonds, formed the halyards of the flagstaff.

As if here was not brilliancy enough, there was a searchlight on the roof of the city hall, at the base of the flagstaff, which flashed hither and thither on the upturned faces of the crowds in Park row and Broadway, and was answered by dancing shafts of white light from the summits of all the lofty buildings which make that part of the city its most impressive feature—make it to New York what Trafalgar Square is to London.

The appearance of the singers, marching like soldiers, with their heads thrown back, was the signal for a bewildering agitation of the searchlights, a surging concentration of the crowds, and a deafening outblare of horns. The judges were already in their places. The carnival had begun.

Silence—silence as deep as such a multitude in the open air could impose upon itself—heralded the opening of the great contest, for which the singers had rehearsed with so much enthusiasm from the very inception of the Journal's project. The flashlights beamed clear and steady, and they were recognized as the cue. The bands were hushed. There were two of them, one in front of the Journal Building and the other in the park, south of the plaza, and they had vastly delighted the crowd by playing "There's a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

Cadence of the Songs.

It was impossible of course that the public should hear the announcement of the terms of the contest, and so forth. That formality was for the singers themselves. But when the trained voices rose in harmony and the cadence of their songs floated away among the trees and out to the listening throngs and echoed among the skyscrapers the first full charm of the fête became apparent.

Hardly less dense than the crowd around the city hall at that hour was the crowd at Union Square, where the Grand Marshal, Colonel George Moore Smith, was making ready for the starting of the parade. There was much to entertain the onlookers, for they had an excellent opportunity to make an intimate acquaintance with the most picturesque features of the pageant.

Congested in a dozen side streets, according to prearrangement, the different sections of the procession awaited the order to take their places in the ranks, and employed the interim in sprucing up for the public gaze. Here were fantastic coats, worn by no less fantastic men and women. Here were grotesque masks, jostled by stalwart soldiers; beautiful women in gypsy-like array, adjusting their headdresses and jewels in supreme disregard of popular curiosity, and a hundred other side spectacles which enriched the atmosphere of mad merry, outlandish carnival joyance with which New York elects to put on the garb of her greatness and power.

At the Everett House, where Colonel Smith had established his headquarters, the stranger might have conceived himself in the strategic base of a General in time of war.

Fanciulla's Great Band.

With the assistance of his brilliant chief of staff, Captain C. E. Lydecker and the twenty aids appointed by them, Colonel Smith so ordered things that Fanciulla's great band of eighty pieces played the first bars of a fascinating quickstep and marched off from Seventeenth street, headed south, with the various divisions of the parade falling into line in the rear with unerring precision.

That was at 10:15, the hour agreed upon, by which it had been calculated that the head of the parade would reach City Hall Park at 11 o'clock, thus giving the singing societies time to complete their contest and join forces in singing "The Lord's Day" before its arrival.

Ahead of the band as it swung into Broadway fell in a platoon of mounted police, which led the parade all the way to the point of dismissal. The marchers could hear the two-minute bombs that were being discharged in City Hall Park, and they could see in the distant sky and gleaming fitfully [illegible] in the far distance reflections of the brilliancy in which the celebration on behalf of the greater city had bathed the city hall and its environments. Those distant sounds and sights gave a fillip to the spirits of the paraders which told in their marching and in the joyous expressions of their faces as they ran the gantlet of admiring eyes with which Broadway was lined for the entire distance.

Down Broadway marched the procession, the bands playing and the floats glittering, till City Hall Park was reached. There the parade turned across the Plaza and was reviewed from a stand at the city hall steps. The arrival of the procession was the signal for the fireworks to begin. Bombs boomed and colored lights played till not only the park was as bright as day but the sky above was light with the different hues.

The noise of the bombs bursting high in the air was deafening and made the women who had room enough to do so jump, while the showers of blue, green, and red lights which fell caused involuntary "ahs" to be uttered by the vast throng. At 11 o'clock it began to snow, but this did not drive away the crowd, and the scintillation of the flakes in the artificial light added to the splendid effect. When the flag went up, raised by the Mayor of San Francisco, 3,000 miles away, pressing a button, the booming of fireworks was increased in vigor and the throng assembled in Park and side streets sent up a resounding shout, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" to welcome in Greater New York. The fireworks continued for a while and then ceased, but the surging mass of humanity lingered, pushing, crowding, and blowing tin horns.

Brooklyn Celebrates, Too.

Brooklyn had a celebration, too, but it was a farewell. It was a celebration of speeches and singing.

Part of the celebration took place in the Mayor's offices and the rest in the Council chamber. The following program was followed in the Council chamber:

Oration, "From Great to Greater" .... St. Clair McKelway
Poem, "The Passing of Brooklyn" ... Will Carleton
Address "Commerce and Church" ....
.... The Rev. J. M. Farrar, D. D.
Benediction .... The Rev. Sylvester Malone

Immediately before this there was a reception to the Mayor and to the ex-Mayors on the lower floor of the city hall.

The installation of Mayor Van Wyck will be without any pomp or ceremony. He will go to the executive chamber of the city hall, where Mayor Strong will meet him, and Mayor Strong will formally turn over the office to him. Mr. Van Wyck has already taken the oath.

The new Mayor will then administer the oath of office to his heads of departments. As soon as this has been done he will hold a brief executive council with them, and they will then arrange to assume their duties in the departments on Monday.

Mayor Van Wyck gave out at midnight as an official list of the appointments the names of John Whalen as Corporation Counsel, Theodore Connolly as First Assistant, William J. Ladd as Second Assistant, Charles Blandy, Third Assistant, and as counsel to the Health board, Henry G. Steinert. He also gave these names as official: President of the Charities department, to serve six years; John W. Keller; Adolph Simis of the Borough of Brooklyn, Commissioner, to serve four years; Dr. J. L. Feeney of the Borough of Richmond to serve two years.

FRED SCHWITZNER IS SHOT.

Critically Wounded in Charles Miller's Saloon Early This Morning by Two Unknown Men.

For taking the part of an old man who was being mistreated by two saloon loungers Fred Schwitzner of Thirteenth and Throop streets was shot twice in Charles Miller's saloon, 257 South Halsted street, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. The physicians at the County Hospital, whither Schwitzner was taken, say his recovery is barely possible.

William Copp Found Guilty.

William Copp was convicted before Judge Horton yesterday afternoon of assault with intent to kill Dr. A. C. Rankin of Pullman. Copp is a [illegible] of Dr. Rankin, who is 70 years old.

INJURED IN A SMASH-UP.

CHICAGOANS MEET WITH AN ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.

Fifteen Persons Are Hurt Because of a Runaway Due to an Explosion of Fireworks During the Big Parade — Local Representatives Are Contrasted with the Crowd That Went to Help Tammany During the Campaign.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, Dec. 31.

The Chicago delegation figured in an exciting episode of the carnival tonight, an accident in which fifteen persons were more or less seriously hurt, and it is feared some of the injuries may prove fatal. The persons were hurt by the horses drawing the first Chicago carriage running away, or attempting to, plunging into a throng of people. Six ambulances and a patrol wagon were needed to carry those injured to the New York and St. Vincent Hospitals. Following is a list of the injured:

Artell, Philip, 321 East Eighty-fifth street; contusion of face, arms, and legs.
Cross, Charles H., 19, 423 Greenwich street; legs broken and internal injuries.
Dumandi, Charles D., 36 Spring street; bruised about body and internally injured.
Hernes, Lewis, 16; body, legs, and hands crushed by cable car.
Karnoll, Henry, 16, 720 Fifth street; fingers crushed, will have to be amputated; legs also hurt.
Klatzkin, Max, 35, 419 East Thirty-fifth street; bruised about body and internally injured.
Louisbernes, Louis, 16, 332 East Thirtieth street; hands crushed by being pushed under a cable car.
Morton, Benjamin, 59 Henry street; legs and arms severely bruised.
Romano, Vincenzo, 44, 326 Spring street; severely bruised about the head and body.
Ruskin, Joseph, 5 Charles street; fractured skull and other injuries.
Rosenberg, Morris, 605 Sixth street; bruises about body, back injured.
Romagnano, Carl, 322 East Twentieth street; laceration of legs and internal injuries.
Thompson, James, 59 Irving place; owner of the carriage; contusions of face and body.
Wendenworth, Ludwig, 148 Mesrole street, Brooklyn Borough; internal injuries and laceration of arms.

At least a dozen others received minor injuries and were attended by neighboring physicians. All those whose injuries were serious were carried into the Broadway Central Hotel until the arrival of the ambulances.

The accident occurred at a time when the thousands gathered along the sidewalks were wrought up to a pitch of enthusiasm by the approach of the parade, for which they had been waiting for more than an hour. It threw them into a panic, during which many were trampled under foot in their efforts to escape an unknown danger.

Accident Causes a Panic.

At the head of the parade came the Mayor's carriage. It was immediately followed by Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band. Behind the band came the Chicago party in carriages. In the first carriages were John Valentine of the Owentsia club, Bernard F. Rogers of the Board of Education, William B. McClure of the University club, and Edward Schuler, the boy who carried the Chicago banner.

At a point half way between the Broadway Central Hotel and Bleecker street some on the sidewalk set off firecrackers. At the same moment Fanciulli's Band struck up a lively air. This was too much for the gay horses. Driver James Lyons lost control of them as they gave one mad plunge forward right into the body of young men marching behind the guests.

The frantic animals knocked men and boys right and left. Under the wheels of cable cars they swept some and others on the sidewalks. Men yelled and women screamed in terror, for before the motorman could bring the cars to a stop a dozen men were thrown under and against them.

Captain Schmittberger and Policeman James O'Donohue of the West Forty-seventh Street Station ran after and grabbed the horses. With the assistance of other policemen they ran the horses into a telegraph pole from the northwest to the southwest corner of Broadway at Bleeker street. None of the Chicago men was hurt, but the driver being afraid to drive the horses again they got into the other carriages to finish the journey.

Arrival of the Chicagoans.

The Chicago delegation arrived at the Grand Central Station at 7:45 this morning. The party consisted of: Charles S. Thornton, Corporation Counsel, representing Mayor Carter H. Harrison; Alderman Charles F. Gunther, Charles Alling Jr., W. H. Lyman, and William T. Maypole, L. L. Bond of the Union league, George H. Jenny of the Marquette club, Frank Crozier of the Hamilton club, W. J. Wilson of the Illinois club, John Valentine of the Onwentsia club, Martin Emerich of the Standard club, William B. McClure of the University club, Bernard F. Rogers of the Board of Education, F. H. Herhold of the Library board, and F. R. Van Hamm of the Chronicle.

In the party was Mayor Harrison's standard-bearer, carrying carefully furled the flag of Chicago. Two young gentlemen shook hands with the visitors and announced: "This way to the carriages." Thereupon all of the representatives of Chicago entered cabs and drove to the Everett House. The Chicagoans registered, went to their rooms, sat down, and looked out at the rain. Some of them smoked cigars. It rained hard. This was the sort of day to drive a man's soul down far beneath the pavement. The gentlemen of Chicago are philosophers. They tried to be as careful as they could. Mr. Thornton and Mr. Alling went over to Tammany Hall at 4 p. m. and saw a few sachems and President John W. Keller of the incoming Board of Health.

After the carnival tonight the Chicago delegation were entertained at the Waldorf-Astoria by Mr. W. R. Hearst, at whose invitation they came.

Commenting on this Chicago delegation and contrasting it with another one recently here, a local paper says:

"Sad are the consequences of respectability. If it had only been a 'push,' with Hinky Dink, Bath-House John, Bill Skakel, and the other good people of the Cook County Marching club in it, the reception would have been torrid. But the civic delegation Chicago sent to take part in the festivities incident to the birth of the Greater New York, was made up of as fine a set of gentlemen as ever lived.

"There was neither a Hinky nor a Dink among them. They were simply too good."

DISPLEASED WITH LADY HENRY.

Dissatisfaction with the Vice President of the World's W. C. T. U. Is Said to Be Spreading.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 31.—The Mail-Empire says today:

"Dissatisfaction at the reelection of Lady Henry Somerset as Vice President at the world's W. C. T. U. convention held here in October last is rapidly spreading. Following the resignation of the world's superintendent of the purity department, Mrs. Josephine Butler, as a protest, Mrs. Cole, superintendent of the department of the systematic giving in the dominion, has also resigned.

"A strong vote of censure on the world's executive has been passed by the Montreal union. Mrs. L. M. Noyes, ex-dominion superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, is openly indorsing the agitation against Lady Henry Somerset retaining office."

In a letter addressed to the members of the Canadian W. C. T. U. Mrs. Noyes asks: "How can Canadian women continue in connection with a band of workers who, under any circumstances, advocate compromise with sin?"

Homestead Mills Start Up.

Homestead, Pa., Dec. 31.—The men in all departments except the ten-inch mill have signed the scale for the year of 1898. The men in the ten-inch mill refused to sign the scale and that mill will be idle, but all the others will start up on Sunday night, Jan. 2. One hundred and fifty men are affected in the refusal.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 31.—The strike indications among the textile operatives are not so alarming tonight and the change is brought about by the action of the loom fixers. This union had been looked upon as a body strong in strike sentiment. But at the meeting tonight a ballot showed 189 in acceptance of the resolutions adopted by the general committee, seventy for a strike, and ten [illegible].

CHINA'S BACK IS UP.

Suddenly Orders Germany to Leave Kiao-Chou.

DUE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Work Is Being Rushed at Hongkong Naval Yards.

GREAT SECRECY OBSERVED.

Russia and England Reach a Compromise in Corea.

SALISBURY SEVERELY CRITICISED

London, Jan. 1.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai a sudden stiffening has taken place in the attitude of the Tsung-li-yamen toward Germany, resulting in a demand for the evacuation of Kiao-Chou, and leading to the belief that Great Britain is bringing pressure to bear upon Pekin.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that on Thursday Emperor Nicholas granted an audience to the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary, Yang Yu, who handed the Czar a personal letter from the Emperor of China. It is reported there that the conversation turned on the proposed Chinese loan.

The St. Petersburg Herald announces that some Russian vessels have left Port Arthur and gone into harbor at Talien-Wan with China's consent, the harbor at Port Arthur being too small for the free movement of the Russian vessels.

A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says there is the greatest activity in the naval yards there, while profound secrecy is maintained. The movements of the British fleet and its whereabouts are not known at Hongkong. The cruiser Grafton, having taken on supplies of coal and ammunition, leaves today (Friday).

Paris, Dec. 31.—The official newspapers still insist that the reports of French occupation of Hai-Nan Island by Admiral de la Bedolliere are absolutely unfounded.

COMPROMISE MADE IN COREA.

Russia and England Will Jointly Control the Finances of the Hermit Kingdom.

Pekin, Dec. 31.—Advices just received from Seoul, the capital of Corea, say that a compromise has been effected by an agreement, according to which J. McLeavy Brown, the British customs agent, and M. Alexieff, the Russian agent, to make room for whom Mr. Brown was removed, will work the Corean customs together.

The British warships, which were present at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, are there in order to give moral support to Mr. Brown.

Although desirous of obtaining a British loan, the Chinese government refuses to agree to a foreign control of the internal revenue, either immediate or in case of default. Li Hung Chang, however, is disposed to favor control of the internal revenue in case of default.

In the event of a loan not being procurable China will not pay her war indemnity until 1902, in accordance with one of the provisions of the treaty of Simonoseki. The final decision is postponed until after the holidays, awaiting a reply from London.

Further German missionary trouble is reported from Shan Tung Province. It will possibly delay and complicate the negotiations.

FRENCH AGENT GOES TO CHINA.

Vice Admiral Seymour Also Sails for the Orient to Supersede Admiral Buller.

London, Dec. 31.—A special dispatch from Paris says that M. Roume, head of the Asiatic department of the French Colonial office, starts on a secret mission to China on Sunday in connection with the crisis in the far East.

The dispatch adds that a special military mission will also start for China shortly.

Vice Admiral Sir Ward Hobart Seymour, K. C. B., who has been appointed British commander-in-chief on the China station, succeeding Admiral Buller, started for Hongkong today, accompanied by his staff.

JAP WAR SPIRIT RUNS HIGH.

Public Feeling Aroused in the Mikado's Realm Over European Interference in China.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—A high state of public feeling in Japan over the complications of the far East, centering in China, is shown by the last press advices received here from Japan. That the government itself has an eye to the gravity of the question is shown by a statement of the Prime Minister, made in the course of a reply to a delegation. He said:

"With affairs tending to dangerous developments, as is now the case in the East, we shall not hesitate to ask the Diet for 30,000,000 or even 40,000,000 if necessary."

This was only a short time before the Premier was forced to resign because of the public feeling that the Cabinet was too weak to deal with the descent of the European powers upon China and the probable dismemberment of the latter country.

The Jiji Shimpo, the most influential paper in Japan, contains a scathing arraignment of Germany's course, declaring the occupation of Kiao-Chou shows that the laws and tenets of international morality have ceased to be anything more than specious pretense by European powers and that the rule by which their conduct is really regulated is "the flesh of the weak is food for the strong." After declaring that Germany has thrown off the mask and has taken the lead of western powers in a greedy struggle to devour China, the paper adds as to the attitude of Japan:

"The conflagration is on the other side of the river, but the river is a narrow one and the sparks may easily fly across. The lesson for Japan is, that a country's security depends solely upon its strength to resist aggression, and that aggression has come almost to her own gates. It will not suffice that she should be merely on the defensive. To preserve what one has already it is sometimes necessary to add more. A crisis in the Orient now confronts Japan, and her undivided strength must be devoted to guarding against the perils that menace her."

Aside from the excited discussion of the problem in China, the Japanese press is mainly concerned in the country's extensive naval and military development. The expenditures on "armament expansion" this year will be 80,645,721 yen, and next year 63,250,000 yen.

Brilliant field maneuvers have been executed by the two army corps of the north and the south in the presence of many foreign diplomats and military experts. The battleship Yashima has just arrived from the English ship yards. She is the second of the big battleships added to Japan's new navy, the first being the Fugi. They are sister ships of 12,517 tons displacement, each of twenty knots speed, and in armament and general appearance much like the United States battleship Indiana. The Yashima is the largest warship that ever passed the Suez Canal, and it was found necessary to unship the heavy guns and take off some of the outer armor to get her through the canal.

BRITISH PUBLIC IS AROUSED.

Salisbury's Attitude of Indifference Over the Chinese Affair Provokes Criticism.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 31.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The British government has not decided to call out the naval reserves. A special telegram received from Portsmouth dock yard tonight says the naval officials there have received no orders making any alteration in the naval program laid down before the crisis in China arose. Ships of the channel squadron are being refitted after cruising with all possible dispatch, and dock yard hands are fully occupied. The inaction of the British government in the face of Russia's steady encroachments in China and Germany's proclaimed policy is causing extreme dissatisfaction among Salisbury's jingo followers, and indignant protests against his alleged supineness are appearing even in the ministerial papers. I made inquiries at the Foreign office today concerning the reported further grab by Russia and the rumored seizure of Hainan by France. Foreign office officials stated that they had no confirmation of these reports, and while adopting their customary reticent attitude, conveyed the impression that they did not attach so much importance to events in China as the press and public are doing. One significant fact gleaned by your representative is that Salisbury had not, up to today at least, canceled his arrangement to spend three weeks at his residence at Beaulieu, near Nice, before opening Parliament on Feb. 8. Still a condition of profound agitation prevails here, largely because Salisbury declines to make any official announcement respecting events in the far East, and therefore it is assumed that their tendency must be exceptionally grave.

NEW YEAR'S AT COMBE ABBEY.

Earl and Countess of Craven Invite Their Tenants to a Ball in Honor of New Baby.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY F. M. WHITE.]

London, Dec. 31.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—There was lively rejoicing tonight at Combe Abbey, near Coventry, the seat of the Earl of Craven, the usual New Year's festivities being heightened by the commemoration of the birth of the heir last August. Tenants on the estate were invited to a ball by the Earl and Countess of Craven, who received the guests. The house party included Mrs. Sherman, great-grandmother of the infant Viscount; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, grandparents; and other members of the Countess' family visiting from New York.

The Earl and Countess opened the ball, dancing with two of the oldest tenants. Members of the house party joined in.

At Blenheim Palace there was also a New Year's eve ball of the tenants and yeomanry. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough opened the ball, dancing with the oldest tenants in Sir Roger de Coverly, the aristocratic guests joining.

The Countess of Craven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin of New York, was united to the Earl of Craven more than four years ago. Their son and heir was born Aug. 2, 1897, and yesterday's celebration was in honor of the important event.

WILL FIGHT STANDARD OIL.

Rothschilds, It Is Said, Will Become a Competitor in Europe of the Big Monopoly.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 31.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Star publishes an authoritative statement from Paris and Vienna that the Rothschilds have entered into a combination to fight the Standard oil trust in Europe. For some time a strong agitation has been carried on in England led by the Star against using Rockefeller's low flash oil, on the ground of its danger. A committee of the House of Commons has been considering the question of raising of the flash point, but its proceedings have been most dilatory, and its report, after two years' investigation, is not yet presented.

The Rothschilds are largely interested in Baku oil wells, and have resisted the attempt of the Standard oil trust to capture that source of supply. They are now about putting on the European market an oil with a flash point of 103, as against the 73-flash point of the Standard company's oil sold here. Rothschilds' oil will be the same price as the Standard company's. This will compel the Standard to raise the flash point to the same figure, involving a large loss of profit.

KAISER TOOTS HIS OWN HORN.

Turns Editor and Calls Attention to His Great and Glowing Achievements.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung announced in big type tonight that Emperor William had arrived unexpectedly from Potsdam and had conferred with Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, the inference being that it was a meeting of special importance. The paper also prints the following, evidently inspired, paragraph:

"Whatever persons may write or say about Germany's new naval development, this much is certain, that when the muse of history turns the pages headed 1897, she will pensively linger over the place where, in shining characters ''tis written of the landing of the Germans on the strand of the Yellow Sea.'" There is more of the same soaring character, indicating its origin. Liberal and Radical politicians, however, are bound to confess that the enthusiasm for the navy increases and spreads daily, especially in Prussia and northern Germany.

NIHILIST IS SENT TO JAIL.

Editor of a Paper in London Who Wants the Czar Assassinated Will Be Tried.

London, Dec. 31.—Vladimir Bourtzeff, editor of the Narodnya Voletz (Will of the People), and Weirzbecki, printer of that paper, were today committed for trial at the Bow Street Police Court without bail.

Bourtzeff was arrested on Dec. 16, charged with inciting several persons to assassinate the Czar of Russia. Weirzbecki was arrested a few days later. An incriminating article was produced in court relating to the policy of the Russian revolutionists and urging the assassination of the Czar.

DR. EVANS' WILL IS VALID.

Latest Information Indicates That It Will Be Difficult to Set It Aside.

Paris, Dec. 31.—The latest information regarding the will of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist, is that, although it may be attacked, there is little chance to set it aside. All the clauses are not known, but it transpires that Dr. Evans remembered all his relatives. He excluded from inheritance John Evans and his heirs. Dr. Evans left five-sixths of his fortune to charities in Paris and elsewhere.

EMPRESS OF GERMANY IS ILL.

Suffering from Influenza, She Experiences a Relapse, and Is Closely Attended.

Berlin, Dec. 31.—The Empress of Germany, who has been suffering from influenza, has suffered a relapse. Dr. Zuncker, her physician, is staying at the new palace.

Find Havelock-Allan's Body.

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—The mutilated body of General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, it is announced from Ali-Musjid, has been found and is being conveyed to Peshawur.

French Advance on the Nile.

Paris, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Cairo announces that a French expedition has occupied Fashoda, on the Nile.

Veterans to Keep Open House.

General George A. Custer Post No. 40, G. A. R., will keep open house at 86 South Sangamon street today from 1 to 5 o'clock.

TURN DOWN WEYLER

Is Declared Not a Good Exponent of Public Sentiment.

TO REPEL INTERVENTION.

Imparcial Says the United States Must Be Resisted.

MAY CALL UPON RED CROSS.

Madrid, Dec. 31.—The Imparcial calls upon the government to "repel every action of the United States savoring of intervention in Cuba," and adds: "There exists a widespread sentiment against the conduct of the United States, but we do not think General Weyler is the most acceptable exponent thereof."

Continuing, the Imparcial criticises the government for stopping telegrams referring to the General's protest to the Queen Regent against the wording of President McKinley's message to Congress, and expresses the opinion that it would have been to the government's interest not to hinder its publication.

The Tiempo is of the opinion that General Weyler's protest demonstrates lack of discipline in the Spanish army.

General Weyler and other Generals will be the guests of Señor Robledo tonight. The newspapers comment upon this and hint at possible ill results.

RED CROSS MAY BE CALLED ON.

Machinery of the Famous Society to Be Used in the Distribution of Relief Funds and Supplies.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Assistant Secretary Adee of the State department was in conference today for some time with Clara Barton, representing the Red Cross, with reference to the distribution of relief funds and supplies in Cuba. It is not yet settled whether the Red Cross will undertake to use its machinery in Cuba, but the conference today tended strongly to that end. The present means of distributing contributions in Cuba are said to be good in most cases, the agencies being the Catholic Bishops scattered through the island and the United States consular officers, but there is still opportunity for a betterment.

Assistant Secretary Adee lays particular stress upon the importance of contributing cash, although clothing and other supplies will be thankfully received. He points out that a large part of the interior of Cuba is accessible only to ox teams and the like and that no railroads penetrate these places. To carry supplies in will require the hiring of teams and this can be done only with ready money.

The State department has been advised that a leading religious newspaper, which raised a fund of more than $300,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers in India, is about to organize committees and solicit subscriptions of money, food, and clothing for the suffering Cubans.

The Attorney General has received a letter from the United States Attorney at Mobile, Ala., in which he states that the inquiry into the movements of the suspected filibuster, Somers N. Smith, has not so far disclosed anything of a damaging character within the last two months. The examination, however, has produced evidence tending to show that late last August or early in September the Smith successfully landed in Cuba a cargo of munitions of war for the use of the insurgents. Two of the sailors on this expedition have testified to this effect, and it is probable the United States authorities at Mobile will enter at once a formal libel against the Smith and place its officers on trial.

CONSPIRACY AND STARVATION.

Insurgent Chief Says 150,000 Insurgents and Reconcentrados Have Died in Western Cuba.

Havana, Dec. 30, via Key West, Fla., Dec. 31.—Details have been received from Spanish sources of a conspiracy against Spanish rule, said to have been discovered in the Province of Pinar del Rio. It is narrated that 1,500 men employed in the field of Clay, Brook & Co., tobacco growers, who have been disarmed, conspired to join the insurgents. Their leaders have been imprisoned in Morro Castle.

On Christmas night there were riots similar to those which occurred at Havana, Matanzas, and other towns. The demonstrations were intended as a protest against autonomy. At Matanzas crowds cheered for the United States, President McKinley, and annexation.

A majority of the Conservative Mayors have been removed from towns in the interior. They represent 75 per cent of the taxpayers.

A letter from an important insurgent chief says about 150,000 insurgents and reconcentrados have died in western Cuba up to Santa Clara. He also expresses regret at the suffering endured by the insurgents in the field.

Dr. Delfin calls attention, in the Diaro de la Marina, to the necessity of sending about fifty physicians into the interior of the island, provided with medicine chests and vaccine. This step, he says, is to save from certain death innumerable human beings who are dying of hunger and neglect. Dr. Delfin adds that over 500,000 persons, mostly children and women, have died of famine in the fields. It is not advisable, the Spanish say, to intrust the distribution of food and money to the reconcentrados.

Besides the pangs of famine, the reconcentrados are suffering from smallpox, dysentery, malaria, etc., which threaten extermination. Therefore, Dr. Delfin says it is necessary to send medicines with the food and physicians.

It is reported that an important engagement occurred last Monday in the Mulatta Mountains, Province of Pinar del Rio, and that large numbers were killed on both sides. One prominent insurgent was captured and brought to Havana, where he is imprisoned incommunicado.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 31.—Antonio Govin, who was quoted last night in opposition to the new autonomous government of Cuba, today announces his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Interior under General Blanco. His Cuban friends, through whom his views were given to the press yesterday, are greatly surprised at his action.

FIRST CABINET IS COMPLETE.

These Will Serve Under the Scheme of Autonomy Which Goes into Effect Today.

Havana, Dec. 31.—Captain General Blanco last night signed the appointments of the President of the Council and the five secretaries. The name of Eduardo Dolz was substituted for that of Señor Amblard as Minister of Commerce. The following compose the first Colonial Cabinet of Cuba, under the recently instituted scheme of autonomy, which goes into effect tomorrow:

President of the Cabinet—Señor José Maria Galvez.
Minister of Finance—Señor Rafael Montoro, Marquis of Montoro.
Minister of the Interior—Señor Antonio Govin.
Minister of Education—Señor Francisco Zayas.
Minister of Commerce—Eduardo Dolz.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Señor Laureaus Rodriguez.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Spanish Minister received a dispatch from Havana this afternoon giving the list of the new Cabinet. It is the same as the foregoing, except that the official announcement places Señor Rodriguez as Minister of Commerce and Eduardo Dolz as Minister of Public Works and Telegraph. The dispatch adds that in the absence of Señor Dolz, who is in Spain, Señor Rodriguez will handle his own portfolio and also that of Public Works and Telegraph. Mr. Dolz, the new name on the official list, is a young lawyer, and has been Secretary of the Central committee of the Reform party. He has quite a reputation as an orator.

The Spanish Minister regards the Cabinet as an exceptionally strong organization, thoroughly representative of Cuba, as three of the members are Cuban-born and have spent their lives in Cuba, and another, Rodriguez, while of Spanish birth, has lived for thirty years in Cuba, and has the interests there. It is said also that the Cabinet represents the autonomists and the reformists, the two elements who are seeking to carry out the present policy in Cuba. Rodriguez and Dolz are both reformists, Dolz being Secretary of the Central Reform party.

1898

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Offered to the People of the United States by

America's Greatest Med

Only a Great Enterprise Could Make This Enormous Offe Fulfill It to the Letter.

We have distributed through the druggists to the people of the country 5,600,000 copies of Hood's Sarsaparilla Coupon Calendar, the handsomest and *most valuable* ever given away. By the Coupons on this Calendar we offer many useful articles, aggregating $11,635,000 below fair market prices.

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Only a mammoth business make such enormous offers a on the Coupons of this Ca fulfill them. We are able t great offer because Hood's Laboratory is the largest in and we have facilities for pr papers, pamphlets, books, making calendar, puzzles, other novelties, unequalled single house in the world.

It is also a fact that as a purify, vitalize and enrich Hood's Sarsaparilla is merit, unapproached in t cures and unsurpassed in s dence of what it has done f the testimonials we are co lishing.

Hood's Sarsapar

Special offer to the readers of this paper. The price of Hoo tical Cook's Book is $1. But if you mention this paper or send mark from any of our preparations, we will mail one copy of the 25 cents. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BAVARIAN PRINCE BETROTHED.

Rupert Marie Luitpold Ferdinand Is to Wed an Austrian Archduchess.

Paris, Dec. 31.—It is rumored here that Prince Rupert Marie Luitpold Ferdinand, eldest son of Prince Louis of Bavaria, will be bertothed to the Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria, daughter of the late Archduke Rudolph.

Prince Rupert is the eldest grandson of Prince Luitpold, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, into whose hands the government passed on June 10, 1886, when King Otto was declared insane. He was born at Munich May 18, 1869, and is in the direct line of succession.

The Archduchess Elizabeth is the only surviving child of the late Prince Imperial, who committed suicide at Meyerling on Jan. 30, 1889, and then Archduchess Stephanie. She was born at Luxembourg Sept. 2, 1883.

Importation of Cuban Tobacco.

New York, Dec. 31.—The steamer Concho, which arrived today from Havana, brought 968 bales of Cuban tobacco.

PETTIGREW TALKS OF CHINA.

Looks for the Ultimate Partition of the Empire Among the European Nations.

Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota was registered at the Auditorium yesterday on his way to Washington. He spent over three months in China and Japan last summer and fall studying the political situation in the two countries, and commented on the recent events in Chinese waters.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "regarding the ultimate partition of the Chinese empire among the European nations, with the probability of Japan getting a slice. I think as yet no understanding has been arrived at among the nations, but I look to see matters adjusted without difficulty, although there are present the elements that might lead to war.

"There is nothing surprising in the present apparent purpose of the European nations to appropriate portions of China. It was a matter of gossip in diplomatic and business circles in China and Japan last summer. I think the people of China are indifferent regarding change. In fact, I am satisfied that among certain classes it would be viewed with satisfaction. This feeling is due to the dislike for the present dynasty. The people hold it responsible for the condition of the empire. There is no patriotism among the Chinese. National pride they have none. Leading officials of the empire discussed with apparent indifference the probability of European aggrandizements of their territory.

"It was in direct antithesis to the spirit in Japan. All classes there regard Russia as the evil element in the Orient. More than once I heard the Russians referred to as barbarians, and if a clash comes in the far East it is apt to come between Russia and Japan over Corea. But the Chinese empire seems doomed in any event."

Regarding the situation in this country, he said that despite Dun's and Bradstreet's reports there was no revival of industries and could not be under the present monetary conditions. He expressed no confidence in the Dingley bill providing sufficient revenue for the needs of the government.

Regarding Senator Wolcott's reported break with the administration over Secretary Gage's reference to the continuance and strengthening of the gold standard, he said Senator Wolcott's attitude was a matter of indifference to the silver people.

Manager Eden of the Great Northern closed a contract with the Votey Organ company of Detroit yesterday for the construction of another pipe organ to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire. It is to be larger and finer than the old one, containing several new features, which will make it approximate closer to a full orchestra.

VICTORIA'S NEW YEAR GIFTS.

British Monarch Distributes Her Annual Presents in the Form of Patents of Nobility.

London, Dec. 31.—The new year honors are an Earldom for Baron Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor; Peerages for Sir William Wallace Hozier of Lanarkshire and Sir Harold Brand Townsend-Farquhar, member of Parliament for West Marylebone; Baronetcies for Sir Saul Samuel, the Agent General of New South Wales in London, and Sir Frederick Wigan, senior partner of the firm of Wigan & Co., and John William Maclure, member of Parliament for Southeast Lanarkshire; and Knightage for the Hon. G. W. Burton, Chief Justice of Ontario. The persons honored with the order of Companion of the Bath include Professor Darcy Thompson, the seal expert of the British Foreign Office.

J. Macleavy Brown, the British Consular Agent at Seoul, is made a C. M. G. (Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George).

Hiram J. Jones Recovering.

Hiram J. Jones, Superintendent of the Special Assessment bureau, is slowly recovering from his recent illness, but will not be able to resume work before Feb. 1.

WANT A SUBWA

(Continued from

"A bath for Tileston," hundred brokers.

A new washtub was b half a dozen cakes of so and the washtub filled with was grabbed by several of with clothes and all, plun amid the wildest yells laughter. Everybody see bing Tileston, who was ing his captors for dear in the gallery yelled its some of the older heads di the bath Tileston was tre that money could buy.

After a while Tileston saw "Billy" Tileston is one of operators on the exchange.

It is said that Mrs. Kate M "Plus" Moore, who died ago, may become the wife Montmorency, brother of the Sagan, and uncle of Count Bonif tellane.

Out of eight years of disgrace stripes, of silent martyrdom fo worthy sake, Edward has emerged

Went to Prison to Save His Wife.

It was eig ago Burgess Sing Sing, bore the reproach and the disgr felon until today, when the mail him from Governor Black the re of his citizenship, the proclamati world of his sacrifice for his wife.

"I have $10,000," said Burgess the Governor's gift. "I would up quicker than I would give up this And then he added, "But I wou again."

Burgess, who had some reputati boxer and minstrel, was on his way cago in 1889 to keep an engagement Olympic Theater. His wife accom him. He noticed she had a large money, and, questioning her, she had pawned her sister's diamonds gess demanded she return the money sister, and he wrote the family ab The sister was vindictive, and had hi and wife arrested.

To shield his wife Burgess swore the diamonds, and was sent to prison wife never once visited him, and after led a dissolute life. Burgess served term, and now has been restored to ship.

Plans have been filed for one of the apartment houses in the city, to be for W. E. D. Stokes, on the northw ner of Seventy-third street and the vard, at a cost of $800,000. It will be f stories high.

Professor Witthaus, who is maki chemical examination of the body of Zanoli's fourth wife for the District Attorney, said today that he had learned that the embalming fluid which was used

Ray of Hope fo Zanoli.

in preparing the body of the wom burial contained three poisons, chlo mercury, chloride of zinc, and ar acid.

It was known by the undertaker charge of the funeral arrangements fluid used contained these poisons.

Traces of mercury, zinc, and arsen found in some of the organs of the body, according to Professor Witthau report.

Professor Witthaus was asked toda thought that the poisons found in th came from the embalming fluid, bu fused to answer the question. His f port to the District Attorney is not re

Two millionaires, one bill poster, world-famed artist will hereafter a

Distinguished Deputy Sheriffs.

time, as Deput iffs of West County. Fitzsimmons added to the fore the new William V. Molloy of New Rochelle, the list at his disposal.

Frederick Remington and the bill will serve their country at New Ro and are expected to make valued an cient officers.

Over at Tarrytown one of the milli will wear the star and pistol. He is Lewis, a prominent horseman and ow the yacht Stranger.

Another distinguished deputy is G. Murray, a millionaire resident of mont, and a member of the club name. These gentlemen are all pe friends of Sheriff Molloy, who used postmaster at New Rochelle.

Late in January Mr. and Mrs. Jacob will sail for Europe to meet their Nourmahal, in which they will cruise Mediterranean. They will visit Tripoli, Algiers, Cairo, Alexandri [illegible] on the Nile.

e Judges to se mple hearing. T will result in the mates of the ref

PROSPEROUS

ear 1897 Mark nancial

t. Louis, Mo., ar 1897 has bee e annals of the d will mark a tory of the city year reached 36,703,956, an year and the rd. These fig nner, the imp nd the general a ness for the en ally encourag

Original Defective
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EWS OF BIG CITIES.

urderer Durrant Shows No Signs of Weakening.

GOOD YEAR FOR ST. LOUIS

New Epoch Marked in the City's Financial History.

FORFEITS HIS CASH BAIL.

Boston Confidence Man Trades $7,000 for Liberty.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW TREASURER

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—One of the few remaining threads by which Durrant's hope for life hangs was cut this morning by the Supreme Court. The petition for a writ of probable cause was peremptorily denied. This terminates the fight the attorneys have kept up so long in the State courts.

A final appeal was made to the federal tribunals today. This is the last resort, and even the most hopeful of the attorneys admit that there is small chance of saving the murderer's life. This morning Attorneys Deuprey, Boardman, and Dickinson appeared before Judge Hawley in the United States Circuit Court with the purpose of making application for a writ of habeas corpus for the criminal of the century. Attorney Deuprey had barely announced that he desired to apply for a writ of habeas corpus for Durrant when he was interrupted by Judge Hawley, who informed the attorney that he could not listen to the application.

"I am just about to leave for Nevada," said the Judge, "and cannot entertain this application. I am not familiar with the case, and you had better make the application to Judge Morrow."

Attorneys Have Little Hope.

Judge Morrow failed to appear in court at 1 o'clock, so the clerk, under instructions from Judge Hawley, ordered an adjournment till Monday. While the attorneys are making the last desperate effort to prevent the execution, Durrant sits in the condemned cell in the old furniture factory at San Quentin, at all times under the eyes of his guards.

Never before in the history of San Quentin was a man about to die on the scaffold been so closely guarded as will be Durrant. From now until the end a guard will be ever at his elbow. When Durrant walks a guard will walk by his side. There will be no opportunity for suicide, fo rthe guards, who are picked men, have been given orders that Durrant must not be left alone for one instant.

For the last time the mother has caressed her son. The hangman now stands between her and her child. When Mrs. Durrant next sees him she cannot even touch his hand, for a heavy wire screen will part them. No one but the guards can pass that dead line.

The removal of Durrant to the condemned cell, which took place yesterday afternoon, was a surprise to the prisoner. He expected to be given a few days more.

Sent to Condemned Cell.

Yesterday afternoon he had been taking his customary exercise with the other prisoners in murderers' row. When Lieutenant Sullivan gave the order the condemned men started for their cells, Durrant with them.

"One moment, Theodore," said the Lieutenant with just a bit of tremor in his voice. [illegible] halted. His face turned pale, [illegible] voice was firm as he replied: "Yes, sir."

"Captain Edgar would like to see you at his office."

"Must I go up-stairs?"

"You will have to see the Captain."

Durrant knew what that meant. He pleaded to be permitted to arrange his books and few belongings, which he wished sent to his mother, but the officials denied his request, promising to attend to the books themselves. Durrant was given a bath and entire change of clothing and taken to the cell where he will remain till he goes to the scaffold.

Durrant's hope is gone, but he is as calm and cool as ever. The only time he weakened was when he was refused permission to return to his cell for his books.

Chicagoans Not the Only Losers.

Chicago men were not the only ones who lost money by investing in D. M. Carman's Kenwood land schemes. There are others—many of them. Carman was very prominent in the First Baptist Church of this city, being at one time President of the Board of Trustees. When he formed the Kenwood Company, Carman induced many of his brothers in the church to become stockholders. When the scheme collapsed a number of the church members lost sums ranging from $500 to $1,500. Whether Carman was a loser does not now appear. A few days before Carman left here, it was learned today, he narrowly escaped arrest. Captain J. McDonald held a judgment for $1,800 against Carman, and placed the matter in an attorney's hands to compel payment. The trouble was adjusted.

Clera Fallmer, a delicate young Alameda girl who killed her sweetheart, Charles La Due, some months ago, was today declared not guilty of murder. The girl, who is little more than a child, shot down La Due in the street because he was about to cast her off. She turned the pistol on herself, and inflicted a wound which nearly proved fatal. The jury found that she was not mentally responsible at the time of the killing.

While kneeling at prayer in Father Serdas' little church in Oakland early this morning Mrs. Nora Dorgan, widow, was heard to give a low moan. The priest hastened to her, but she was dead. Heart disease is the supposed cause.

British Ships Arrive.

The British cruiser Leander and torpedo boat destroyer Virago came into port this afternoon. The Virago is the first vessel of her class ever seen in San Francisco harbor. Both vessels are on the way to Esquimault, where they will be attached to the strong naval force England is gathering there.

The monthly health report of this city issued today speaks volumes for the new antitoxine treatment of diphtheria. There were fifty-seven cases of this disease in December, but only five deaths. This is the lowest mortality rate in the history of the city for diphtheria.

At midnight tonight, New York time, Mayor Phelan pressed an electric button, which sent the flag of Greater New York to the top of the pole that surmounts the dome of the New York City Hall. In anticipation of this arrangements were made, and a direct wire between Mayor Phelan's office and the roof of the New York City Hall.

The Supreme Court of this State today handed down a decision of great importance. This decision holds that boys cannot be sent to Whittier Reform School without a regular trial by jury. Heretofore it has been customary in many counties for Judges to send boys to Whittier on a simple hearing. The Supreme Court ruling will result in the release of about half the inmates of the reform school.

PROSPEROUS YEAR AT ST. LOUIS

Year 1897 Marks an Epoch in the Financial History of the City.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The year 1897 has been the most prosperous in the annals of the St. Louis clearing-house and will mark an epoch in the financial history of the city. The total clearings for the year reached the enormous sum of $[illegible]6,703,936, an increase of $208,101,597 over last year and the largest year's clearings on record. These figures reflect, in a striking manner, the improved business conditions and the general abundance of money. The business for the entire year has been exceptionally encouraging, and, one after another, the records for the single days, the weeks, months, semi-annual, and annual clearings have all been broken.

William P. Kennett, member of the D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission company, today declined to head a ticket in opposition to Chris Sharp, nominated for the Presidency of the Merchants' Exchange. The election will be held next Wednesday and will be a mere formality.

President Henry Stanley, Second Vice President E. E. Souther, Manager James Arbuckle, and several directors of the St. Louis Spanish club held a conference today and decided to take active steps in aiding the relief work for starving Cubans which was inaugurated by President McKinley about a week ago.

According to a report of Secretary Morgan of the Merchants' Exchange, submitted today, the total number of barrels of flour manufactured in St. Louis during the year 1897 was 1,070,916. In 1896 the output was 1,333,986 barrels, a falling off of 263,070 barrels the last year. This was due mainly to the high price of wheat and the invasion of the market by mixed or adulterated flour. It is more than likely that the mills will not be in full operation until the new crop of wheat is available.

The Rev. Father William Wallace, S. J., has returned to St. Louis after a four years' absence in missionary work in the British Bermudas. He is stationed at the St. Louis University. Father Wallace's experiences among the natives were frequently amusing, and one of his most important duties, after preaching the gospel, was to display fireworks. "The inhabitants," says the priest, "always desired something noisy and glaring, and we gave it to them. To secure their close attention at services I always found it necessary to preface my remarks with promises of sky rockets, roman candles, and firecrackers. No matter how devout the communicants, they unfailingly demanded torchlight business."

REED FORFEITS HIS BOND.

Boston Confidence Man Gives Up $7,000 Cash Bail for His Liberty.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—When the case of John Reed, the now notorious confidence man, charged, among other crimes committed in various parts of the State, with the larceny of $3,500 from Farmer Charles Sweetser of Chelmsford, came up in the police court in Lowell this morning the defendant failed to appear. Accordingly Reed's bond was declared defaulted by the court, and there is a certified check for $7,000 to satisfy the wounded dignity of the law caused by Reed's neglect. The disposition of the money will be made by the Superior Court, and Farmer Sweetser hopes to get back what he lost.

It was the State Gas commission's turn today to issue an important order that is far-reaching in its scope, where great corporations are concerned. The action of the Railroad commission on the first lease of the West End to the elevated gained national fame. The decision of the Gas commission today will be read with interest in corporation circles. The Dorchester Gas company is refused permission to issue $200,000 capital stock. The company wanted such an issue to pay debts incurred for improvements and for further extension. The Gas commissioners say that if the company wants to raise money for such a purpose it must sell some of its property, which has been lying idle for years.

Dan Daly's condition is improving, but later examination increases rather than diminishes the gravity of his accident. The physicians regard it as certain now that he is suffering not only from concussion of the brain, but also from a fracture of the base of the skull. The crack is in the "anterior fossa," that part of the floor of the skull which lies in front of the ear and above the throat, and is indicated by slight hemorrhage into the eye and from the nose and ear.

HAS A NEW CITY TREASURER.

Clayton McMichael Takes the Oath of Office to Safely Handle Philadelphia's Cash.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Colonel Clayton McMichael this morning took the oath of office as City Treasurer in the private office of Mayor Warwick.

One man was instantly killed, another so badly injured that he died on the way to the hospital, and two others seriously hurt in the yard of the Warden Manufacturing company, boiler makers, Nineteenth and Allegheny avenues, today.

Walter Gregory, Patrick McMeilan, and two other men were pushing an empty coal car out of the boiler-room of the power building. A shifting engine with a train of freight cars struck the car, and the four men were thrown under it. Gregory and McMeilan are dead, and the other two are in the Samaritan Hospital.

Depositors and creditors of the disabled Chestnut Street Bank came in by the hundreds and signed their names to the assignee's plan of liquidation. About 3,000 have signed thus far. They represent about $3,000,000.

Illiteracy among children in Pennsylvania under 16 years old will be unknown in the coming year if the new compulsory attendance law is enforced. On Jan. 1 the new law goes into force. It will make it necessary for every child between the ages of 8 and 16 years to be able to read and write. This affects both employed and unemployed and it will be enforced in connection with the compulsory education law.

There was a wild demonstration at the bourse today. The wheat pit started in to celebrate the coming of the new year, and engaged in a battle royal with the grocers' exchange. All business was completely suspended, the air being filled with rye, oats, corn, and flour. Bushels upon bushels of grain covered the floor, and flour was knee deep around the pit itself. The climax came when flour and water were mixed and the crowded galleries bombarded.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The old year went out merrily at the Merchants' Exchange. The trials and struggles that made 1897 a bruising year for grain traders were forgotten. For two hours today the big hall was a theater. The best and most varied entertainment ever given on the exchange was enjoyed by the traders and their friends and families.

SAFE TRUST CARRIES ITS POINT.

Herring-Hall-Marvin Company Wins in Its Contest with the Mosler Brothers.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Herring-Hall-Marvin company has gained its point in the contest with Mosler Brothers for the possession of the company's property at Hamilton and elsewhere in Ohio. Judge Taft today removed Samuel D. Fitton, the receiver appointed a few days ago by the Butler County Common Pleas Court, and in his place appointed Wright D. Hownell of New York and George R. Gray of New Jersey. These are the receivers who were appointed by the United States Court in New Jersey, and they are taken to represent the Eastern interest, which Mosler Brothers have been organizing.

George Sheehan was sulky as he appeared before Judge Schwab this morning in police court to answer the charge of murdering his wife, Kate, at 221 East Pearl street. When asked by Prosecutor Lueders whether he wanted a preliminary hearing, he said: "Let it go if you want to." He was bound over to the higher courts without bonds.

HERBERT ALWARD'S WILL FILED

Widow Secures Letters of Administration in the Estate of the Stock Broker and Clubman.

Jessica Stevens Alward secured letters of administration yesterday in the Probate Court in the estate of her husband, Herbert Alward, the athletic club man and stock broker, who died on Dec. 21. The estate consists of personal property valued at $25,000. It includes an interest worth $22,000 in the firm of King, Alward & Co., $250 in cash, and stocks in corporations. The only heir is Jessica Herbert Alward, a daughter.

Big Deal in Mining Stocks.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—James Doyle today sold his 300,000 shares of Portland stock for $250,000, the buyer being a syndicate of Colorado Springs and New York men.

Rupture cured—$100 if fail to hold. Dr. Parker, 58 State-st., Chicago. 30 years' experience.

FIGHT IS NOW ON.

Senator Hanna Goes to Columbus to Direct His Forces.

WAR MADE ON BUSHNELL.

Organizations Withdraw from Inaugural Program.

MR. LOWNDES STEPS ASIDE.

Columbus, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The position of Governor Bushnell on the Senatorial question—that of a quasi-candidate—is likely to put an end to all arrangements for his inauguration for a second term on the 10th inst. It is understood he is the Kurtz candidate for the Senatorship, but he has so far failed to acknowledge the truth of the charge, and his position of pretending to favor Senator Hanna when his name is on the Kurtz slate and his appointees are moving heaven and earth to defeat Hanna is angering a great many people. More than 100 business-men who had accepted places on the Reception committee at the inauguration have informed Chairman Stewart they will not serve unless Governor Bushnell declares himself. The Republican Glee club, members of the National Guard, and the colored military company that had been selected as the personal escort of Governor Bushnell have taken similar action.

Ohio has had many political contests, but nothing approaching this one in bitterness or acrimony. The party is split irrevocably.

Makes No Criticisms.

Mr. Hanna said: "As to the situation, the contest between the two political parties was settled at the polls. The verdict being in favor of the Republicans, I don't know of anything that should change the verdict of the people as to that election. The convention at Toledo recommended the whole State ticket and indorsed the administration of Governor Bushnell unanimously. Precisely the same action was taken with regard to the United States Senator. Having faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the Republicans of Ohio, I have no reason to doubt the fulfillment of the pledges made to the people."

"How about Kurtz?"

"I shall indulge in no personalities at all. Even my own personality is insignificant as compared to the importance of this issue as affecting the future welfare of the Republican party."

With a view to learning the opinions of the Republican members of Congress from Ohio upon the present Senatorial situation a local paper today sent them the following question:

"If the Hon. M. A. Hanna is the caucus nominee, can the Republican members of the Legislature honorably vote otherwise than for him for United States Senator?"

Congressmen Southard, Shattuck, and Danford at Washington, Weaver at Springfield, Fenton, Grosvenor, and Van Voorhis at Columbus, and Burton at Cleveland all declared that no Republican would dare desert Mr. Hanna. Congressmen McDowell, Meekison, and Norton, Democrats, advised Democrats to combine against Hanna.

H. H. Redkey, Representative-elect from Highland County, who has been claimed by Kurtz and his associates as one of those who would refuse to enter the Republican caucus or vote for Senator Hanna, today announced he would carry out the instructions of his constituents and vote for M. A. Hanna.

Asked about Mr. Redkey's defection, Mr. Kurtz said it amounted to nothing. "We are on velvet without his vote."

McKinley Arranges Meetings.

President McKinley took an active hand in the fight this morning. He wired personally to Representative John P. Jones, the anti-Hanna Republican Representative from Stark County, asking him to meet Assistant Secretary of State Day at Massillon this afternoon. Late this afternoon the Hanna managers wired for all of the Republican Congressmen to come to Columbus at once and lend their influence to put on the pressure for Mr. Hanna's benefit.

Senator Hanna and his friends are confident of winning at the caucus for organization of the Senate and House tomorrow night.

Mr. Kurtz's purpose is to create a Senatorial deadlock and not combine with the Democrats to defeat Hanna or elect a Senator. It is so stated upon the best authority.

Heretofore it has been understood that the Democrats were to receive only a portion of the offices in the organization of the Legislature, in consideration of a fusion to defeat Mr. Hanna. Now it is claimed the Democrats will not be satisfied with these spoils. The latest story is that they demand appointive offices under Governor Bushnell, and also an agreement to assist in the election of a Democratic Secretary of State next fall. This story seemed preposterous, but it was vouched for by men who claimed to have information of a reliable nature to that effect. The story was denied at the anti-Hanna headquarters.

Opponents Confer Together.

The candidates of the opposition to Senator Hanna are Governor Bushnell for the full term and Mayor McKisson of Cleveland for the short term. Mayor McKisson is here tonight. A conference of the opposition was held tonight to which the following were admitted: Allen O. Myers, Allen W. Thurman, Lewis G. Bernard, A. D. Heffner, Dewitt C. Jones, Democrats; Asa S. Bushnell, Charles L. Kurtz, Eli West, Charles Gerish, Jerry P. Bliss, Representatives Pramley and Mason, anti-Hanna Republicans. Allen O. Myers spoke for the Democratic members.

Mr. Kurtz spoke for the anti-Hanna Republicans and assured his Democratic conferees he had pledges from twenty of the seventy-five Republican members of the Legislature that they would vote with the Democrats against Senator Hanna. The Legislature consists of seventy-five Republicans, sixty-five Democrats, and five fusionists, and with all present seventy-three votes are necessary to elect a Senator. The fusionists stand three for Hanna and two against him. Representatives Bramley and Mason. Senator Burke, Representatives Rutan of Carroll and Jones of Stark are against Senator Hanna, but others claimed by the opposition are considered doubtful. Hanna has not got a majority of positive pledges.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—When Senator Hanna left town this morning to take personal charge of his Senatorial fight at Columbus he denied with a considerable show of feeling that he had hastened his trip because the exigencies of the occasion demanded his presence where the fight was thickest. "While I had rather expected to go on Monday," he explained, "I decided to go today for various reasons."

LOWNDES QUITS THE CONTEST.

Judge McComas, It Is Now Believed, Will Succeed Senator Gorman of Maryland.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Governor Lowndes' announcement today of his withdrawal as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Gorman was a startling windup to a year of political surprises in Maryland. It struck the opposition forces to the Lowndes-Wellington combination like a thunderbolt. Even the Governor's friends and supporters were astonished. He made up his mind late last night to withdraw after a lengthy conference with Senator Wellington, Judge Sloan, and several friends of Judge Louis E. McComas. The Lowndes combination had become convinced that the Governor lacked thirteen votes of securing the nomination in caucus and that there was no possible chance of him winning without support from the McComas followers. The Governor realized that the sentiment for McComas was becoming too strong. Charges that the Governor was using the State patronage to influence his own election also annoyed him greatly. There are indications of a landslide to Judge McComas. His friends say the fight is all over and that on the second ballot, if not on the first, McComas will be unanimously elected. Ashley M. Gould of Montgomery County will be elected Speaker of the House. W. Wirt Randall is certain of election as President of the Senate.

YEAR 1898 USHERED IN.

IT ARRIVES STRICTLY ON SCHEDULE TIME, MIDNIGHT.

Thousands Parade the Streets and Greet the New Comer with Yells and a Multitude of Tin Horns—Watchnight in Evanston—Cold and Clear Weather Promised by the Prognosticator for Today — No Storms in Sight.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight arrived in Chicago last night at just 12 o'clock and was enthusiastically greeted. For hours before its arrival the patient night wind was rent and torn by the horrifying screeching of thousands of tin horns. As the hour of 12 approached the tin horn blowers became almost frantic in their demonstrations, and at the hour which meant the death of the old year and the birth of the new there swelled up a din from every corner of the city that must have made eighteen hundred and ninety-eight afraid to linger. Revolvers and steam whistles made the most of the occasion, and every lull between volleying and whistle blowing was filled by the blare of the tin horns. The streets presented an animated appearance all the evening. Large crowds strolled along State street who divided their time between wishing each other "Happy New Year" and buying tin horns. There was a tin horn merchant every five feet and they did a big business up to 12 o'clock. Then came a sudden slump in their wares and they would have had trouble giving them away.

Bands of college boys paraded the streets with their "Rah, rah, rah," and boys who couldn't buy horns pulled pieces of boards off dry goods boxes and slapped them together. The aim of everybody was to make a noise and the attempt was fairly successful. The din kept up long after 12, but gradually diminished, and at 1 o'clock there was again something approaching quiet.

Watch night services and a reception were held last night at the Emmanuel Methodist Church, Evanston. From 8 to 10:30 o'clock the pastor, the Rev. Dr. N. McGee Waters, and members of the Epworth league received the members of the First Methodist, First Congregational, and First Presbyterian congregations. After the reception devotional services were held and short sermons given by the Rev. F. M. Bristol, the Rev. John H. Boyd, and the Rev. J. F. Loba on "Signs of the Times." At midnight a prayer was offered by the pastor and the party welcomed the new year with a short song service.

Watch night services were also held at the Hemenway Methodist Church, in South Evanston, under the auspices of the Epworth league. Refreshments were served until 10 o'clock and from then until midnight devotional services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. O. F. Mattison.

So far as weather is concerned an excellent quality of the article has been promised for New Year's day. Up in the Auditorium tower last night Professor Cox, the forecaster, closely examined all the instruments that tell what is going on in atmospheric circles, looked over his charts, then predicted "cold and clear" conditions for the next twenty-four hours.

"It has been rather blustery and disagreeable today, with flurries of snow," he continued, "but tomorrow will be an ideal winter day."

At 10 p. m. the temperature stood at 17° above zero, but was slowly falling towards the 10° mark, which the professor thought is about where it will stop by 6 o'clock this morning. It ranged yesterday from 20° above at 8 a. m. to 22° at 12 o'clock and 17° at 10 p. m. It will probably go up 10 degrees today.

The bulletins were entirely free of storm reports or indications anywhere that could possibly affect Chicago today.

GREET NEW YEAR WITH DANCES.

Sheridan and Other Clubs Hold Festivities on the Threshold of 1898.

Under the soft light of candles, falling through the elaborate decorations, the members of the Sheridan club and their guests danced away the closing hours of the old year, and welcomed the dawn of the new last night at the clubhouse. It was the annual New Year's eve ball, and was attended by 500 guests.

The grand march, led by Mrs. M. McDermott and Mr. Edward Baggot, followed by Mrs. P. J. Welch and Mr. J. F. Cooke, began at 10 o'clock.

At five minutes before midnight a supply of tin horns was distributed among the fashionably attired guests, and as the hour struck a tiny boy clad in white to represent the New Year ran through the rooms driving "Father Time" before him with a whip, while the orchestra played the "Star Spangled Banner."

After the demonstration of welcome to the New Year the cotillon was danced, led by Mr. Eugene Keeley. Supper was served in the banquet hall at 1.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Alexander,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alexander,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Baggot,
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Baggot,
Mr. and Mrs. John P. Barrett,
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Barry,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Birmingham,
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bowles,
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bern,
Mr. and Mrs. James Bradburn,
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Braden,
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McGrath,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cummings,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ahern,
Mr. and Mrs. J. McHugh,
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Higbie,
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Corrigan,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byrne,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCormick,
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fleming,
Miss Sylva Tomlinson,
Miss Lillie Young,
Miss Frances Heeney.

The members of the Lakeside club celebrated New Year's eve by attending the annual ball of the organization, and 250 couples danced the old year out and the new year in last night. The ballroom was prettily decorated with festooned evergreens and wreaths of holly and mistletoe. The grand promenade was led at 10 o'clock by the President, Edward L. Wedeles, and a long program of dancing followed.

The Chicago Turngemeinde celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the erection of its hall and also ushered in the new year with a dance last night. John Biebel made an address, in which he spoke of the twofold significance of the occasion.

An audience of 2,500 persons attended the ball and entertainment given last night by Pinzon Lodge No. 1 of the Order of Columbian Knights in Medinah Temple for the benefit of the Columbian Hospital association. Previous to the dancing the opera "Irma" was presented by a company of professionals and amateurs. The music was furnished by a detail from Thomas' Orchestra.

Members of the Evanston Boat club danced the old year out last night at the clubhouse in Greenleaf street. From 4 until 6 o'clock the annual children's party was celebrated by nearly 100 boys and girls.

The Harvard club held its regular New Year's eve ball at the clubhouse, Sixty-third street and Harvard avenue, last evening. A program of eighteen dances was enjoyed.

New Year's eve at the Oak Park club was the occasion of a flower cotillon, led by W. Allan Rourke.

The chief event of the social season in Austin was the dance given last night by the Oaks club at the clubhouse in Waller avenue. Seventy-five couples were present.

The Country club of Evanston will give a reception and dance this afternoon and evening under the patronage of the women of the directorate. The reception will be held from 4 to 6 o'clock, and dancing will begin at 8 o'clock.

The Tammany ball took place last night at the Second Regiment Armory, Washington boulevard and Curtis street, where the braves and chiefs of Chicago's Tammany danced the changing of the years along with the changing of the dances. Grand Sachem W. B. Hennessy led the grand march with Miss May Toolen, daughter of the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. Following him were Frank Kleiminger, Treasurer of the society, with Miss Nettie Toolen. Behind them were Andrew J. Toolen, Henry Lutzenkirchen, and John P. McGoorty. Commissioner McGann arrived after the march had dissolved into a quadrille.

CUT WAGES OF 90,000

Cotton Mills of New England Take United Action.

STRIKE IS NOT LIKELY.

Operatives Inclined to Accept the Reduced Rates.

MUST CUT DOWN EXPENSES.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The action of the cotton manufacturers in New Bedford and Rhode Island in deciding to join the movement to lower the wage scale in January, which was inaugurated by the big corporations of Fall River, makes the reduction general throughout the New England States, practically all the cotton mills in Fall River, Lowell, Manchester, Salem, Suncook, N. H., and a number of smaller places have posted notices of reduction amounting from 10 to 11 1-9 per cent. In New Bedford it is understood the cut down applies to the cloth mills only, but there is a possibility that the yarn mills of that city will also lower the wage scale. As far as known today the reduction in all the mill centers applies to treasurers, superintendents, overseers, and clerks, as well as to the spinners and other operatives. Up to 1 o'clock today it was not known what action the manufacturers of Lawrence, Dover, N. H., Saco, Biddeford, and Lewiston, Me., and a number of small towns throughout New England would take, but the opinion is general in mill circles here that they will also make a reduction. The mills which have already decided to post notices employ between 85,000 and 90,000 persons. While the operatives in all centers have not decided to accept the reduction it is thought the unions in all places, with the possible exception of a section of the Fall River mill hands, will decide against a strike at the present time.

A dull market for print cloths and other manufactured cotton goods, induced, it is said, by the competition of Southern mills, are the reasons advanced for the resolution of the manufacturers to cut down expenses.

Some of the Mills Involved.

The mills involved in the cut down are: The Wamsutta operatives, 230,000 spindles, 4,450 looms; Potomska, 108,000 spindles, 2,700 looms; Acushnet, 105,000 spindles, 3,400 looms; Grinnell, 100,000 spindles, 2,600 looms; Hathaway, 102,000 spindles, 2,750 looms; Bristol, 50,000 spindles, 1,400 looms; Dartmouth, 60,000 spindles, 1,400 looms; Pierce, 60,000 spindles, 1,400 looms; and Whitmain, 60,800 spindles, 1,710 looms.

Social Manufacturing company, at Woonsocket, 137,000 spindles, 3,099 looms, about 1,500 hands, and the Manville company at Manville, 77,000 spindles, 2,400 looms, about 1,400 hands.

The Goddard mills control the Lonsdale company at Ashton and Lonsdale, R. I., 180,000 spindles, 3,700 looms; Berkeley company, Berkeley, R. I., 48,000 spindles, 1,050 looms; Blackstone company, Blackstone, Mass., 48,000 spindles, 1,121 looms; Hope company, 44,000 spindles, 880 looms.

Rhode Island Is Affected.

The B. B. Knight company operates about 425,000 spindles, estimated 3,000 people (operatives and families). The mills are as follows:

Jacksonville Manufacturing company, Fiskeville, R. I., 4,200 spindles, 1,200 looms; Arctic mills, Arctic, 37,000 spindles, 1,037 looms; Lippet mill, Phœnix, R. I., 9,232 spindles, 231 looms; Natick mill, Natick, R. I., 99,000 spindles, 3,100 looms; Pontiac mill, Pontiac, R. I., 27,000 spindles, 674 looms; Royal mills, 47,840 spindles, 1,214 looms; Valley linen mills, 1,500 spindles, 400 looms; White Rock mills, Westerly, R. I., 27,600 spindles, 705 looms; Clinton Manufacturing company, 21,300 spindles, 512 looms; Fiskeville mills, 3,689 spindles, 98 looms.

Now closed: Hebronville mill, 21,700 spindles, 539 looms; Dodgeville mill, 25,000 spindles, 508 looms; Readville mill, 18,000 spindles, 481 looms.

The Goddard mills probably affect 10,000; Lippet mills about 6,500; and the Knight mills 13,000 people.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 31.—The Union Pacific shops here, employing 400 men, will be reopened on Monday with the full force employed at the time of closing down on Dec. 22. During the ten days the shops have been closed extensive improvements have been made in some of the departments, increasing the capacity considerably.

POPE LEO'S LOVE FOR AMERICA.

Ablegate Martinelli Tells the People of St. Paul of the Greatness of the United States.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 31.—A largely attended reception was given tonight to the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Sebastian Martinelli, by the citizens of St. Paul at the Ryan Hotel. An address of welcome was read to him by Daniel W. Lawler, in reply to which he said, among other things:

"There is no need for me, gentlemen, to speak to you of the Pope's love for your great country and its institutions, nor of the interest he takes in its prosperity, nor of the hope he entertains of your greater future. The general character of the American people, the nature of your political constitution, based on one of the greatest attributes with which man is endowed with, liberty, stands as the basis and foundation of this hope. A keen observer cannot fail to notice that the marvelous progress made by the Catholic Church in this country is due not only to its principles and doctrines but also to the liberty which it enjoys in this free land. Since my arrival in this country, only a little over a year ago, I have seen with my own eyes the greatness of which I had heard so much. I have had to marvel at the wonderful progress along political, civil, and economic lines made by this young nation, where the energy of the human mind finds full and free scope for its perfect development."

GOLDEN WEDDING OF KLINES.

Venerable Couple Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Marriage—Children in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham P. Kline celebrated their golden wedding at the home of their daughter, Mrs. William J. Moore, 5400 Ellis avenue, on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have resided in Chicago nearly half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Kline's children are Mrs. D. L. Oberdorf, James D. Kline, Minnie S., wife of Congressman George E. White, and Harriet, the wife of William J. Moore.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ROSEHILL.

What the Year Has Done for Chicago's Beautiful and Famous Cemetery.

Among the improvements of the year worthy of special notice those made in the beautiful Cemetery of Rosehill claim attention. This most famous of all the burying grounds of Chicago and one of the best known in America has been enlarged by the addition of eighty acres, about fifteen of which will be ready for use early in the spring. The new extension has been laid out in accordance with artistic designs in keeping with the general plan of the grounds and the prevailing landscape effects. Foundations have been laid for two commodious overground granite vaults which will be erected in the spring. The new monument on the lot of Hiram W. Peabody is an attractive feature added to the cemetery during the year. It is a shaft of Bene granite modeled after Cleopatra's needle. Colonel J. Mason Loomis has also erected a superb mausoleum of the Corinthian style, which adds much to the attractive appearance of the grounds. The cemetery association is considering some fine improvements in the way of a new chapel and other necessary structures. Chicago people take a keen interest in all the improvements made in this beautiful city of the dead. This is one of the wonders of Chicago which visitors to the city are always anxious to see, and it is growing more attractive and interesting every year. While it is remote enough from the business center to secure quiet, it is easily and quickly accessible by both steam and electric cars.

BAD STORM AT PITTSBURG

HEAVY SNOW IMPEDES TRAFFIC AT THE SMOKY CITY.

Telegraph, Telephone, Trolley, and Electric Wires Down All Over the City—Street Car Traffic Stopped—Many Narrow Escapes from Death by Contact with Live Wires—Heavy Snow-Storms Reported from Other Eastern Points.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 31.—Pittsburg and Allegheny experienced the most disastrous snow-storm, in point of damage to wires, buildings, traction lines, etc., in their history. The loss to the Bell Telephone company in the two cities alone will reach, it is estimated, an aggregate of $85,000. The prostration of their wires in Indiana, Jefferson, and Westmoreland Counties, where the business is practically at a standstill, will run the total up to $125,000. It will be weeks before perfect communication will be restored. In this city the entire police and fire alarm wire systems are utterly useless. It is impossible to communicate with the police in many parts of the city, and for the next three or four days Pittsburg will have to return to the olden time plan, and in case of fire or other disaster arrangements have been made to ring the school bells and blow mill whistles to spread the alarm.

The traction companies were tied up almost completely for a good part of the day, the Duquesne branch of the Consolidated company being entirely abandoned after about 11 a. m. on account of the great number of telephone and telegraph poles which were broken along Forbes street. That street for nearly two miles was a mass of broken poles and prostrate wires. A large force of men is at work endeavoring to clean the street for traffic tomorrow. The loss to the traction companies is estimated at $15,000.

A large number of accidents is reported and many horses were killed by coming in contact with live wires, but fortunately no human fatalities occurred. Nathan S. Eddy, assistant weather observer, however, may die from the effects of injuries received this evening while taking the temperature and snowfall on top of the government building. He fell from the weather gauge building to a roof ten feet below, and from there to another, lower down. His collar bone was broken and his skull fractured. The physicians say his case is very serious. Among others injured today was Leo Campbell, a colored driver. The horse he was driving was instantly killed, and Campbell was badly shocked. His condition is critical. Joseph Daley, a telephone lineman, was shocked to insensibility and badly burned by a live wire coiling about his body. He may die. John Gill, telephone lineman, was hurled sixty feet through a network of electric light wires and severely injured. A number of others sustained slight injuries.

The loss to the two cities cannot be estimated tonight, but it will reach away into the thousands. More than 1,200 men and 375 teams are hard at work clearing the streets.

Many of the telegraph wires east and west are down, as a result of the heavy fall of snow. The reports show that the wires as far east as Altoona, on the Pennsylvania, have succumbed to the weight of the snow and ice combined, and between some points not a single wire was left on the poles.

Worst Storm of the Season.

Humboldt, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The worst snow-storm of the season passed over this section today. Stock that has not proper shelter will suffer; snow has been falling almost all day with a brisk northwest wind.

Extends into New York.

Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Four inches of snow fell this afternoon and a blizzard is raging tonight throughout Saratoga County, northeastern New York, and the Adirondacks.

Severe in Michigan.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The heaviest storm of wind and snow experienced for many years prevailed here today.

IT IS JUST A PLAIN SUICIDE.

That Is the Explanation of Treasurer James Kirtley's Death at Fowler, Ind.

Fowler, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—County Treasurer James Kirtley died by his own hand. That fact was conclusively shown here today at the Coroner's inquest. The man was found of whom Kirtley had purchased the revolver which was found by his side. With this clew a short search of the dead Treasurer's office discovered a box of cartridges, from which five had been extracted. This was about all the evidence required, and Coroner McConnell said he would return a verdict of self-destruction.

To Sheriff William Westfall must be given the credit of solving a mystery which bade fair to be a matter of heated argument in Benton County for the next twenty years—whether Kirtley was murdered or committed suicide. Sheriff Westfall, after two sleepless nights, put a quietus on the murder theory which finished it for good. Sheriff Westfall was convinced that Kirtley had committed suicide, and he worked on that theory. His first "tip" came from Ed. Williams of Fowler, who told the Sheriff that he had seen Kirtley in Lafayette last Saturday. Williams said that Kirtley left the train at Templeton, this side of Lafayette, but immediately got on again and went to Lafayette.

Sheriff Westfall asked Mrs. Kirtley where her husband had been last week. Mrs. Kirtley said he had been to Templeton and Oxford, where he had gone to secure bondsmen, but that she was sure he had not gone to Lafayette or he would have told her. This indicated that Kirtley had kept something back from his wife, and last night the Sheriff and Prosecutor Chizum went to Lafayette, where they made a search of the hardware stores.

John E. Bixler was shown a picture of Kirtley and he immediately remembered selling a revolver of the kind described to such a man last Saturday between 4 and 5 o'clock. The man had also purchased a box of cartridges. Bixler was brought back to Fowler and was taken to the Kirtley home, where he at once identified the dead man.

The next thing was to make a search of the office. The desks were thrown open and all the drawers pulled out. Finally down at the bottom of an unused drawer wrapped in an envelope was found the box of cartridges with five missing. In the waste basket was found a piece of wrapping paper bearing the imprint of the box, and Bixler identified this piece of paper as the same as that taken from his store.

A few other witnesses were heard at the inquest, but their testimony was unimportant. One curious thing was explained by establishing the fact of suicide. People had wondered why the supposed murderers had taken the trouble to put down the window after committing the crime. Suicide makes all this clear, as Kirtley would not leave the window up so that the shots could be heard on the street. He wanted to make out a case of murder and did not want to attract attention too quickly. The matter of the window thus proved an obstacle to his plan and strengthened the opinion of the Sheriff that no murder had been committed.

The County Commissioners will in a few days appoint a temporary Treasurer to fill the vacancy. The office pays only $1,300 a year, and the incumbent is compelled to put up the enormous bond of $250,000.

DEATH OF MISS PULITZER.

Eldest Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer Dies at the Bar Harbor Summer Home.

Bar Harbor, Me., Dec. 31.—Miss Lucille, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of New York, died today at Chatwold, their summer home, after an illness from typhoid fever, lasting over four months. The end has been expected since Christmas, when a rapid change for the worse set in.

Miss Lucille was in her 18th year, and last summer made her début in Bar Harbor society. Her illness followed shortly afterward, and most of the family, with a retinue of servants, have been here since.

The most noted specialists in the country were employed and his daughter's condition had improved so greatly that Mr. Pulitzer intended leaving for his winter home on Jekyl Island in a few days.

PULL DOWN OUR FLAG

Mexican Marines Lower the Stars and Stripes.

AN ISLAND IS SEIZED.

Americans Without Authority Work Guano Beds.

$300,000 IS AT STAKE.

Incident Not Likely to Lead to International Complications.

BIG GUNBOAT STANDS ON GUARD.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31.—The steamer Albion arrived today from a month's cruise down the coast, and its passengers tell of a rather high-handed proceeding at Clipperton Island on the part of the Mexican gunboat Democrata, being no less than the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes by an armed force landed for the purpose, and in spite of the protests of the men there employed, and the raising of the Mexican flag. The story is told as follows:

"Our trip down the coast as far as Santo Domingo was void of any particular incident," said Roscoe Howard, one of the passengers. "On our return we took on a sailor at Acapulco, and from him I learned he had been brought to that port by the Mexican gunboat, Democrata, from Clipperton Island. He, with two other men, had been employed by a guano company to take charge of about 4,000 tons of guano that was stored in the warehouses on the island, and when they landed there some nine months ago they hoisted the American flag, and notified the Secretary of State of their action. On Dec. 14 the Democrata dropped anchor a short distance from the island, and sent a boat's crew of marines to the island, but on attempting to land the boat was dashed against a coral reef and suffered considerable damage. Finally the marines were landed, and, after an official ceremony, the Stars and Stripes were hauled down from the flag pole that had been erected by the Americans, and in its place the Mexican flag was hoisted.

"Having taken formal possession of the island the marines withdrew, and notified the men who remained on the island not to allow any one to take away the guano under penalty of violating the Mexican laws. The island is about 800 miles off the Mexican coast, almost due west of Acapulco, and is known as Atoll or coral reef. It is about four miles in circumference, with a large sized stake in the center. Two palm trees constitute the sole vegetation on the island, which is made the home of millions of sea fowl. Thousands of tons of the richest guano is to be found on the island, and represents its sole worth, apart from the value of the coral. When the marines landed to take possession of the island in behalf of Mexico they were fully armed and prepared to do battle with whatever resistance might be offered."

Mexico City, Dec. 31.—Official intelligence received from Mazatlan shows that when the Mexican gunboat El Democrata arrived at Clipperton Island, which is thirty miles west of Acapulco it was found that a party of Americans had raised the American flag, and had coolly appropriated all the guano beds where they were operating. They had built houses, and permanently established themselves. The Democrata had a very stormy passage, and found the island of very difficult access, and a boatload of Mexican marines was upset in getting through the surf, the men losing their rifles and swords. They saved themselves by swimming, and a Mexican flag was carried ashore by Julian Santos, the stoker of the gunboat, who ran the risk of being devoured by snarks that abound in those waters.

Captain Genesta ordered the American flag hauled down, and the Mexican flag was raised, there being little protest on the part of the Americans representing a guano exploring company. This formality having been accomplished, the gunboat returned to Mazatlan. There are about 20,000 tons of guano on the island, valued at $300,000 in gold. Representations showing that the action of the guano company is one of mere usurpation will be made.

Clipperton Island is undoubtedly in Mexican territory, although not settled by Mexicans. There has been no excitement over the matter.

OPPOSE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

German Society of Chicago Draws Up a Protest for Presentation to Congress.

The German Society of Chicago has circulated a petition among the Germans in this city which will be presented to Congress protesting against the proposed enactment of laws restricting immigration.

In this petition the Germans say they are not opposed to barring out criminals, outcasts, and the infirm. The petition says:

"The lawmakers ought to be willing to draw a line of distinction between the industrious, the law-abiding, the thrifty foreigners, and those who have become accustomed to a spirit of political and social unrest, against whom the doors of a free commonwealth should be effectually closed.

"We protest against laws which would deny the blessings of an enlightened and free commonwealth to a large portion of liberty loving people; which would rob our people of the strength which comes from a timely infusion of foreign blood. We protest against a policy which, if consistently carried out and applied to other departments of our governmental and social fabric, is sure to result in additional legislation which will reduce our people from their present state of vigor and manhood to one of dotage."

LARGEST ORE SALE EVER MADE.

London Firm Buys $20,000,000 Worth of the Mesaba Product for Early Shipment.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 31.—One of the largest ore deals ever consummated in this or any other country has just been closed by James W. Miller of Pittsburg, at London, England, with the Cardiff Iron Founders company, limited.

"Ship us at the earliest possible moment 4,000,000 tons of 64 per cent Mesaba iron ore, f. o. b. docks at Cardiff."

Such was the order received and accepted by the ore firm of Warner, Stuart & Co. of Cleveland, O. This is a sale of more than $20,000,000 worth of goods in which this firm deals. The price agreed upon was $5.15 per ton delivered on the docks at Cardiff.

Mr. Miller's commission on the sale amounts to $500,000.

It is stated in Cleveland that Warner, Stuart & Co. are negotiating with Cramps for the construction of ocean-going whalebacks to carry the ore direct by water through the Welland Canal.

SHOT IN GREAT NORTHERN BATHS

Joseph Wingler Fires at Thomas Burke, but the Latter Is Not Seriously Wounded.

Thomas Burke, a bartender in the Great Northern bathrooms in Quincy street, was shot in the neck by Joseph Wingler at 11 o'clock last night. Wingler had been employed in the bathrooms as a rubber and was discharged yesterday morning, for which he blamed Burke. Last night he went to the bar of the bathhouse, on the third floor, and asked for a drink. Burke turned to serve him, and as he did so Wingler fired a shot at him. The bullet inflicted only a scalp wound. After the shooting Wingler ran down the stairs to the street and escaped. Burke was taken to a room in the bathhouse, where a physician said the wound was not dangerous. The wounded man lives in the Ludgate Flats, 1841 Wabash avenue.

Sander's Eucalyptol is the safest preventive of contagion and safest cure in all fevers.

SPORTS GO TO ROBY.

Gambling Is Brisk in Indiana, with Chicago Quiet.

RACES CATCH THE MOST.

Condon and O'Leary Prepare for More Business.

HILL TALKS OF HIS PLANS.

Will Help the Administration Watch the Tiger.

EVIL OF THE SLOT MACHINES

The poolroom and games of chance at Roby, Ind., attracted crowds of men yesterday whom the final edict of the police against gambling drove from Chicago. The places across the State line enjoyed a greater rush of business than they have known since last summer.

Both Condon & O'Leary's place and "The Roby Club" were filled during the afternoon by men who have been in the habit of patronizing the down-town places. Condon & O'Leary opened a new poolroom they have been building in the hope of increased patronage, and led their customers into that. The room is not nearly finished, and the boards were damp, and the wind blew through the cracks. Three small stoves struggled feebly to warm the room, but the cold conquered. The players stood with coats buttoned close about them, and did not seem to mind the discomfort. A thousand men pushed into the room. The clicks from telegraph instruments sounded the progress of the races. Bets were taken on Ingleside, New Orleans, and Iron Hill, and the bookkeepers were kept busy from the first to the last race. O'Leary and "Kid" Murphy were on the floor, and went from group to group of the men.

More playing was seen in the big poolroom in the afternoon than the old one up-stairs had seen in a week. With the new business the bookkeepers brightened. Lately the old room has had an average of 100 visitors a day, but the exodus from the city more than doubled the attendance at the Indiana places.

Across the street from Condon & O'Leary's place, where "The Roby Club" is located, the scene was not so animated. Here, in the front room, the same races as at the other place were played. They were not so well supported as at the larger poolroom.

Excitement Is More Intense.

Back in the rear room the excitement was more intense. The slow whirr of the roulette wheel and the cry of the banker drew several hundred people to the spot. From the early afternoon until 8 o'clock at night, when he closed for the day, the banker's monotonous tones brought crowds of men to the front.

In another corner of the room a group of young men shot craps. The game went on at a high pace all the afternoon, during the progress of the racing.

The last day of 1897 was a gloomy one for the gamblers and poolroom owners in the city. No hope dawned in their minds for a "Happy New Year" here.

John Hill Jr. said he had been told by a number of gamblers their understanding was that Mayor Harrison had decided to put a permanent stop to open gambling in this city.

"We," said Mr. Hill, "do not now intend to look after the 'closed' games. It is doubtful if we could do it successfully, though the police could. We have not made any inquiries as to whether there is any public gambling going on today, and probably will not do anything until next week. We will watch for what effect the indictments returned by the grand jury has on the violators of the law.

"But if the Mayor cannot suppress gambling, we will give him our aid. It is easy for us to collect evidence, and if we find the efforts of the police are ineffectual we will so inform the Mayor by letter, and copies of the letter will be sent to the daily papers."

Harvest of the Slot Machines.

Regarding the slot machines Mr. Hill said: "I am informed that the owners of these machines are regaining possession of them and sending them to other cities. I look upon the slot machine as the greatest gambling scheme in this country. Our investigations lead us to believe that there were at least 1,000 of these machines in use in Chicago. They were placed in saloons and billiard rooms and other resorts, where the percentage allowed was sufficient to pay the rent of each place where they were found. In the whole city it is probable that $250,000 a month was contributed to the owners of the machines and those to whom they were leased and rented. They took in about as much money as all the street car companies combined.

"The indictments returned yesterday have thoroughly frightened the beneficiaries of the slot machines. Heavy fines are imposed by law for the first two convictions for using them; for the third there is a term in jail, and for the fourth a two years' sojourn in the penitentiary. Taking into consideration the large number of indictments we have obtained it is natural that the slot machine should disappear."

GRAND JURY ENDS ITS ROUNDUP

Gives the Gamblers the Greatest Shake-up of the Kind They Ever Experienced.

The December grand jury closed its session early yesterday afternoon and the severest shakeup the gamblers have known in years was ended, so far as the inquisitors were concerned. Their investigation covered every known form of public gaming and indictments by the hundred have been entered on the clerk's books on evidence furnished largely by the Civic federation. Despite the liberal government which was supposed to have been inaugurated with the last municipal election gambling is at a standstill.

No new indictments were returned, the grand jury being occupied with closing up its work. The indictment of Alderman Michael Kenna for keeping the resort at 17 Plymouth place was not returned to the court, as it could not be definitely proven that he was the owner of the place. Harry McKenna and Joe Driscoll, however, were indicted as the proprietors. Kenna's indictment for running a slot machine in his saloon at Van Buren and Clark streets stands.

The Aldermen indicted are:

Alderman John Powers, Nineteenth Ward, keeping gambling-rooms and slot machines, three counts each.

Alderman William J. O'Brien, Sixth Ward, keeping gambling-rooms and slot machines, three counts each.

Alderman Michael Kenna, "Hinky Dink," First Ward, keeping a slot machine.

These dignitaries are all unspeakably indignant at what they consider the insult which has been offered them. Alderman Powers, at least, has demanded instant trial. It is probable that his case as well as the others will come up early in the next term of court, which begins on Monday. The Aldermen charge their indictments to political persecutions and there are some charges of political trickery against members of the grand jury. On the other hand, the evidence against the Aldermen is said to be direct and convincing.

The report of the jury complimented the Civic federation and rebuked the police for what the jurors called "indifference." The police did not shine before the grand jury. It could not quite forgive one of the detectives for describing a poolroom as a place where pool was played. The evidence secured from members of the department amounted to almost nothing, and the convictions were made, as stated, mainly on evidence furnished by the Civic federation. Accordingly the work of that organization was highly complimented.

The jury eclipsed the Criminal Court record of a single return of "true bills." Foreman Upham handed up to Judge Horton 190 indictments with the final report.

PLAYERS ON A "STRIKE."

ITALIAN BANDA ROSSA DISMISSES A CHICAGO AUDIENCE.

Trouble with Manager Rosenfeld Over Contracts Causes the Refusal to Perform in Central Music Hall—The Maestro Believes Himself to Be the Victim of a Trick—Employer Thinks the Foreigners Wish to Make Arrangements for Themselves.

The Banda Rossa, resplendent in wonderful uniforms, refused to play last night at Central Music Hall because of a financial tangle with Manager Carl Rosenfeld.

As the audience was arriving the announcement was made from the stage that "owing to an obstacle the Banda Rossa will not play this evening and ticket money will be refunded at the box office." After a moment's silence, the public present, evidently a bit dazed in its mind, made for the box office. This procession was met by another arriving with expectations and tickets, and the hallway became solidly blocked with humanity. Lined against the wall was a row of men in bright uniforms.

The "strike," as it was called by Manager Rosenfeld, was the second since the arrival of the Banda Rossa in this country from Italy in October. The last time things worked more successfully. Maestro Angelo Sorrentino, so Mr. Rosenfeld said, had his demands complied with and everything ended happily.

Sorrentino Tells His Story.

The fifty-five members of the Banda Rossa are quartered at the Grand Union Hotel. Sig. Sorrentino said that when Manager Rosenfeld opened negotiations with him in Naples for an American tour he represented one could live on the fat of the land in the United States for 40 cents a day. Relying on this statement, Maestro Sorrentino made a contract for an engagement of eleven months at $142 a day for the whole outfit, Rosenfeld to pay actual traveling expenses, and the band to pay its own hotel bills. When the band arrived in New York it discovered that 40 cents a day would not provide either fat or lean to any great extent, so for two days it went on a strike. At the end of that time a new contract was made with Rosenfeld, by which the daily stipend was raised to $175.

Expects a Settlement in Chicago.

After playing in various cities the band went to Cincinnati, where Sig. Sorrentino says a telegram was received from Rosenfeld directing that no more money be paid the band until it reached Chicago. The aggregation arrived here yesterday morning in arrears of pay, and Sig. Sorrentino immediately called on Manager Rosenfeld to collect the money due him and his performers.

Sig. Sorrentino says Manager Rosenfeld told him that his second contract was void, and that instead of him owing the band $2,000 the band owed him $2,800 by reason of the money it had received in excess of the amount named in the original contract. So the band refused to play.

Maestro Sorrentino said he would have no more dealings with Manager Rosenfeld. He would give three or four concerts here next week, one of them for some local charity. Later the band will return to the East, probably to Boston, where Sig. Sorrentino says he has received offers from a number of managers.

From Rosenfeld's Point of View.

Mr. Rosenfeld said: "We brought Mr. Sorrentino and his band to this country for an extended tour, and up to the present time have expended more than $20,000 in making a reputation for them. We advanced at Italy and here over $3,000, of which he still owes over $2,800. This evening he threatened us again with a strike if I did not pay him $2,000 as a bonus and release him from all obligations to us. That we refused to do, and asked him to continue playing under the present contract with us, as no good reasons existed why he should not do so. In case he refuses to play it is my personal opinion that he wishes to play under his own or other management and thus make on return engagements and summer work the money or profit which rightfully should be ours. Should he attempt to do this we will bring suit against him for breach of contract and secure an injunction and thus prevent him from playing at any other place or under any other management."

E. G. KEITH'S REPLY TO LUNDIN.

Answers His Question Whether Either Revenue Bill Covers the Property of the Banks.

During the revenue bill discussion at Kinsley's between legislators, members of the Citizens' Committee of Seventeen, and of the Real Estate board, Senator Lundin asked whether there was anything in either of the bills now before the General Assembly that would get at the property of the banks. He said:

"The resources of the banks of the City of Chicago are in the neighborhood of $252,628,352.15, and according to a report of the Board of Equalization they are only assessed $5,248,000. That is simply one forty-fifth part of what they ought to be assessed. Now, in my judgment, Senate bill No. 5 only strikes at the fellow who owns a house of about the value of $1,000 to $5,000, and people owning personal property from $400 to $500, but it does not strike into the avenues where the State of Illinois can get a revenue or an assessment. If there is any one here who is fathering this Senate bill No. 5, I would like to have him answer this question."

Chairman Farwell called upon E. G. Keith to reply to the Senator's query, and in doing so Mr. Keith said:

"The State banks, some of them, escape taxation through putting their property in United States bonds. There is no law to prevent their doing that, and I don't know any other way that they escape taxation. I want to say that as far as the national banks are concerned, they are taxed beyond any other personal property in this city. I defy any gentleman to show otherwise. The First National Bank is paying a tax this year—if it pays it—of over $100,000. The bank I represent pays $36,000 taxes this year, and other banks are paying proportionately. The gentleman is aware we are obliged to make sworn statements of every dollar of assets we have, and the assessor always has power to lay his hands on us, exactly as though he had counted every dollar of our cash, and so far as we are concerned we cannot escape the full measure of personal property taxation and never have. I don't want to question the figures the gentleman has given, but they are far above the whole capital and surplus of all the banks of this city. There may be that amount of money on deposit, but the capital in the banks of this city and surplus is between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000."

NOT A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

President Ellsworth of the South Park Board Talks of the Proposed Exposition Building.

President James W. Ellsworth of the Board of South Park Commissioners wishes to correct the impression that the proposed lake front exposition building was to be a private enterprise.

"No one has even suggested that the board should yield control of any part of the park to any private concern," said Mr. Ellsworth. "The exposition building will be, if erected, under the control of the park board, and the profits from the enterprise, if there be any, will accrue to the benefit of no private corporation, syndicate, or association.

"The question which we have submitted to our attorney is: Would there be serious legal objections to the board accepting a loan of $150,000, proffered by citizens of Chicago, to be used in filling in the basin, the money to be returned when the commissioners get title and an appropriation from the State, and to our accepting the loan of a further sum sufficient to erect a handsome exposition building such as has been suggested, the first profits therefrom to be used in reimbursing the subscribers, with interest, and finally discharging all obligations to them? The control of the building would remain forever and from the beginning vested in the park board."

The board and the Commercial Association committee will meet on Tuesday at the Union League club for a conference.

FOR TROLLEY UNION.

Scheme to Merge Many South Side Electric Lines.

NEW COMPANY IS FORMED

Extensions Planned Into Adjacent Suburban Territory.

WORK WILL COMMENCE SOON

With the incorporation in Springfield yesterday of the Chicago Electric Traction company there looms up the prospect of the consolidation of all the South Side electric railway companies, with the exception of the Chicago City railway and the Chicago General railway companies. The new traction company has the Englewood and Chicago Electric railway, the storage battery line, which operates twenty-two miles of track, and franchises for over fifty miles additional in the territory south and southwest of Sixty-third street and South Park avenue.

Tracklaying on branches to the most important suburban sections in that part of the city and county will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

The new traction company has strong financial backing and is incorporated with a capital of $2,000,000, and can immediately issue $1,500,000 of bonds to provide money for further construction.

Under General Railway Laws.

It is significant that the charter issued was obtained under the general railway laws of the State and not under the horse and dummy act, so that the traction company could stretch out its arm into Indiana, if it is so desired, and take in the Hammond, Whiting, and East Chicago railway company, whose lines connect with the South Chicago City railway at Roby, cars being run through from Sixty-fourth street and Stony Island avenue to the Indiana cities.

The moneyed men in the new traction company are S. R. Shipley of Philadelphia, President of the Provident Trust company; Isaac L. Rice of New York, President of all the storage battery lines in the United States; Henry Levis of Philadelphia, G. J. Wetzler and Jules S. Bache of New York, and C. R. Holden and E. R. Gilbert of Chicago.

The route of the road is laid down as running from Sixty-third street through Auburn Park, Washington Heights, Morgan Park, and Blue Island to the State boundary, with extensions to Pullman, Kensington, West Pullman, Harvey, Riverdale, and the right to build upon any of the streets of Chicago and Cook County. The incorporators are Charles A. Holden, Carl Meyer, William L. Tibbs, Thomas A. Moran, and Alfred S. Austrian. The offices will be located in Chicago, and for the present will be in the offices of Moran, Kraus & Mayer in the Unity Building.

Levy Mayer Talks.

Levy Mayer said in relation to the matter: "The new company has purchased the Englewood and Chicago railway and about a dozen additional franchises issued by the city and towns and villages in Cook County for a total of at least fifty miles of track. The Englewood and Chicago has twenty-two miles now in operation. Sufficient capital has been provided to enable extensions to be made. The storage battery system will be used if it proves more economical than other systems, as we believe it will."

Would Be a Strong Company.

In the event that the prairie lines should be consolidated the combination would be one of the strongest in point of mileage of any system in the country, including approximately 240 miles of single track. The Calumet Electric company operates over 100 miles of track, while the South Chicago company has thirty-five miles, and the Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago company twenty-two miles. The lease made by the Calumet company in October, 1895, covered two miles of track on South Chicago avenue, Vernon avenue, Vincennes avenue, and Sixty-seventh street. It was to run five years.

George E. Adams, one of the directors of the National Bank of Illinois, said last evening that no proposition for the purchase or sale of the Calumet Electric railway company was pending, and he was inclined to think the stockholders of the bank would prefer to keep the road themselves, unless they received an unusually tempting offer.

FIGHT FOR A FIVE-CENT FARE.

Western Suburbanites, Fearing Snap Action by Street Railway Companies, Circulate a Petition.

Residents of Oak Park and neighboring communities have formed an organization to fight the granting of fifty-year franchises to street railroad companies unless the fare from all Oak Park, Austin, Clyde, Hawthorne, and Berwyn to the heart of the city is fixed at five cents. This organization has been informed that the ordinances for a new extension of the Lake Street "L" from its present terminus at Fifty-second avenue to the west line of Oak Park, two and one-half miles, and of the Cicero and Proviso, also the Ogden, surface lines, are ready and will be introduced in the village board. A 10-cent fare is feared. The next regular meeting does not take place until two weeks from Tuesday. Fearing that a special meeting may be called within a few days to receive the ordinances, the objectors sent out a petition to the board for the signatures of all citizens favoring a five-cent fare with transfers from the suburban to the down-town roads. Three hundred copies were left in drug stores and other places throughout the villages intereested in the matter.

AUSTRIA'S CONSUL IS RAISED.

Chevalier de Proskowetz Given Authority Over All the Middle and Western States.

The Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consulate in Chicago has been raised by royal decree to the rank of Consulate General. The Chevalier de Proskowetz, the royal Consul of Austria-Hungary, will, beginning today, act as Consul General with authority extending over all the Central and Western States. The four royal Austro-Hungarian Consulates at Milwaukee, Galveston, St. Louis, and New Orleans, which have heretofore acted independently, reporting direct to the Foreign Office in Vienna, will from now on report to the Chevalier de Proskowetz. The raising of the rank of the Consulate in Chicago was done because of a recognition by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office of the importance of Chicago as the center of Austro-Hungarian interests in America. The decree elevating the Consulate was promulgated by the Emperor Francis Joseph on Nov. 11, to take effect today.

The Consulate was established in Chicago in 1894. The first Consul was Franz von Sponer. He was recalled in October, 1895, and the Vice Consul, Dr. Ferdinand von Freyesleben, acted as Consul until the arrival of the Chevalier de Proskowetz last September. Great improvement has been made in the working of the Chicago Consulate since, and it was largely the work that he has accomplished that brought about the increase of the importance and dignity of the mission. Since his arrival the Chevalier has prepared and forwarded to his government a complete review of the Dingley tariff law, contrasting its provisions with those of the Wilson bill and showing its effect on the imports and exports of Austria-Hungary.

The Austro-Hungarian government is the first of the European powers to recognize the importance of locating a Consulate General in Chicago. Greece and Hawaii have Consul Generals in Chicago, but they are commercial Consuls.

The Chevalier's father is a leader of his party in the Bundesrath, while his younger brother is a Captain of the Royal Horse. M. Chevalier de Proskowetz was educated for a diplomat, going when only 14 years old to the College of Diplomacy. After graduating he was sent to Russia, and from there to Italy, Spain, and Morocco.

LITTLER OUT OF IT.

(Continued from first page.)

All the positions in the Controller's office are under the protection of the civil service, some of the best places having been included in President Cleveland's blanket order.

meantime. Accordingly, one of the clerks in the appointment division, who is a notary public, was called into requisition to perform the swearing-in act for the new Treasury official. Controller Eckels resigned his position, to take effect Dec. 31, and consequently Mr. Dawes did not attempt to perform any of the functions of the office today, but contented himself with attending to private correspondence while he was at his desk.

In the course of a conference with some of the heads of bureaus of the Controller's office Mr. Dawes outlined his policy by the declaration that he would endeavor to conduct matters along business lines, just the same as any big corporation would. Experienced, faithful employés would be treated in accordance with their merits, and no overturning of established methods would be attempted.

DINGLEY TALKS OF REVENUE.

Under the New Tariff It Will in the Next Six Months Exceed Expenditures.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means committee furnishes the Associated Press the following statement of the revenue outlook:

"The revenue for December shows an increase of more than $2,500,000 over that of November and $5,750,000 over that of September, and even exceeds the expenditures for December nearly $1,750,000.

"The official figures for December (excluding the $31,715,204 received during the month on account of the Pacific railroad sale and the $900,000 paid out to qualify the government representative to bid in case of the sale of the Kansas Pacific) make the receipts $27,931,494, expenditures $26,195,000, and surplus $1,736,494. The receipts in December, 1894, were nearly $22,000,000. In December, 1895, they were $26,000,000, and in December, 1896, a little less.

"This surplus for December, 1897, however, arises from the fact that there have been almost no interest payments for the month, which makes the expenditures below the average. In January the quarterly interest will be due, which will swell the expenditures considerably above the average, and leave a deficiency for that month, notwithstanding the revenue will probably rise to at least $29,000,000, and possibly more.

"On the basis of this estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the present fiscal year will be $373,000,000—a little over $200,000,000 having already been expended—the average monthly expenditures for the six months beginning Jan. 1 will be about $29,000,000, as the expenditures for the first half of the fiscal year are considerably larger than those for the last half, on account of the suspension of many public works in the winter season and the large July payments of liabilities of the previous fiscal year.

"There is no doubt in Treasury circles that the revenue under the new tariff law from Jan. 1 to July 1 will exceed in the aggregate the expenditures for the same period, notwithstanding January and possibly April—the two months for payment of quarterly interest—will show a balance on the wrong side.

"The revenue was only $19,000,000 in August ($7,000,000 from customs) in consequence of the large importations between March 1 and July 24 in anticipation of the new tariff. It rose to $22,000,000 in September ($8,000,000 from customs), to $24,000,000 in October ($9,750,000 from customs), to $25,000,000 ($9,750,000 from customs) in the short month of November, and now rises to nearly $28,000,000 in December ($11,500,000 from customs).

"This increase will go on as the goods imported in anticipation of the new tariff are consumed. Indeed, the increase in revenue to which the present consumption of imported sugar and wool of classes 1 and 2 entitles the Treasury has only begun to be felt as to sugar, and as to wool will not be materially felt for several months. The increased receipts from internal revenue taxes are due to the provisions of the new tariff abolishing the discount on beer stamps and increasing the tax on cigarets, and to the bottling law passed by the last Congress, in connection with the improvement in business.

"While the apparent deficiency for the first half of the present fiscal year has been about $44,000,000 (the revenue having been nearly $158,000,000 and the expenditures $202,000,000), yet it will be observed that this would have been almost wiped out by the $38,000,000 of revenue received from March 1 to July 1 from importations in excess of the same period of the previous year, made in anticipation of the new tariff and intended for consumption the present fiscal year, which revenue was necessarily placed to the credit of the last fiscal year, but in equity belongs to this fiscal year. And this does not take into account the absolute loss of revenue arising from anticipatory importations which the Treasury has already experienced and will continue for several months to experience in a less degree."

INCREASE IN THE GOLD OUTPUT

All Countries Show a Good Growth and Colorado Takes the Lead in the United States.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Director of the Mint, from information now at hand, says there is substantial evidence that the world's product of gold for the calendar year 1897 will approximate, if not exceed, $240,000,000, an increase of nearly 20 per cent over 1896. The gold product of the United States for 1896 was $53,100,000; for 1897 it will approximate $61,500,000, an increase of $8,400,000.

The product of Africa for 1896 was $44,400,000; returns received up to Dec. 1, 1897, indicate that the gold product of that country for the year will be $58,000,000, an increase of $13,600,000.

Australasia for 1896, $45,200,000; for 1897, the indications are that it will not be less than $51,000,000, an increase of $6,800,000.

Mexico for 1896, $8,330,000; for 1897 it is estimated that it will be $10,000,000, an increase of $1,700,000.

The Dominion of Canada for 1896, $2,800,000; it is estimated for 1897 at $7,500,000, or an increase of $4,700,000.

India's product for 1897 is estimated at $7,500,000, an increase of $1,400,000 over 1896.

Russia's gold product for 1896 was $21,550,000; for 1897 it is estimated to approximate $25,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000.

The indications for the United States are that Colorado will lead in the production of gold for 1897, as it is estimated by ex-Governor Grant that it will not be less than $20,000,000. California will follow with a product of probably $19,000,000. With the exception of the south Appalachian Range it is believed that there will be an increase in every producing State and Territory of the gold product over that of 1896.

MAY NOW ESCAPE ROYALTIES.

New Armor Plate Decision Says the Government Need Not Pay for the Use of Harveyized Armor.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—It is ascertained at the Navy department that the decision of the patent office experts recently submitted in the matter of the patents for the Harveyized armor plate may result in the withholding of the payment of further royalties on plate furnished by the large steel companies. The question submitted by Secretary Long to the patent office was whether the employment of a temperature above that of molten cast iron is an essential feature of the Harvey patents, and the experts reached the conclusion that such heat was an essential feature of the device. The Navy department armor plate experts are of opinion that the highest temperature is not essential to the obtaining of the most satisfactory face-hardened plates. The use of temperature not quite so high as that covered by the Harvey process is not regarded by them as an infringement of the Harvey patents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Carpenter leave this evening for Santa Barbara on the California Limited, via the Santa Fé route.

BREAK IN FOR PLAYS

Marshals Raid a Locked Room in Byers' Saloon.

ARREST THE PROPRIETOR

T. Henry French Accuses Him of Being a "Pirate."

MANUSCRIPT DRAMAS SEIZED

Alexander Byers was arrested in his saloon, 102 Halsted street, yesterday by Deputy United States Marshals on a charge that he had certain manuscript plays that did not belong to him. T. Henry French was the complainant. He lives in New York, is a theatrical manager and play publisher, and came to Chicago to wage war on what he calls the "pirates" of his business. It was necessary to break in a door to get the Byers plays.

Deputy Marshals Paramore, Wade, and Wherritt made the arrest. They returned to their office with manuscript copies of nearly all the plays they went to get. These involved many of the most prominent dramas now offered on the stage. According to the deputies there are 7,000 manuscript copies of different plays stored in the room from which the manuscript they took came. Their replevin writs named "Captain Letterblair," "Shenandoah," "The Deacon's Daughter," "Potter of Texas," "Prince Karl," "The Bankers' Daughter," "In Old Kentucky," and "Mr. Barnes of New York."

Preparations for the raid have been under way for some time. T. Henry French arrived in Chicago on Sunday, with charges against not only Byers and the Chicago Manuscript company, of which he is said to be the company, but against Howard & Doyle of 80 Dearborn street, who advertise that they are authorized to license the production of the plays of the men Mr. French represents. The latter include Bronson Howard, Archibald Clavering Gunter, Daniel Frohman, Jacob Litt, and other owners and authors of plays. These are all American copyrights.

Gets the Byers Catalogues.

Recently Mr. French through a friend got possession of the catalogues issued by Byers, wherein the names of the plays he is alleged to have stolen are given together with the prices asked for copies. Mr. French also got hold of pamphlets issued by the Dearborn street company wherein the latter advertises itself as the agent of the play-owners mentioned.

On Thursday two bills for injunction were filed and suppressed for service in the United States Circuit Court. One of these was directed against Byers and the Chicago Manuscript company and the other against Howard & Doyle. These ask for a restraining order to prevent the continuation of the alleged piracy upon the part of the defendants.

Writs of replevin were granted by the court, and under these the Deputy Marshals visited Byers' saloon for the purpose of seizing the manuscript under dispute.

When the Deputy Marshals reached Byers' place they found the saloonkeeper prepared for them. The door to the room in which the manuscripts were kept was locked, and Byers refused to admit the officers. They were persistent, however, and under their demands Byers at length weakened. He went to the locked room which is back of the barroom, saying he would get the property the Marshals were looking for, and returning with one of the plays proffered it to the latter and relocked the door, again defying the officers. Then they burst open the door. They found a small apartment filled with many cases of plays. The cases contained unopened packages of manuscript.

Back of the room was another small apartment containing a secret stairway leading to a trapdoor overhead. The lock on the door leading to the apartment wherein was stored the assorted manuscript was of a peculiar variety, containing a secret spring. The key used in the lock was of the skeleton variety, and the trick in unlocking it lay in the character of the pressure used.

Thinks a Stenographer Is Used.

Mr. French said: "I mean, if possible, to put a stop to the piracy business. This man Byers is an old offender of his kind, and, by selling the rights of plays for $5 and $10 apiece, has deprived the owners and authors of the money they are entitled to in royalties. Theatrical managers did not like to contract for the sole rights of plays which were liable to be produced in their own town by rival companies during the time they were being produced by the legitimate contractors. How does Byers get hold of the plays? He probably gets a stenographer to visit the theaters at which they are produced and has them taken down in shorthand."

Max Pam said: "This suit is brought under the new copyright law which declares that pirates shall not only forfeit their manuscript but pay $1 for every page of it found in their possession. The offense wherewith we charge Howard & Doyle is punishable by one year's imprisonment if it can be proven. This firm has had one of the plays Mr. French represents out on the Pacific coast within the last month for which they have collected royalties and converted them to their own uses without the knowledge of the owners. Their plan was that of licensing the production of plays under the representation that they were authorized to do so by the owners and then collecting royalties thereon."

PROPOSED NEW HOME FOR AGED

Movement on Foot Among Methodists of Chicago to Consolidate Two Institutions.

A movement is on foot among the Methodists of Chicago to erect a new Home for the Aged. Those to whom the matter of securing a site has been intrusted are now looking for a suitable place to locate such a building. When completed the home will enable the Methodist people to bring about a union of two similar lines of work. By her own efforts Mrs. E. E. Hartwell of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church sustains an Old People's Home, while the Deaconesses have an organization devoted to the care of the aged. It is proposed to unite these interests in one institution under the management of the Deaconesses. The enterprise is in the hands of a reorganized committee of which Mrs. Hartwell is chairman.

LINCOLN PARK BOARD ENJOINED

Frederick J. Pischel Claims Interest in Land Which It Is Alleged Is About to Be Sold.

An injunction was issued by Judge Tuthill yesterday temporarily restraining the Lincoln Park board from disposing of property on the north shore track to Ogden, Sheldon & Co. and others. The bill was filed by Frederick J. Pischel. The bill states that the petitioner believes the commissioners have agreed to sell the land for $500,000. This, he contends, will give the defendants a clear gift of $29,500. The court is further told that Pischel has a joint one-sixth interest in the property and that under the agreement with the defendants he will not receive compensation, though he has already paid the commissioners $5,000 on account of the boulevard construction.

For German Mass-Meeting.

A mass-meeting in the interests of German-American education will be held on Sunday evening in the German St. James' Church, Florimond street and North Park avenue. There will be a number of speakers.

Free Instructions in Bookkeeping.

Free instruction will be given in bookkeeping, shorthand, and mechanical drawing at the South Division Evening High School, Twenty-sixth street and Wabash avenue, which reopens on Monday, Jan. 3.

Colonels Supplied with Catchers.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Catcher Twineham of St. Paul, Catcher Dixon of Providence, and Catcher Fuller and Pitcher Mahaffy of Cedar Rapids were drafted today by the Louisville baseball club.

HE PRAISES THE COLTS.

F. G. SELEE SAYS CHICAGO HAS SOME GREAT PLAYERS.

Manager of the Champion Bostons Stops in the City on His Return from a Baseball Trip to the Pacific Coast—Nichols' Arm Still in Good Condition—Thinks His Team Has Good Chances to Win the 1898 Pennant.

Frank G. Selee, manager of the champion Bostons, spent yesterday in Chicago. He is on his way home from California, whither he went with the Baltimore and All-America ball teams. Mr. Selee has not been in Boston for several months.

"The Bostons will go South for their practice," said he last night, "I think perhaps as far as Virginia or North Carolina, but no farther. I do not believe in going too far South. I already have in mind a place, but do not care to state it at present.

"Yes, I feel very well satisfied with our team's chances for next year. I do not consider we have any cinch, but I do not think any one else has a better chance. We have a great infield, a pretty good outfield, and fair batteries.

"There is no truth in the statement that Nichols' arm is failing. I saw him pitch in Kansas City after the end of the baseball season, and I doubt if any one ever pitched better ball. His arm seemed good and strong. But of course Nichols has been pitching for eight years and we cannot expect him to keep up his work so very much longer."

Referring to Tom Burns' reported engagement to manage Chicago Selee said: "He is a good man. I regard him as one of the shrewdest in the business."

Continuing, the champions' manager said emphatically: "You have some great material in this club here. Yes, sir; I do not know where there is any better. Dahlen, Donohue, and Lange did some great work for us on that California trip. Dahlen played a marvelous game at short. Donohue I consider to be an excellent backstop."

Mr. Selee is not so sure the rule passed at the recent league meeting providing that players be expelled for life for using indecent language on the field is preposterous and impracticable.

"I don't think they can make the penalty too severe upon those players who use vulgar language within the hearing of spectators. As one who is interested in the game as a means of livelihood, I am free to say I would be willing to 'mpose that penalty on any player who violated the rule."

The Boston manager goes to Oshkosh this morning for a brief visit and then proceeds direct to Boston. California's climate agrees with him and he has gained twenty pounds in weight.

Jimmy Ryan dropped into President Hart's office yesterday and he and the Chicago official fell to discussing the most advantageous spots for spring training of the clubs.

VARSITY TO PLAY THE COLTS.

Change of Dates in the Michigan-Chicago Schedule Will Be Made—Batting Practice to Begin.

There will be a change in one of the Chicago-Michigan baseball dates. This decision was reached yesterday after a conference between Manager Keith of the University of Michigan team and Manager A. A. Stagg of the Chicago team.

At the close of the conference of baseball managers of the Western colleges last Monday it was found that Michigan had a decided advantage over Chicago in the matter of its schedule. Manager Keith boasted of five Saturday games at home while Stagg could not find more than three on his list. Stagg had four originally, but had given one up to Northwestern in a fit of generosity seldom displayed by baseball managers. When the Michigan manager heard of Chicago's predicament he offered to even matters up by giving Chicago one of the Michigan Saturdays. Just what changes will be made have not yet been decided upon.

When asked when baseball practice would begin and what his plans were as to practice Stagg said yesterday: "Practice will begin on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week and we shall devote more time to batting than ever before. Our pitchers have been at work all fall and they will keep up their work. I shall spend much of my time trying to develop a pitcher and every man who can throw a ball will be pushed to his full limit. We have never had to bother about pitchers before for we have always had them ready at hand. This is our great weakness this year."

ANNUAL ELECTION OF C. A. A.

Football Will Probably Be the Question at Stake in the Coming Contest.

To play football or not to play football promises to be the question at stake at the coming annual elections of the Chicago Athletic association. The annual anti-football agitation has been started, and this year will, according to the present outlook, take on more formidable dimensions than it has usually done.

An interview given out by a prominent official of the club is the first announcement of the appearance of the annual story, but this year it has a little more backing. The prominent official was yesterday thought to be Rudolph E. Fishburn by some of the club members. Manager William Hale Thompson, F. W. Wentworth, and G. D. Kirkham said they didn't believe there was a great deal in the report this year any more than formerly, but admitted it was likely to cut quite a figure in the club elections. Yesterday the Nominating committee posted the following nominations:

President—G. C. Prussing.
Vice President—A. M. Stewart.
Secretary—F. W. Wentworth.
Treasurer—E. D. Hulbert.
Board of Directors—For one year, G. D. Kirkham; for three years, J. H. Jones, F. J. Howell, H. S. Wilson, E. R. Woodle, and M. S. Woodward.

It was said at the club an opposition ticket would in all probability be put up if there was any question of the nominees as at present selected being opposed to the game. There will be a lively canvass around the club to ascertain the standing of each one of the nominees of the committee on the subject.

STAGG FAVORS A STATE MEET.

Thinks the Dual Athletic Game Scheduled with Illinois Could Be Held Also.

The meet between the colleges of the State that has been proposed by the University of Illinois has the approval of A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago and of those members of the track team who could be seen yesterday. If the date selected does not conflict with any of the dates already arranged for Chicago there is no doubt Chicago's strongest team would be on hand to compete in the various events.

In regard to the State meet Mr. Stagg said: "The idea of a meet between the different colleges of the State is new to me, but it is a good one. I am in favor of having as many track meets as possible. Actual competition serves to develop the men and give them experience and confidence, two supreme essentials for success on the track. There have not been enough track meets in past years. I shall certainly consider the Illinois proposal favorably, and if the meet is arranged we will most probably be represented if the date does not conflict with something we have already arranged.

"In regard to the dual meet with Illinois, which the Champaign school is reported as wishing to merge into the larger meet, I have not had time to make up my mind. It seems to me that the two would be possible. It has been understood between us and Illinois that the meet would be run off, and Dr. Everett lately expressed himself as favoring it. I do not know whether I would insist upon the meet if Illinois were averse to it, but I think both could be held with advantage."

OPPOSED BY RANK AND FILE.

Pennsylvania L. A. W. Members Are Against Potter—Say Gideon Will Be a Candidate.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—While the deal reported to have been made at the secret meeting held in this city, whereby the election of Isaac B. Potter to the Presidency of the League of American Wheelmen was arranged, may please the powers that be, it does not please the rank and file, and the officials who entered the deal will hear some loud protests ere the national assembly rolls around.

George D. Gideon can be elected President of the L. A. W., no matter what Potter and his following say, and the officials of the Pennsylvania division are not expressing the sentiments of the members when they agree to any such deal as that reported to have been made at the secret meeting. It is true that Mr. Gideon announced he was not a candidate, but it is well known he would run if his friends insisted.

Following is the table of votes which the combination say they are sure of carrying: New York, 70; Pennsylvania, 63; New Jersey, 20; and Maryland, 8. This makes a total of 161. Other States which those in the deal say will surely swing into line for them are: Maine, 4; District of Columbia, 5; Rhode Island, 7; Wisconsin, 9; Indiana, 6; and Connecticut, 8, a total of 39. This makes a grand total of just 200. The combination have figured that 158 votes will elect beyond any doubt.

GUNNIN G IN A BI

Grand Jur Again Indicts South To Assessor.

IS A BLANKET CHAR

Contains Twelve Alleged V tions of the Law.

MIGHT BE FINED $120,

Many Witnesses Testify Against Accused Official.

TRIAL TO FOLLOW LUETGERT C

Before completing its labors yesterday grand jury found another true bill Richard C. Gunning, the South Tow sessor. It is a blanket indictment and twelve alleged violations of the law. is in addition to the three bills against him by the November gran for malfeasance in office and bribery. time he is indicted under the general of "palpable omission of duty by a officer," some of the items set forth malfeasance, refusing to produce the when asked to do so, adjourning the Board of Review and thus depriving people of an opportunity to be heard, ing to make any specific assessments the time required by law, and of fail assess certain property at all.

The witnesses on whose testimony the made its findings were Edgar B. To John J. Sheahan, L. D. Condee, Willi Barnum, Thomas H. Cratty, and Law P. Boyle. Behind them stands the Tax ers' Defense league. Major Tolma plained that the November grand jur not take the Gunning matter up until nearly ready to adjourn and therefore unable to enter into an investigation the complaints against him. Consequ when the December jury convened only reviewed the evidence laid befor predecessor, but heard much that was especially with reference to the alleged legal manner in which Mr. Gunning ducted the business of the Assessor's office.

"He is making a bold bluff," said Ma Tolman, "about his anxiety to have the cases go to trial at once, but when we through with our work in the grand ju room I hardly think he will be in such hurry to face the court."

Among the complainants set forth in bill returned yesterday are the Butter Publishing company, the New York Ca Shirt company, Pool & Brown, L. A. T cott, E. Weil, George B. Weiss, John Gates, L. Stillman, Thomas McNichols, Ja McNulta, Henry G. Miller, J. H. Ibsen, McGuire, Henry F. Freiberg, and the Chic go Packing company.

It was shown the board was adjourned Gunning and the Town Clerk, Benjamin B nett, from day to day without hearing complaint and then adjourned sine die defiance of the request of those who signed applications for a review.

The Defense league contends that if guilty and convicted Gunning may be in the sum of $10,000 for each and eve violation of the law charged against him that event the items in yesterday's in ment could be made to cost him $12 The league has employed A. S. Tr associate counsel and he will assist Attorney Deneen in the prosecution Gunning. As Mr. Deneen desires to in it himself it is understood the c not be called until the Luetgert tri been concluded.

FEAST INTERRUPTED BY DEAT

Mrs. Robert Voss Killed on Her Wa Home with Provisions for a New Year's Meal.

Although Robert Voss and his wife Hen rietta had lived through a year of misfortun they planned to celebrate today with a din ner and start in the new year with a hope might prove more fortunate to them than th past. They went on a shopping tour las evening, and after buying sufficient for frugal, yet complete, holiday meal, starte towards their home, 609 West Thirteent street. As they crossed Blue Island avenu at Eighteenth street Mrs. Voss stepped hur riedly ahead of her husband, was struck b a grip car going at a high rate of speed, an died soon after she was taken to the Count Hospital. Strewn about the street and un der the wheels of the car were the meat and groceries intended for the New Year' festival. Neither Voss nor his wife saw th approaching car until it was too late.

Voss, who has not had steady employmen for the last year, has worked intermittentl where opportunity has offered. Last sum mer the couple lost their child, and the ex pense of burial caused a deficit in the famil finances, from which the two had just r covered.

H. O. Fuller, gripman, and N. Etzkon, co ductor, of the car were arrested on their r turn trip and taken to the Maxwell Stre Police Station.

SAYS JOHNSON IS THE MAN

Sheriff Platter I [illegible] the Prisone as One of Wat [illegible] x's Murder ers at Waterloo, Ind.

Charles Johnson was identified early thi morning by Deputy Sheriff Platter of D Kalb County, Ind., as one of the men wh murdered Night Watchman Charles E. Co of Waterloo early on Thursday mornin Johnson is at the County Jail Hospital su fering from a bullet wound in the left le which will make amputation necessar Johnson was found lying wounded in fron of Stanley Tim's house, 8632 Baltimore ave nue, South Chicago, yesterday. He wa taken to the police station, where he sai he had been shot and robbed in Elkhar Ind. His story was not believed, and th police decided he might be one of the me who shot Cox in Waterloo. Platter was n tified and came to Chicago. He says th prisoner tallies with the description of o of Cox's murderers, and if his condition pe mits he will take him back to Waterloo once. Johnson denies being in Waterlo and sticks to his story of robbery.

As the Sun Warms the Earth so does Old Underoo Rye

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SPORT OF THE YEAR.

Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight at Carson the Great Event.

LEAGUE RACE EXCITING.

Star Pointer Passes the Two-Minute Mark at Readville.

CORNELL CREW'S VICTORY.

Yale and Harvard Elevens Resume Their Football Contests.

FAST WORK ON THE CINDER PATH.

In the sporting annals of 1897 the prize-fight between Robert Fitzsimmons and James J. Corbett, at Carson City, March 17, ranks probably most conspicuous. All the world knows how Fitzsimmons' left landing in the stomach (solar plexus) in the fourteenth round settled a world's championship.

For general interest baseball and the turf probably possess more attractions than any other form of outdoor amusements, and in both the season was notable for many interesting performances.

In baseball the National league wound up a profitable year, with the Boston club winner of the pennant after an exciting finish with the Baltimores. Among baseball features of the year were:

April 14. Rusie case compromised, the player dropping his suit in court and agreeing to play with New York.

May 4. Anson given a big testimonial in Chicago.

May 23. Lange of Chicago and O'Brien of Washington fight on the field at the Chicago grounds.

June 5. Chicago's bat in seven runs off Rusie in the ninth inning and win at New York.

July 8. Chicagos win from Boston, 2 to 1, in ten innings.

Aug. 4. Umpire Hurst strikes a spectator at a Cincinnati game with a beer glass, seriously injuring him.

Aug. 30. Game between Chicago and New York at New York ends in a row, the Giants forfeiting.

Sept. 4. Indianapolis and St. Paul players indulge in a free-for-all fight at Indianapolis.

Sept. 27. Bostons win decisive game in Baltimore.

Oct. 12. Baltimore wins Temple Cup series from Boston.

Nov. 10. Negotiations begun with Tom Burns to succeed Anson as manager of the Colts.

Prominent deaths during the year were those of Pitchers Radbourne and Foutz, O. P. Caylor, Infielder Joe Sullivan, and Catchers "Bill" Brown and "Kid" Baldwin.

Important Turf Events.

Star Pointer's feat in passing the two-minute mark was easily the feature of the year in the turf world. It was accomplished at the Readville track, near Boston, Aug. 27, the time of the Chicago horse being 1:59¼. Next in prominence comes the winning of the English Derby and other big English stakes by Galtee More, an Irish bred colt. The Derby was run June 2. On the American turf the conspicuous feature was the showing made by the 2-year-old colt Hamburg. At Sheepshead Bay on Sept. 11 he won the Great Eastern Handicap, after waiting fifty minutes at the post, with 135 pounds on his shoulders, running the Futurity course in 1:10⅗. Other turf features of the year:

Feb. 5. Robert Kneebs sentenced to five months in German prison for ringing.

April 26. Dongara wins at 300 to 1 at Ingleside.

May 4. Joe Patchen bought by C. W. Marks for $15,000.

May 8. Voter, a 3-year-old, wins the Metropolitan Handicap.

May 12. Typhoon wins the Kentucky Derby.

May 18. Croker's filly Rhoda B. wins a stake in England.

May 31. Howard Mann wins the Brooklyn Handicap.

June 11. Death of Byron McClelland at Lexington, Ky.

June 2[illegible]. [illegible] wins the Brooklyn Suburban.

June 2[illegible]. Jockey A. [illegible] strangled under an electric car near Roby.

July 10. The Friar wins the Realization Stake.

July 24. Star Pointer defeats Joe Patchen in their first meeting of the year at Washington Park.

July 30. Dr. McLean dies at the Latonia race-track.

Aug. 4. Jockey Tom Crane killed at Harlem.

Aug. 6. Joe Patchen paces in 2:01¼ at Columbus.

Aug. 24. L'Alouette wins the Futurity.

Aug. 26. R. T. Kneebs temporarily reinstated by President Ijams of the American Trotting association.

Sept. 6. Ornament, 118 pounds, runs a mile and a quarter at Sheepshead in 2:05 2-5.

Oct. 5. Thorn wins the Kentucky Futurity.

Oct. 8. Robert J. and John R. Gentry lower team record to 2:08 at Glens Falls, N. Y. Rilma wins Transylvania Stake.

Oct. 20. Joe Patchen makes new wagon record of 2:04¾ at Joliet.

Dec. 8. R. T. Kneebs permanently reinstated.

Dec. 10. Hamburg sold to Marcus Daly for $41,000.

In the Prize Ring.

Following were some of the more notable ring events of the year:

Jan. 4. James Duffy killed in the prize ring in New York.

Jan. 29. Prize-fight bill becomes a law in Nevada.

Feb. 8. Lavigne defeats McPartland at New York, 25 rounds.

March 20. Edward Gibbons killed in the ring by Jack Perry, and C. Kleinecker by Frank Connelly, both at Philadelphia.

April 21. "Billy" Vernon killed in a fight with Leslie Pierce at Athens, Pa.

April 22. Frank Graves killed in a fight with Matt Semichy at San José, Cal.

April 30. Lavigne defeats Connelly, 11 rounds, in New York.

May 4. Choynski defeats "Denver Ed" Smith, 4 rounds, in New York.

May 23. Fight pictures first shown, in New York.

May 26. McCoy defeats Dick O'Brien, 10 rounds.

June 9. Sharkey-Maher fight stopped in New York, 7 rounds.

July 23. George Dixon and Dal Hawkins draw, 20 rounds, San Francisco.

Aug. 23. Walcott knocks out Green in San Francisco.

Sept. 8. Scandal grows out of stopping of Ryan-McCoy fight by police at Syracuse.

Oct. 4. Solly Smith defeats George Dixon, 20 rounds, San Francisco.

Oct. 18. Pedlar Palmer defeats Dave Sullivan, London.

Oct. 30. Lavigne defeats Walcott, 12 rounds, San Francisco.

Nov. 29. Jordan defeats Tommy White, 19 rounds, London.

Oct. 31. Choynski and Jeffries draw, 20 rounds, San Francisco.

Dec. 6. Barry defeats Croot, 20 rounds, London.

Dec. 7. Death of Croot.

Cornell Wins the Crew Race.

Miscellaneous events in the sporting and athletic world were:

May 29. Yale crew beats Wisconsin.

June 19. Vanenna wins annual Michigan City yacht race.

July 2. Cornell wins big boat race with Yale and Harvard at Poughkeepsie.

July 16. E. H. Ten Eyck, an American, wins diamond sculls at Henley.

Aug. 2. Kreigh Collins wins the Western tennis championship.

Aug. 8. Vigilant wins 210 mile race of the New York Yacht club.

Aug. 26. R. D. Wrenn wins the American tennis championship at Newport.

Sept. 6. George W. Clark dives 160 feet off the Halsted street bridge.

Sept. 14. H. J. Whigham wins the American amateur golf championship at Wheaton.

Dec. 4. George Slosson wins the 18-inch balk line billiard tournament in New York.

Dec. 11. Kansas City wins intercity shoot from Chicago.

Successful Football Season.

Football reached the highest point in its development in the West owing to the efficiency of the coachers employed and to more competent officials in the big games. Injuries were fewer than usual in the big games, and only two serious accidents occurred in championship contests. Johnston, half back for Illinois, had his collar-bone broken in the Illinois-Chicago game Oct. 30, which was won by Chicago, 18 to 12. Loomis, full back for Minnesota, had his leg broken in the Minnesota-Michigan game at Detroit Nov. 13, Michigan winning, 14 to 0.

The most important football event of the year was the resumption of relations between Harvard and Yale and the remarkable game played Nov. 13 at Cambridge, without either side scoring. Yale defeated Princeton a week later at New Haven, 6 to 0, and on the same day the Quakers beat the crimson at Philadelphia, 15 to 6.

In the West four teams stood preëminent—Wisconsin, Chicago, Illinois, and Michigan. The best played game and the most closely contested one was the Illinois-Chicago game at Champaign. The Wisconsin-Chicago game Nov. 13 resulted in the defeat of Chicago, 23 to 8, and on Thanksgiving day Chicago earned a right to second place by defeating Michigan, 21 to 12, Herschberger making three field goals from place kicks.

The Carlisle Indians again made a good showing, their game improving wonderfully over last year. Their Western contest resulted in the defeat of Illinois, 23 to 6, the evening of Nov. 20 at the Coliseum. The climax of the season was the decision of the middle West to make new rules, the college conference so decreeing at a meeting held Nov. 26 at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Maybury, Rush, and Kraenzlein are the stars of the year in track athletics in the West, and Wefers holds his place as champion sprinter in the East. Eastern and Western athletes came into competition perhaps more than in previous years, notably in the A. A. U. championships and the dual meet between the C. A. A. and New York Athletic association. New York won the former event Aug. 28 and the latter Oct. 2. Wefers, in the dual meet, conquered Maybury and Rush, who claimed a record of :09 4-5, but failed to make it in the East.

Pennsylvania won the Mott Haven games at Berkeley Oval May 29.

In the West the Western intercollegiate field day was won by Wisconsin without trouble, June 5, Maybury, Kraenzlein, and Richards making new records.

One of the events of the year was Stagg's defiance and final triumph over A. A. U. jurisdiction in college ahtletics. The athletic carnival under the auspices of the A. A. U. at the Coliseum brought together athletes from the East and West.

A significant step is the one taken recently by Princeton forbidding any of its athletes to compete for athletic club teams.

The death of John V. Crum, the Iowa sprinter, at Des Moines, May 3, who also competed for the C. A. A., weakened the ranks of Western champions.

Cycling Events of Importance.

Bicycle racing has been on the down grade in the West and has enjoyed its greatest prosperity in the East, where the middle distance match events have almost entirely superseded the sprint events and draw immense crowds. Nov. 12 and 13 this style of racing was successfully tried in Chicago, Michael defeating Titus and McDuffee at the Coliseum.

Smedley, a Calumet rider, won the Decoration day road race. John Hudson won the Cook County race on the same day.

July 5 the South Side Cycling club held the annual Pullman road race, and C. A. Anderson won it. The same day the National Circuit race meet under the auspices of the Chicago Cycling club was held at Bankers' Field. Records too numerous to attempt to recount have gone by the board during 1897. Road racing in Chicago has lost its popularity and is prohibited on the South Side boulevards. On the North Side it is also meeting with opposition.

The secession of the Western divisions of the L. A. W. on account of Sunday racing prohibitions has been unsuccessful.

Feb. 22 Fred Schinneer won the six-day race at Tattersall's, and on account of the brutal features of the contest a measure introduced by Representative Shannahan at Springfield was subsequently passed prohibiting such contests in Illinois. Dec. 11 a great international six-day contest was concluded in New York, C. W. Miller of Chicago winning easily.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

As a result of Insurance Commissioner Van Cleave's decision in the underwriters' matter these combinations are arranging to change policies and methods in order to comply with the ruling. The only manner in which a combination of companies can operate legally is to issue policies jointly without any partnership agreement. This is the conclusion of the managers of the compacts from the résumé by the commissioner of his investigations.

The full text of the decision, containing some 2,000 words, did not reach the offices of the Chicago managers yesterday and they will make no definite move in the matter until they receive the document. The managers of the underwriters' agencies said they would observe the wishes of the commissioner and they will submit revised policies to him as soon as the matter can be adjusted.

The question of the duty of the commissioner in enforcing the laws of the State, much discussed at the meetings of the commissioner with the managers in this city, is settled in the decision as follows:

"Every insurance company before being licensed to transact business in this State makes a formal application for such license under the provision of the act of June 4, 1879, in which it stipulates 'that it desires to transact the business of insurance in this State, that it will accept a license therefor according to the laws of this State, etc.' Substituting for the word 'therefor' the phrase to which it refers makes it a stipulation on the part of the company that it will accept a license to transact the business of insurance in this State according to the laws of this State. The condition on which the license is issued and accepted is that the business shall be transacted according to the laws of this State. When, therefore, the business is transacted in violation of law it becomes the duty of the Superintendent to take notice of the fact. Furthermore, section 3 of said act confers upon the Superintendent authority to revoke such license when a company violates or fails to comply with any of the requirements or conditions imposed by existing laws. It may be said that the Superintendent has nothing to do with enforcing the criminal code. This he admits. Nevertheless in construing the insurance laws he would not be justified in construing them in such a way that a compliance with them would be clearly a violation of the criminal code; and in reaching his conclusion in this matter he has taken into consideration the fact that certain things claimed to be lawful under the insurance laws seem to be clearly a violation of the criminal code, and hence a violation of the law of the State, and he cannot well see how any act that is a violation of one part of the laws of the State can be in compliance with other parts."

◆

The Imperial Insurance company has decided to establish a Cook County department and has appointed John E. Shepard manager. The office will be with Davis & Requa for the present and a permanent location will be selected later. Mr. Shepard, who assumes the new position at once, has been superintendent of the Cook County department of the Manchester since 1895. He has been with that company since 1892. Mr. Shepard is known as one of the best underwriters in La Salle street and is thoroughly familiar with the Cook County business. His position with the Manchester was a responsible one and the selection by the Imperial is regarded by underwriters as most fortunate for the company.

◆

President Harbeck of the Western union says a number of outside companies are figuring on joining the organization in the near future. The applications have not been made but the companies have practically decided to become members.

◆

Darrow & Cummings, it is reported, have resigned the agency of the State Insurance company of Illinois, to take effect during the month. The company will probably appoint three agents for the city and county.

◆

Dana & Poinier & Co. have appointed Cowan & Van Every local agents for the Hanover with an independent line. This completes the list of the agencies under the reorganization of the Cook County department of the company.

◆

The Atlas and Mercantile accident insurance companies will soon consolidate under the Presidency of W. A. Long.

◆

The North American Accident association of this city has withdrawn its circular offering 20 per cent rebate to members of advisory boards organized in Ohio. Insurance Commissioner Matthews held that it was a violation of the State law to offer some policy holders advantages not offered others.

◆

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The approximate fire loss in Milwaukee during the year 1897 was about the same as that of 1896. The insurance loss sustained during the year is placed by Chief Foley at about $218,000, and the actual loss at about $230,000. Last year the insurance loss was about $220,000.

◆

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Superintendent of Insurance Van Cleave was asked today what changes he will require in names and policies by those engaged in issuing underwriters policies to make them conform to the decision he gave yesterday, and made the following statement of the policy of the Insurance department: "Assumed names for advertising, procuring, and conducting business, such as putting out policies, must be discontinued. The arrangement, agreement, contract, and method of the combination in transacting and carrying on the joint policy business will determine the action of the Superintendent as to any particular case."

◆

Denver, Colo., Dec. 31.—Colorado will not be numbered among the Western States which are forming a combination to biennially inspect the books of the large Eastern life insurance companies. Insurance Commissioner Vivian said such a biennial investigation was folly unless a serious condition of affairs existed in the management of some of the large Eastern companies. He is of the opinion that it is not the large companies which need watching, but some of the smaller Western concerns.

◆

Madison, Wis., Dec. 31.—Insurance Commissioner Fricke today issued his annual financial statement showing receipts from insurance fees and taxes for 1897. It shows that the total receipts received and paid the State Treasurer were $166,074. This came from the following sources: Agents' certificates, $22,120; license fees, $9,675; filing charter, $650; filing annual statements, $5,873; State taxes, $127,409; service of summons, $82; commissioners' certificate and seal, $122; filing papers, $15; interest, $128. In addition the commissioner has obtained a judgment against the Travelers' Insurance company for $35,297 for back fees and taxes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Those wishing to get rid of rheumatism should try a bottle of Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., agents.

Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" allay the irritation and stop the cough. Sold only in boxes.

Any New Year's table is incomplete without Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the finest appetizer.

GATH BARELY WINS.

Exciting Race with Harry Duke at New Orleans.

BOTH ARE BADLY RIDDEN

Combs Turns Wide Into Stretch and Loses Ground.

MORE ILL LUCK FOR PORTER.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The meeting of the two crack Western 5-year-old sprinters, Gath and Harry Duke, with 111 pounds each, at six furlongs, developed all that was expected of it in the way of a horse race. Gath put a period to Harry Duke's remarkable winning streak, but he did it by such a narrow margin that the finish would have easily passed for a dead heat. Wilhite's ride on Gath was not artistic, but it was better than that of Combs on the other. The race was virtually a match. David and Old Dominion also started, but they did not count. Gath went to the front at the start, but he was unable to open more than a scant half length on Harry Duke. On these terms the pair covered the first half mile in :49, bearing well toward the outside, where the going was smooth. Combs lost a length in the stretch turn by turning too wide, and that was what lost the race for Harry Duke. A length and a half was too much for him to make up in the last three-eighths, but he was making it up fast when the end came. Harry Duke was in front the first stride after passing the line. The race furnished a warm betting proposition, Harry Duke ruling at 4 to 5, with Gath at 6 to 5.

W. A. Porter and Charles Rich were out for a killing with Saratoga in the five furlongs for 2-year-olds, and backed the Buchanan filly down from 5 to 1 to 2 to 1, but they encountered the same ill-luck that fell to them when they tried to put the ill-starred Jack Donohue over last week, only in less degree. Saratoga got to the front in the stretch and appeared to be winning easily, when she stopped and was passed by Nancy Till, who won going away at 6 to 1. Saratoga appeared to take a lame step going to the post and that may have bothered her.

Crystalline beat Ben Frost by the shortest of noses in the second half of the 2-year-old event. Ben Frost would have won had not Kelley waited too long with him. He was coming like a streak at the end and would have won in another jump. Wiggins, backed from 20 to 1 to 12 to 1, was a good third.

Green Morris fixed himself comfortably with Sallie Cliquot in the mile and twenty yards handicap. The mare was backed from 2½ to 1 to 8 to 5 and won handily. Tranby came from nowhere and beat Elkin a nose for the place.

Sister Clara won the mile selling at the end of the card over a field of fourteen, Terranet, a long outsider, getting the place.

Weather clear. Track good.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—1..	Nancy Till, 99 [C.C'mbs]	8	7^{3}	5^{2}	2^{nk}	1^{1}
2—1..	Saratoga, 100 [T. Burns]	9	6^{nk}	4^{1}	1^{2}	2^{2}
15—1..	Solution, 106 [C'ywood]	1	8^{2}	8^{2}	8^{1}	3^{1}

Time, 1:03¾. Bertha Nell, 95 pounds; Amateur, 103; Dazzle, 96; Kelona, 96; Flop, 106; Monfliece, 95; Carnegie, 100; and Tom Kingsley, 93, finished as named. Start good. Won driving. Place easily. Nancy Till was going away. Saratoga appeared lame. Flop short. Monfliece close up first part.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3—1..	Crystalline, 97 [T.B'ns]	3	2^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{h}
8—1..	Ben Frost, 106 [Kitley]	1	7^{1}	5^{3}	4^{3}	2^{1}
12—1..	Wiggins, 100 [C'pbell]	4	1^{h}	3^{2}	2^{1}	3^{4}

Time, 1:02¼. Tabouret, 106 pounds; Seaport, 109; Tole Simmons, 103; Gilray, 115; Wilford, 106; and Logistic, 100, finished as named. Start fair. Won all out. Place same. Ben Frost would have won in another jump. Kitley waited too long. Wiggins tired on end. Seaport and Logistic off badly. Latter as good as left.

Third race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—5..	Gath, 111 [Wilhite]	1	1^{nk}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{h}
3—5..	H. Duke, 111 [C.C'mbs]	2	2^{nk}	2^{2}	2^{nk}	2^{5}
30—1..	David, 104 [Aker]	4	3^{3}	3^{15}	3^{15}	3^{25}

Time, 1:15¼. Old Dominion, 101 pounds, also ran. Harry Duke would have won in another jump; was very badly handled; taken wide on turn; lost ground; weak finish. David ran a good race.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3—1..	S. Cliquot, 112 [Hirsch]	5	2^{2}	2^{3}	1^{nk}	1^{2}
8—1..	Tranby, 108 [Peterman]	8	8^{nk}	7^{1}	7^{2}	2^{n}
12—1..	Elkin, 94 [Southard]	1	3^{h}	3^{nk}	3^{1}	3^{1}

Time, 1:46¼. Brighton, 101 pounds; George B. Cox, 91; Minnie Murphy, 96; Wolsey, 96; A. B. C., 109; Bill Arnett, 95; and Sound Sense, 104, finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Place all out. Sallie Cliquot went to the front when ready, finished strong. Tranby came strong last quarter; got place in last jump. Bill Arnett led to stretch. Minnie Murphy always prominent. A. B. C. had no speed.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7—1..	S. Clara, 100 [Kitley]	8	2^{1}	2^{h}	1^{2}	1^{2}
40—1..	Terranet, 109 [L.Smith]	7	1^{1}	3^{1}	2^{nk}	2^{1}
20—1..	Ultima, 100 [C'mpbell]	10	13^{nk}	9^{1}	7^{nk}	3^{h}

Time, 1:45¼. Booze, 109 pounds; Jim Conway, 95; Albert Vale, 103; Playboy, 95; High Test, 109; Judge Bryant, 97; Mellie, 100; Nobilis, 98; Arrezzo, 104; Impetro, 100; Doc Turbeville, 103; and Kingstone, 109, finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Place handily. Sister Clara was only galloping at finish. Booze, slow to get going, came up from last position. Jim Conway ran impressively. High Test led to stretch.

RACE WON BY A 75 TO 1 SHOT.

Rubicon, the Favorite in the Last Race at Ingleside, Beaten by Cabrillo, an Outsider.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The feature of today's racing at Ingleside was the defeat of Rubicon, a prohibitive favorite in the last race on the program, by Cabrillo, a rank outsider, who was as good as 75 to 1 in some of the books. Cabrillo was an ordinary selling plater last season and looked to be outclassed with such horses as Rubicon and Rey del Tierra. He came out dripping wet, looking fit as a king, and taking the lead by two lengths at the quarter, was never headed, winning easily by two lengths in the fast time of 1:41¼. Rey del Tierra, a heavily backed second choice, finished third, five lengths behind Rubicon.

McManus' crack 2-year-old colt, Lord Marmion, was second choice to Libertine in the fourth race, at seven-eighths of a mile. The colt got away two and a half lengths before the quarter was reached, and May W., who got a bad start, could not catch him. The Montana filly, with 113 pounds up, ran a good race and finished second, three and one-half lengths ahead of Libertine. The time was 1:27¼.

Prince Tyrant walked in in the first race. The lot that went to the post were cheap ones, of which Henry C. and Himera were the choices. Himera led for a good part of the journey, but quit like a dog, and Prince Tyrant came on and galloped in.

Jamar and Polish had the second race all to themselves. They both got away lengths in front of the field and ran one two. Lone Princess, Lost Girl, and Miss Prim finished noses apart for third money. The latter came from nowhere.

The third race went to the favorite, Prince Blazes. He got away on the fly and Thorpe handled him to perfection. Abina beat Mainbar a head for the place. Joe Levy came like a shot in the last eighth of a mile and was only beaten a length for third money.

Bernardillo put it over Marquise in the fifth race by a short head, but if the little mare had not been interfered with at the start she would have won sure. Bernardillo made his own pace, with Souffle in second place to the stretch, where Marquise got through on the rail and in another jump would have been first. Souffle finished third. Summaries:

Ingleside Summaries.

Weather fine. Track fast.

First race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
10—1..	P. Tyrant, 108 [C.Sloan]	5	4^{1}	3^{1}	1^{2}	1^{1}
5—2..	Henry C., 110 [H'nessy]	6	5^{h}	4^{2}	3	2^{5}
8—1..	Texarkana, 108 [H.Br'n]	8	7^{1}	5^{2}	4^{1}	3^{h}

Time, 1:09½. Himera, 105 pounds; Tom Spencer, 108; T. McHugh, 115; Forest Guard, 105; Niihau, 105; Idomenus, 105; St. Angelo, 105; and Sunshine III., 108, finished as named. Good start. Won easily. A bad race. None showed much form except the winner.

Second race, 6 furlongs, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
1—1..	Zamar II., 107 [Conley]	2	1^{2}	1^{3}	1^{2}	1^{1}
12—1..	Polish, 110 [G. Wilson]	1	2^{4}	2^{3}	2^{3}	2^{3}
8—1..	Miss Prim, 102 [J.W'ds]	4	6^{h}	5^{h}	6^{4}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:15. Lost Girl, 107 pounds; Lone Princess, 102; Kaiser Ludwig, 105; and Elvando, 110, finished as named. Poor start. Won ridden out. Polish and Zamar off flying. Miss Prim ran well and might have had a chance with a good start. Kaiser Ludwig improving.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
11—5..	P. Blazes, 113 [Thorpe]	2	2^{h}	2^{1}	2^{3}	1^{3}
8—1..	Abina, 110 [E. Jones]	3	1^{2}	1^{2}	1^{1}	2^{h}
15—1..	Mainbar, 118 [Clawson]	1	6^{2}	3^{h}	3^{h}	3^{1}

Time, 1:09¾. Joe Levy, 105 pounds; Imperious, 115; Formella, 105; Roulette Wheel, 105; Ping, 118; Racio, 109; Snipsey, 112; Carlist, 105, finished as named. Fair start. Won driving. Blazes beat the gate. Levy ran a good race. Abina fair.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs, handicap, all ages:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2—1..	L. Marmion, 108 [Th'pe]	2	1^{2}	1^{3}	1^{1}	1^{2}
8—1..	May W., 113 [Conley]	4	3^{1}	3^{h}	2^{1}	2^{2}
6—5..	Libertine, 120 [Shields]	1	2^{1}	2^{1}	3^{3}	3^{3}

Time, 1:27¼. Hardly, 98 pounds; and Nic Nac, 90, finished as named. Good start. Won all out. Libertine does not like weight. May W. ran well, but the track does not suit her. She wants a very hard track. Hardly ran a very poor race. Lord Marmion is steadily improving and will go on farther than expected.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2—1..	B'ardillo, 95 [Clawson]	1	1^{2}	1^{3}	1^{1}	1^{h}
8—5..	Marquise, 104 [E. Jones]	3	3^{2}	3^{3}	3^{4}	2^{1}
11—5..	Souffle, 104 [H. Martin]	2	2^{3}	2^{1}	2^{5}	3^{7}

Time, —. Personne, 95 pounds, also ran. Marquise best, and should have won; was interfered with; would have won in another jump. Bernardillo likes hard track.

Sixth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
40—1..	Cabrillo, 107 [Spencer]	3	1^{2}	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}
15—20..	Rubicon, 112 [Thorpe]	5	4^{h}	3^{2}	2^{1}	2^{2}
6—5..	R. del Tierra, 98 [Cl'n]	1	2^{3}	2^{1}	3^{3}	3^{2}

Time, 1:41¼. George Palmer, 106 pounds; and Miss Ruth, 104, finished as named. Good start. Won easily. Cabrillo ran a smashing race. Rey del Tierra not good. Rubicon bad for bettors.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, ⅝ mile—Minx, 102 pounds; Mainbar, 98; Chappie, 101; Glenower, 86; Easel, 106; Don Fulano, 106; Sir Richard, 107; Mulberry, 107; Mollie R., 102; Towanda, 90; Miss Ross, 102; Soniro, 101; Ike L., 111; Brambella, 84; Fullerton Lass, 102.

Second race, ¾ mile—Orimar, 109 pounds; imp. Tripping, 104; Hermoso, 94; Santuzza, 107; Cash Day, 112; St. Calatine, 99; Mamie Scott, 107; Traverser, 94; Red Glenn, 109.

Third race, steeplechase, short course—Esperance, 140 pounds; Governor Budd, 154; Nonchalance, 125; Reno, 140; Monita, 140; Mestor, 140; Captain Rees, 140; Silverado, 143.

Fourth race, New Year's Handicap, 2 miles, value $1,500—Don Clarencio, 102 pounds; Vincitor, 112; Doyle, 101; Song and Dance, 107; The Bachelor, 104; Can't Dance, 109; Wheel of Fortune, 117; Judge Denny, 116; Charlie Rief, 102; Yankee Doodle, 105; Buckwa, 122; Collins, 104; Billy McCloskey, 98; Marquise, 112.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Volt, 109 pounds; Doyle, 109; San Marco, 112; Joe Terry, 112; Little Cripple, 109; Marcel, 111; Oscuro, 111; Walter J., 112; Peter II., 112; Cromwell, 112.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Sorrow, 86 pounds; Kamsin, 110; Midas, 107; George Miller, 108; O'Fleta, 108; Lena, 105; Highland Ball, 99; Stentor, 103; George Rose, 101; Olive, 110; The Dragon, 111; Rebel Jack, 104; Hermanita, 106; Judge Stouffer, 105; Scotch Rose, 103.

Seventh race, ⅞ mile, 3-year-olds—San Antonio, 104; Royal Prize, 101; Torsida, 107; Morinel, 99; Eddie Jones, 104; Marplot, 104; Yule, 99; Los Prietos, 101.

DISCUSSES KNOCKOUT BLOWS.

Medical Paper Not So Sure It Is the Fall That Causes Death in the Ring—Case of Walter Croot.

The recent death of a young man as the result of injuries received in a boxing match at the National Sporting club raises questions of considerable interest both from a sporting and a medical legal point of view.

In this case all the evidence went to show that the deceased was in good condition up to the last round. In this round, however, he received two blows closely following one another, by which he was knocked down not to rise again. The first of these, according to the evidence of Sir George Chetwynd, was "in the pit of the stomach and above the belt," and this was followed up at once by a "blow with the right on the point of the chin, which caused him to fall backwards on his head." As soon as he fell "he lay there and did not move."

He was carried up-stairs and put to bed, and was attended by a doctor and a nurse, but next morning he died, never having recovered consciousness. At the post-mortem examination the internal organs were found to be perfectly healthy, except for signs of extensive old pleurisy on the left side. The brain itself was healthy, and there was no laceration of the brain substance, but "on the right side at the base of the skull there was a fracture about one and one-quarter inches long. There was an effusion of blood behind the surface of the brain corresponding with this fracture." Death was attributed to a fracture of the skull, and it was also stated that "the fracture might have been due to the blow on the chin or the fall on the back of the head." This, of course, leaves open the very point of interest, and it will not do to be too ready to charge the injury to the fall, for what we believe is technically spoken of as the "knock-out" is itself a very serious matter, often as it is recovered from.

In discussing the actual cause of death in those cases in which men are "knocked out" in the course of a fight many points have to be borne in mind. A direct blow on the pit of the stomach, even above the belt, may cause a complete cessation of the action of the heart, which may or may not be recovered from, or, on the other hand, it might cause actual rupture of the heart. In this particular case these causes were put out of court by the post-mortem examination, although, in view of the skill shown up to that round in warding off the attacks of his antagonist, it is more than probable that the blow on the "pit of the stomach" so staggered the deceased as to prevent him guarding the "knock-out" which he received on the point of the chin.

But was the fracture and the effusion the result of this blow or of the injury received in falling? The evidence on this point was not conclusive; yet it is a matter of very considerable interest in regard to the disputed question as to the cause of the unconsciousness which follows on a well planted "knock out"—an unconsciousness which is not only absolute and complete but is sometimes associated with such an interference with the action of the heart as to make it plain that these cases, although they usually come round in a little time, have been within an ace of going out altogether. It has been thought that this condition is due to inhibition of the heart arising from disturbance of the pneumogastic nerve; but the fact that where death has ensued post mortem examination has sometimes shown physical changes at the base of the skull, makes it probable that in many cases the cause should be sought within the cranium, the force of the blow being transmitted through the jaw to the cranial bones.

Two cases have occurred within the last few years in which hemorrhage has been found within the skull after a "knock-out" blow on the jaw, in one case being due to rupture of the lateral sinus, and in another being merely described as "cerebral hemorrhage." In one of these instances the accident happened in the course of what is described as a "friendly sparring bout" between university students, so that with the evidence before us, we must not be too sure that even in this case the death, although quite properly returned as "accidental," was not the result of the blow rather than the fall.

We will not enter upon the sporting question as to the permissibility of this character of blow. The suggestion that when a man is sure of his "points" he would lie snug, to avoid further punishment, did not failure to come up to time involve loss of the match, seems hardly a worthy one; still, it may be true. In any case, it can hardly be denied that the possibility of at any moment winning a losing game by getting in the "knock-out" must tend to encourage undue violence as a match draws to a close.—The Hospital.

CHICAGO CLUB'S 2:50 SCORCH.

Veterans of the Wheel Will Speed to Pullman This Morning—Lincolns and South Sides to Join.

Members of the Chicago Cycling club having a record of 2:50 or better will start from their club-house at 10 o'clock this forenoon on their annual scorch to Pullman. The affair is a well-established club function and one which brings much enjoyment to the members, both the new men, butterflies, and the veterans who once really did go in 2:50, although their assertions to that effect are sometimes questioned by the newer generation.

It will be a gay procession which will start from the club-house, and there will be a number of winded riders before Pullman is reached if the pace is kept up all the way.

In 1891, when a 2:50 man was not to be respected simply because he was a veteran, the annual event started. It was only open to such crackajacks as owned the proud record of having done a mile in 2:50. It has been kept up ever since with unvarying popularity.

"Head Scorcher" is the honored title borne by the winner of the event for the year, and he is an absolute despot, having neither cabinet nor advisors of any sort. Among the riders who have held the honor are N. H. Van Sicklen, George K. Barrett, A. J. Nicollet, J. P. Bliss, and Tracy Holmes. Nicollet will endeavor today, if the road is good all the way, to ride principally on his rear wheel.

Delegations from the South Side and Lincoln clubs will participate in the fun.

Armstrong Gets a Fight.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 31.—Chief of Police Farley has granted a verbal permit to Billy Woods and Bob Armstrong for a sparring contest at Coliseum Hall Jan. 28.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Criminal Courts Today.

None of the branches of the Criminal Court has announcements for today except Judge Gary's, where the Luetgert case is on trial.

Court Calls for Monday.

Judge Freeman—Contested motion.
Judge Shepard—Contested motions.
Judge Tuley—Contested motions.
Judge Burke—Contested motions.
Judge Dunne—No court.
Judge Hutchinson—Short-cause calendar—8709, 9366, 9267, 9286, 7618, 9645, and trial call 4761, 4753, 4888, 5193, 5519, 5520, 5620, 5622, 5623, 5198, 5624, 5717.
Judge Stein—Short-cause calendar—9471, 9624, 9400, 9420, 7836, 9166, 9060. Trial call—6471, 6480, 6571, 6572, 6575, 6581, 6583, 6679, 6682, 6685, 6688, 6690.
Judge Goggin—Short-cause calendar—7436, 6589, 7847, 4681, 7228, 6705, 7121, 7962, 7957, 7326, 7856, 7534, 8285, 5544, 5970, 7860, 7587, 7434, 7745, 8712, 8702, 8746, 7747, 6180, 6488.
Judge Ball—Trial call 4110, 4115½, 3825, 3298, 4356, 4584, 4593, 4596, 4704, 4705, 4708, 4709, 4710, 4608, 4815, 4076, 4114.
Judge Tuthill—No court.
Judge Neely—Short cause calendar—20188, 18676, 17802, 18326, 21367, 14106, 12273, 20848, 19649, 21706, 21325, 22063, 15544.
Judge Hanecy—No court.
Judge Smith—Short cause calendar—19417, 19481, 21774, 19472, 21450, 19627, 21599, 19185, 22075, 19130, 19352, 19203, 22743, 19390, 14423, 22598, 17993, 13747, 20384.
Judge Gibbons—Short cause calendar—18362, 16043, 11262, 12398, 22248, 15930, 21928, 15388, 22954, 19502, 22028, 21530, 21246, 18076, 9115, 20201, 16674, 41803, 21838, 22234, 21942.
Judge Brown—Short cause calendar, 20305, 105923, 19156, 20446, 26552, 14310, 19687, 19000, 21509, 18152, 18401, 8849, 20364, 18676, 20864, 15347, 7445, 19759, 21341, 20516, 22044, 20509, 17036, 16358, 22078.
Judge Clifford—Short cause calendar, 17783, 15545, 10346, 12778, 20152, 18804, 16771, 19900, 13338, 18041, 20370, 18554, 17125, 21387, 20027, 20968, 20434, 13610, 15153, 20525, 16538, 18002, 19006, 21270, 21104, 21569.
Judge Carter—County Court—No court.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Brentano—Trial call 4609, 4599, 4600, 3572, 2335, 2922, 4135, 4264, 3446, 3447, 2219, 4607, 3575, 3980, 3938.
Judge Payne—Trial call 90, 716, 717, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 922, 924, 927, 928.
Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—1157 on trial.
Judge Horton—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—2382, 2383, 2384, 2658, 2659, 1323, 2543, 2556.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—2175, 1914, 2402, 2392.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—2487, 2490, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2507, 2506, 2462, 2362, 1896, 2083, 2084.
Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2247, 1063, 2491, 2546, 2547.
Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—1032, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1033, 1040, 2586, 2587, 2588, 1527, 2570, 2571, 1524, 2572, 2573, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1243, 1244.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Stein—7752—Adam I. Press Co. vs. A. P. Schaack & Co.; by dflt., $651.69.

Judge Hutchinson—3080—John Petruzzi vs. West Chi. St. R. R. Co.; on ver., $750.—9220—Revere Rubber Co. vs. John Woollacott; by deflt., $711.93.—3577—Pohle & Co. vs. Benjamin Heidmeyer; by deflt., $262.27.

Judge Payne—614—John Nelson vs. Antonio Curcio and F. Guerra; on ver., $425 and appl.

Judge Tuthill—20481—Francis Knowles vs. Chas. C. Rogers; by deflt., $6,000.—22962—Albert Schaffner, admr., vs. Chi., Hammond and Western R. R. Co.; on findg., $250 and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Payne—3199, Rappliye vs. M. T. Co.; dec.
Judge Stein—2074, Mundt vs. Meyer; def. dec.
Judge Tuthill—9617, Clemens vs. Campbell; dec.

TESTS OF STRENGTH

College Gymnasium Directors Meet in New York.

WANT UNIFORM METHODS

Apparatus and Nomenclature for Exercises Adopted.

REPRESENT MANY SCHOOLS.

New York, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—One standard of strength measurement will prevail in the great colleges of the United States in future. That was decided today by the society of college gymnasium directors, organized after a full day's work in the rooms of the Knickerbocker Athletic club.

The organization was the outcome of a preliminary meeting held by college gymnasium directors in this city on Nov. 6 last, when various subjects connected with college athletics and gymnastics were discussed. The time was fixed then for a general meeting to hear the reports of committees appointed to consider the objects of organization, strength tests, and terminology. These committees were ready to report today.

There were present at yesterday's meeting: Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Amherst, Dr. William S. Anderson of Yale, Dr. J. C. Crenshaw of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. E. H. Carleton of Dartmouth College, Dr. W. A. Lambeth of the University of Virginia, Dr. F. H. Dodge of Rutgers College, Dr. Casper D. Miller of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. George B. Velte of Trinity College.

The meeting completed its organization by the election of Dr. J. W. Seaver of Yale President, Dr. C. P. Linhart of the Ohio State University Vice President, Dr. W. L. Savage of Columbia Secretary and Treasurer, and Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Yale and Professor F. H. Conn of New York University as members of the council, together with the other officers named.

The meeting heard the report of the Committee on Strength Tests, composed of Messrs. Sargent of Harvard, Seaver of Yale, and Savage of Columbia, recommending the adoption of a uniform method of measurements, and thoroughly discussed the matter.

It was agreed that uniformity in the matter of measuring the strength of men entering the different colleges would be of much assistance to the directors of physical development. A plan of measurement submitted by the Committee on Strength Tests was approved. This is still in the hands of the committee, and is subject to alteration and modification. The explicit directions for measurements were not to be made known until another meeting of the society has been held.

It was stated, however, that the general plan of testing the strength of new men entering the colleges will be followed, though the method of making tests will be such as to obtain uniformity in the reports of the results, and therefore a good means of making comparisons. By resolution the instruments to be used in making tests were designated, and it is promised that in the future the physical standing of each class will be accurately determined.

The meeting was unable to complete the hearing of the Committee on Terminology, appointed to select names for each form of exercise such as would make perfectly clear what gymnastic or athletic game students engaged in.

The meeting made it clearly understood that the new organization will in no way conflict with the work of the association for the advancement of physical education, but will confine its work to its own field among the students at the important colleges for men.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President, when the committees, all of which were continued, are ready to report further.

JOE CHOYNSKI WILL NOT AGREE.

"Parson" Davies Wires to New York That No Particular Weight Would Be Accepted Now.

Joe Choynski will not meet "Kid" McCoy at 162 pounds. On behalf of Choynski "Parson" Davies yesterday wired to New York that Choynski would fight McCoy at any time or place for a purse of $5,000, but would not agree to any particular weight.

Both Julian and Fitzsimmons think Choynski will defeat McCoy, if the two meet, and each wants to bet $1,000 on Choynski.

Referee George Siler's setto with Champion Fitzsimmons drew such a crowded house at Havlin's Theater on Thursday night that Fitz wants to arrange another go with Siler for tonight, in which the knockout blow at Carson City will be shown. Fitzsimmons' idea is that Siler is sufficiently familiar with the decisive round at Carson City, and the manner in which the knockout blow was delivered, to impersonate Fitz, while the champion himself will impersonate Corbett and get knocked out. Siler, however, thinks such an exhibition would serve to humiliate Corbett in a measure, and so he refused to consent to take part in it. The noted referee yesterday received many congratulations for having "knocked out" Fitzsimmons the night before.

"Whom are you going to name, George, for Fitz to meet before you give him another trial?" he was asked.

"Well, I guess I will name Louis Houseman," was the reply.

New York, Dec. 31.—McCoy's original declaration that he would meet Choynski at 158 pounds, as a stepping stone to a match with Fitzsimmons, brought up a nice point of ring procedure. McCoy could have insisted that Choynski meet him at 158 pounds. At the same time McCoy was perfectly well aware that Choynski could not reach the middleweight limit. He has decided to make a concession to Choynski. Speaking on the subject McCoy said: "In order to get a meeting with Choynski I will agree to concede four pounds over the middleweight limit. I will meet him at the ringside at 162 pounds, which I consider a very fair proposition. To be sure, if he is willing to go at 158 pounds I could have no objection. I make this concession to Choynski solely on the understanding that if I win Fitzsimmons will then meet me at the middleweight limit of 158 pounds." It is not unlikely that Choynski will accept the 162 pounds proposition, although he would go into the ring rather fine.

General Sporting Notes.

Waukegan, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Chicago Edgars were for the first time defeated at indoor baseball tonight by the Waukegans. Score, 13 to 4.

Last night at Green's billiard academy George Sutton ran out a 75-point game of 18-inch balk line billiards from the lay-off. In two other games Gallagher won, making sixty points in two and three innings respectively.

Referring to the discussion relative to his refereeing the handicap billiard tournament next month, George Siler yesterday said: "I made no effort to get the position and was entirely indifferent about it, but was asked if I would do it. Today I received a telegram from Cleveland notifying me my terms have been accepted to referee the Gans-Garrard fight on Jan. 17, so that settles all questions about my refereeing the billiard tournament. I will make as much in Cleveland in an hour as I would here during the entire tournament."

"No-Do" the Sign of Success in gastronomic art. It is the registered trade mark of Pim-Olas. Avoid substitutes.

DEATHS.

BREDBERG—Claudius Edward, beloved husband of Matilda M. Bredberg [nee Budach], 89 Seminary-av., late chimer St. James' Church. Funeral St. James' Church, Cass and Huron-sts., 12 m., Saturday, Jan. 1, 1898, thence to Concordia Cemetery.

BRENNAN—Annie, beloved mother of Kittie, Annie, Mary, Mathew Brennan, and Maggie Sproules, at her residence, 34 Myrtle-av. or East 42d-st. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 2, at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Mount Olivet.

CLEMENS—At his home, 29 Blue Island-av., Dec. 31, Michael Clemens, aged 74, beloved husband of Maria Clemens and father of Mrs. D. D. Healy and Josephine Clemens. Notice of funeral later.

FARREN—John Farren, Dec. 21, 1897, 1:30 p. m., husband of Cecelia Cleary, father of James, Tena, Esther, and Dr. John Farren; residence, 5112 Wabash-av. Notice of funeral hereafter. Schenectady papers, Schenectady, N. Y., please copy.

GAGE—James H. Gage, age 55 years, Dec. 31, 222 Monticello-av. Funeral from Hamlin-av. M. E. Church, 1 p. m., Jan. 4. Elgin, Ill., papers please copy.

HAZEN—Henry C., Dec. 31, age 79, husband of Emily N., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. E. Howes, 235 Wisconsin-av., Oak Park, Ill. Funeral notice in Monday's papers.

JOSLIN—Suddenly in Kansas City, Mo., of penumonia, Agnes M. Joslin, age 74 years, mother of Mrs. W. Scott Kaufman, 97 Laflin-st. Burial Rosehill, this city. Funeral notice later.

MURPHY—Dec. 31, Mary C. L. Murphy, beloved wife of Michael Murphy and daughter of Captain P. W. and Mary Kelly, at her late residence, 1789 93d-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PALMER—Jacquith, Mrs. Mary Esther Palmer, descendant of Captain John White, who came to Salem in 1638; aged 85.

TAPLEY—George H. Tapley, at his parents' residence, 377 N. Rockwell-st., on Dec. 31, 1897, aged 28 years 3 months. Funeral from the Augusta-St. M. E. Church, Washtenaw-av. and Augusta-st., Sunday, Jan. 2, 1898, at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Forest Home.

"A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED."

An Easy Way to Earn $10

And buy enough self respect and satisfaction—to start the new year with a money-making investment—is to go at once and be measured for one of Nicoll's Suits. January 1st he marks down 127 choice patterns a full $10 per suit from $40, $35, $30, and $25 to $30, $25, $20, and $15. Included in the lot are some of the most exclusive weaves and stylish patterns in

"Homespuns," "Dublin Twists," "Gun Club Checks," and "Never-Wear-Out Scotch Goods."

Stylish dressers—men who know the value of well-fitting garments, cut by skillful cutters, made by experienced, well-paid workmen—will appreciate this really rare opportunity to buy for $25 a suit which high-priced tailors regularly sell for $50—same materials, same style, same workmen as highest-price tailors. Can't you see the point? If you are tired of ill-fitting ready-mades or high-priced tailors make a New Year's resolution and stick to it and

Next time try Your Money Back if Not Satisfied.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

Clark and Adams Streets.

DEATHS.

ZAHNEN—Katharina, Dec. 31, 1897, beloved wife of Mathias Zahnen. Funeral Sunday, 2 p. m., from residence, 143 Fowler-st., to St. Aloysius Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—Forecast for Jan. 1: Illinois and Indiana—Fair, northwesterly winds.

Ohio—Threatening weather, with light snow on the lakes, colder, northwest gales.

Upper Michigan and Lower Michigan—Threatening weather, north to northwest gales, colder.

Wisconsin—Generally fair, high northwesterly winds, diminishing.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota—Generally fair, variable winds.

Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri—Fair, northwesterly winds.

Montana—Fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Dec. 31, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.74	40	46	N.	....	Clear
Albany	30.40	28	36	N.W.	.64	Snow
Alpena	30.12	16	16	N.W.	.14	Snow
Amarillo	30.16	30	34	N.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.76	—2	8	Calm	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.70	16	24	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Buffalo	29.84	20	30	N.	.02	Snow
Boston	29.38	34	40	N.E.	.34	Rain
Cairo	30.42	24	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.84	8	18	W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.82	18	28	S.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.28	18	24	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.14	26	30	N.W.	.04	Snow
Cleveland	29.96	22	38	N.W.	.02	Snow
Concordia	30.70	26	32	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Davenport	30.44	12	20	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Denver	30.78	20	26	S.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.60	10	20	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Detroit	30.08	16	26	N.W.	.01	Snow
Dodge City	30.74	24	34	N.W.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.46	12	16	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.52	4	10	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
El Paso	30.58	42	52	E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	30.58	14	20	Calm	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.16	20	26	N.	Tr.	Fair
Green Bay	30.34	18	18	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Havre	30.66	6	10	N.E.	....	Clear
Helena	30.82	14	20	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.70	14	22	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	30.18	22	28	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.00	58	72	W.	.06	Fair
Kansas City	30.66	20	32	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Lander	30.84	6	18	S.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.50	36	44	W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.10	62	86	N.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.34	18	18	N.	.10	Snow
Memphis	30.40	36	40	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Medicine Hat	30.64	2	6	Calm	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.68	2	16	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.72	18	28	N.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.30	26	36	N.	.01	Snow
New York City	29.26	38	42	N.	.88	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.66	44	62	N.W.	.02	Clear
North Platte	30.40	22	30	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.72	32	40	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.66	16	20	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Oswego	29.66	22	32	N.	Tr.	Snow
Parkersburg	30.02	24	34	N.W.	.16	Snow
Pittsburg	29.88	28	34	N.W.	.04	Snow
Pueblo	30.74	24	30	S.E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	30.70	6	12	W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.70	22	28	N.W.	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.16	56	62	N.W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.46	20	28	N.W.	.01	Snow
St. Paul	30.58	8	16	N.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.72	30	36	W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.26	6	10	N.	Tr.	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	30.40	18	24	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Springfield, Mo.	30.54	22	32	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Vicksburg	30.40	42	50	N.W.	....	Clear
Washington	30.58	36	52	W.	.04	Clo'dy
White River	30.56	—14	2	W.	....	Clear
Williston	30.68	20	28	W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.64	—4	0	N.W.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 25 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 26; 10 a. m., 26; 11 a. m., 27; 12 m., 27; 1 p. m., 27; 3 p. m., 26; 6 p. m., 23. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.76; 6 p. m., 29.89.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Harry C. Phillips, Laura E. Bebee	22—19
Claude M. McClaskey, Eva M. Vannata	27—18
Charles E. Oats, Lena Whitmier	27—20
Anson H. Boynton of Riverside, Berrien County, Mich., Adelaide M. Kew	22—21
Charles Jouzek, Augusta Last	26—25
Henry Arenz, Ida L. Carsey	29—24
Albert H. Koch, Minnie Birkemeier	28—20
John A. Lindstrond, Avedia Olson	25—20
George P. Kerrigan, Evangeline M. Houston	27—25
Benjamin C. Bachrach, Martha B. Hartman	24—21
James E. Kidder, Ethel Morse	23—21
Stanistaw Dziekouski, Rosalia Foffel	22—18
Frank Harapat, Mary Kris	28—19
Thomas Krizel, Lucy Capek	26—18
Anker E. A. Hanson, Marie Svendsen	24—20
Fred Smith, Hattie Hurdwing	25—22
James Christie of St. Louis, Mo., Emma Roach	24—28
George W. Little Jr., Leala B. Harrison	27—23
Joseph Wassell, Beda E. Klund	26—23
George Trevan, Grace Crawford	24—18
William F. Taylor of St. Louis, Mo., Jessie M. Eaton	22—18
Peter Sorenson, Adolphine L. C. Thomson	38—38
Solomon E. Kleinhamer, Bertha Klemperer	30—20
Soren N. Madsen, Ida M. C. Nielsen	34—34
William E. Pape, Emma Zwicky	25—21
Frank Novak, Antonia Lohr	28—21
Carl E. Anderson, Agnes Carlson	24—19
Oscar K. Swanberg, Emma Strom	24—20
Edward Moore, Cynthia Wilkinson	34—20
Andrew Jackson, Sarah Craig	47—44
Virgil V. Young, Josephine Pozelle	21—22
Archer McLachlan, Mathilda Welthy	33—38
Edward Easterly, Clara Cluff	31—16
Jed J. Billick, Grace M. Gillette	23—20
Harold C. Barrebu, Maud A. Konkright	22—21
George Crome, Anna Bauman	23—20
Lloyd S. Wallace, Ella Mae Horne	23—20
Jacob Kanter, Rosie Sher	24—21
David Jackson, Katie O'Connell	21—18
William E. Joyce, Kittie F. Egan	26—22
John Williams, Mary Ann Regan	33—29
John Carlson, Mary Hanson	21—18
Alfred McNulty, Bertha Duane	32—30
Anton Kolar, Anna Jerman	56—55
Elijah P. Steele, Virgil Lockett	35—23
Hyman Lichtenstein, Mollie R. Cahon	29—22
Otto Henrikson, Sarah T. Besinger	27—21
Bert M. Driscoll of Los Angeles, Cal., Lillie R. Hedell	34—28
Jan Kobierowski, Maryanna Brzycka	21—18
Adam Sykocynski, Katarzyna Lasecka	51—46
Edward Moravek, Antonia Sladek	23—19
James Ennis, Lizzie Morgan	29—24
Daniel C. Broderick, Irene Calder	26—19
Nelson W. Percival, May F. Utley	30—26
Paul A. Olson, Hildora E. T. Jensen	24—25
George J. Fullerton of Minneapolis, Minn., Anna B. Carson of Painesville, O.	39—33
Edward L. Graff, Julia C. Utley	45—25
Carl Schmitt, Katie Bubeniek	22—21

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Abrahamson, Nehama, 35; 145 Newberry-av., Dec. 31.
Atkinson, John H., 52; Sherman House, Dec. 29.
Breheney, Mary, 34; 205 Ewing-st., Dec. 29.
Bongers, Johana, 50; 4203 Wentworth-av., Dec. 30.
Brennan, Annie, 72; 34 E. 42d-st., Dec. 30.
Bredberg, Claudius E., 41; 89 Seminary-av., Dec. 29.
Bruns, Alma, 29; 329 Courtland-st., Dec. 29.
Busurello, Nicholas, 61; 16 N. Sangamon-st., Dec. 29.
Boven, Jacob, 41; residence unknown, Dec. 30.
Baumann, Frank, 9; 1201 Michigan-av., Dec. 30.
Canby, T. L., 48; 1201 Michigan-av., Dec. 28.
Catter, John E., 55; 1406 Michigan-av., Dec. 24.
Delfour, Violina, 8; 288 Laflin-st., Dec. 29.
Eland, Nels C., 44; 520 W. Ohio-st., Dec. 30.
Gordan, Mrs. Mary, 4; 75 Ontario-st., Dec. 28.
Gebele, Johanna, 41; 225 W. Twelfth-st., Dec. 29.
Hewes, W. W., 34; 490 Wabash-av., Dec. 30.
Hanson, A. C., 76; 3539 Armour-av., Dec. 29.
Hanley, Michael, 69; 223 S. Desplaines-st., Dec. 30.
Iliff, Sarah J., 72; 680 W. Adams-st., Dec. 30.
Kane, Bridget, 50; 28 Superior-st., Dec. 29.
Kuntzmann, Carl A., 75; 2734 Cottage Grove-av., Dec. 29.
Kowalski, Herman, 46; 882 N. Wood-st., Dec. 28.
Knouf, Henry, 62; 446 Larrabee-st., Dec. 29.
Lifhe, John, 11; 32 W. Fullerton-av., Dec. 30.
Mooney, Thomas J., 42; 62 Elizabeth-st., Dec. 30.
Myers, Paulina, 16; 8482 Kerfoot-st., Dec. 30.
McEnory, Florence, 31; 3410 Calumet-av., Dec. 30.
Mayer, Anna, 50; 228 Forty-sixth-st., Dec. 30.
McFarland, Anne, 71; 45 W. 22d-place, Dec. 29.
Metevier, Charles, 28; 2424 42d-court, Dec. 30.
Oakley, Catherine, 68; 3413 Wood-st., Dec. 30.
Plath, Richard, 6; 247 Dayton-st., Dec. 30.
Peterson, Theodore, 50; 67 Erie-st., Dec. 28.
Pausinsky, Clemens, 57; 5650 State-st., Dec. 30.
Rasish, Frank, 31; 1365 W. 22d-st., Dec. 27.
Rafferty, Barney, 85; 5148 Prairie-av., Dec. 29.
Steward, Marie L., 19; 1673 Berry-av., Dec. 30.
Strominger, Joseph, 81; 112 Miller-st., Dec. 31.
Sutter, Frank, 25; 375 W. Erie-st., Dec. 29.
Salzmann, Ignatz, 52; 684 W. 13th-st., Dec. 30.
Tritten, Albert, 11; 7134 Greenwood-av., Dec. 29.
Uvebaugh, Neff, 27; Lakeside Hospital, Dec. 31.
White, W. A., 53; 816 Larrabee-st., Dec. 29.
Zeisler, Edward, 71; 113 Edgemont-av., Dec. 30.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

NEW GAS FIXTURES, HALF FACTORY price; second-hand fixtures at one-fourth of value. Frankel Fixture Co., 418 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Sig. Liberati,
Hines and Remington,
Josephine Gassman,
Mlle. Chester,
Swain and Downey,
Sig. Arcaris and Sister,
James Thompson,
The Willard Trio,
20—Aurora Zouaves—20,
Joe and Nellie Doner,
3—Ward Brothers—3,
The Grahams,
Kitty Smith,
[illegible]ily,
McConnell Sisters,
Percy Davis.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Lillian Burkhardt,
American Biograph,
La Fayette,
La Porte Sisters,
Caryl Wilbur,
Hall & Staley,
The Maginleys,
Carsello Sisters,
4—Mimic Four—4,
Shayne & Worden,
Joe Welch,
Clerice Sisters,
Attie Spencer,
Carroll & Nealy,
Miles & Ireland,
Ahern & Patrick.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

HAYMARKET.
HAYMARKET
Performance Every Day—12:30 to 10:30.
Leonidas' Dogs and Cats, Paulo & Dika, James Richmond Glenroy, Moreland and Thompson, May Wentworth, Jessaline Rogers and Fred Bock, Almont & Dumont, Mabel Craig, and others.
Continuous Vaudeville—5c, 10c, 15c, 25c

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS.
LAST TIME PRIMROSE & WEST.
Next Week—FRANCIS WILSON.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL MONDAY, JAN. 3,
FRANCIS WILSON
In the most successful of his productions,
HALF A KING.
Original scenery, costumes, properties, and light effects.

THE COLUMBIA.
THE COLUMBIA— GREETINGS 1898.
New Year's Mat. at 2:15. Last time tonight at 8:15.
A Happy, Prosperous New Year to All Good People . . .
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER And Belasco's Company.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT.
SALE NOW ON.
First Time Here.
Klaw & Erlanger's Latest Spectacular Extravaganza,
ONE ROUND OF PLEASURE.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Theodore Thomas, Conductor.
NEW YEAR'S PROGRAM.
TONIGHT
Soloist: M. GERARDY, 'Cellist.
Tickets at Box Office, Inter Ocean, and Lyon & Healy's.
On account of sudden illness, Mme. SEMBRICH will not sing. Purchasers at advanced prices can, on presentation of ENTIRE ticket at Box Office, Auditorium, have entire purchase price refunded; or, if they so desire, difference between regular and advance price. MUST BE DONE THIS WEEK.

McVICKER'S—Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
LAST 2 TIMES OF
DENMAN THOMPSON
...IN...
THE OLD HOMESTEAD...
Tomorrow Sunday Night
THE PEERLESS
KELLAR
And his new surprises.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HOPKINS' THEATER.
HOPKINS
VISIONS OF ART
The BANKER'S DAUGHTER
EL ZOBEDIE—Adrienne Ancion—Richard Pitrot—Al Wilson—De Hollis & Valora—Harry Armstrong—Mabel Casedy, AND MANY OTHER HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

ALHAMBRA—Matinee Today.
ALHAMBRA
Chicago's Finest Popular Theater
BELASCO & FYLES'
The Girl I Left Behind Me.
Sunday—JOSEPH MURPHY.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Nightly at 8:15—Matinee Today at 2:10. Next week 3 Mats. viz., Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN...
—IN—
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
By Anthony Hope, author of "Prisoner of Zenda."

GREAT NORTHERN.
GREAT NORTHERN $1, 75c, 50c, 25c
Main Entrance, Quincy-st., near State.
EVERY EV'G AT 8:15. MAT. TODAY AT 2.
LAST 2 TIMES.
HENRY E. DIXEY THE MAGICIAN.
ALL OTHERS FORGOTTEN.
Jan. 2—"A Bachelor's Honeymoon."

ACADEMY.
ACADEMY
THE SPAN OF LIFE.
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TODAY.
Jan. 9—"THE LAST STROKE," for Free Cuba.

SCHILLER—The Popular House in the Loop.
Bring the Children to the Matinee
The Immensely Amusing Comic Opera
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
Tomorrow Matinee.
MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT in SHALL WE FORGIVE HER

HAVLIN'S—Wabash-av. and 18th-st.
Last 2 Times in Chicago.
TODAY at 2:15. TONIGHT at 8:15.
BOB FITZSIMMONS.
Champion of the World.
And his Big Vaudeville and Athletic Company.
Sunday Matinee—DANGERS OF A GREAT CITY.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Madison-st., nr. State, Tel. Main 2[illegible]
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 grand performances every day—2 and 8.
Harry Morris' Famous
20th Century Maids.
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c.

THE ZOO—Opposite Battery D.
Last Days of CHIQUITA—"TESS," the Chimpanzee—Prince Wrestling Lion—Boccaccio—Jungle Hunter.
ZOO
Open daily 11 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Continuous Performance. Admission 25c. Children 10c.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; over 48 pages, 8 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1898.

GOOD MORNING, NEW YEAR!

IF you'd write right, write "1898."

GENTLEMEN of the City Council: It is none of your business. Respectfully, Charles T. Yerkes.

THREE more New Years must drag themselves slowly into view before Illinois can swear off from the John R. Tanner habit.

NOW THAT it has been discovered that the stomach is not a necessity it must not be inferred that it will go out of fashion altogether. Some people may insist on retaining it as a luxury.

THE Philadelphia Press is calling for a local "weather eyrie" in that city similar to those in Chicago and New York. Let the City of Brotherly Love build an Auditorium tower. Then the problem will be solved.

FRANCE is credited with a denial of the occupation of the Island of Hainan, but evidently with a reservation. It is not ready just yet to show that it is acting in concert with Russia, though that will be found to be the fact.

THE fire losses in the United States during 1897 on property exceeding $100,000 have aggregated $56,786,500 and under that sum $72,215,237; total, $129,001,237, against $111,856,067 in 1896, an increase of $17,145,170 in 1897 upon the preceding year.

THE legal hangings in the United States for the year just past have aggregated 128—an increase of six over 1896. The executions were distributed as to sections and races as follows: In the South, 82; in the North, 46; whites, 72; negroes, 51; Indians, 3; Chinese, 2.

WEYLER'S inability to get anybody to join him in signing his protest against President McKinley's message should not be permitted to delay his intended movement on Washington and his chastisement of the United States for its sympathy with the starving victims of his brutality in Cuba.

WHEN Prince Henry arrives on the coast of China to begin "preaching the gospel of his Majesty's consecrated person"—Emperor William—he will probably be surprised to find some forty English and Japanese warships drawn up to receive him and furnish him with an audience.

DURING the year 1897 there have been 6,600 suicides in the United States, against 6,520 for the previous year—an increase of 80. There has been a more favorable showing as to murders, however, the number showing a decrease from 10,652 in 1896 to 9,520 in 1897, in spite of holdups and burglaries in Chicago.

THE embezzlements in the United States increased from $9,465,921 to $11,248,084 in 1897, while the donations to educational and charitable purposes remained nearly stationary. The aggregate of the latter for the year was $33,612,814, of which $10,208,450 was for colleges, $14,785,626 for charities, $5,023,738 for churches, and $1,218,000 for museums and public galleries.

THE losses of life by epidemics and famine reported throughout the world in 1897 have aggregated 222,902. Of these it is estimated that 40,000 succumbed to the plague in India and 150,000 from famine, the result of Weyler's concentration policy in Cuba. Some of the estimates of American Consuls in Cuba place the loss of life from starvation in the island at a still higher figure.

THE destruction of life by battle throughout the world shows a decrease in 1897 as compared with 1896, the number for the former being 103,451, against 129,080 for the latter. As might be expected, Cuba was the worst sufferer, the sacrifice there being 24,300; in Africa, 18,205; Brazil, 10,859; China, 15,000; Turkey and Greece (in Turko-Grecian war), 11,839; Philippine Islands, 7,750; and in the campaigning in India, 7,024.

THE statistics of lynchings in the United States indicate that this reprehensible crime continues to flourish in spite of the well-meant efforts in some parts of the country to stamp it out. The whole number of lynchings for the year amounted to 166, against 131 in 1896. Of those occurring during the last year, 146 were in the South and 20 in the Northern States, 122 of the victims being negroes, 39 whites, and 5 Indians.

OCCASIONALLY we have to "go away from home to get the news," even in Chicago, as witness the following from the London Globe:

> Chicago has at last, and in a characteristically Western manner, solved the scorcher problem. Henceforth cyclists who ride too rapidly in the streets of the city are to be shot. Such is the order which has gone forth to the police.

This will undoubtedly be regarded as "news as is news," but the "scorcher" will do well to take heed.

THE proposition to prohibit the publication of articles in Canada favoring the annexation of that country to the United States as "seditious" would indicate that the Canadian authorities are afraid to have the subject discussed. If anybody should print an article in this country favoring the annexation of the United States to Canada or Great Britain he would simply be laughed at, but nobody would think of the publication as seditious or even serious.

THOSE who argue against the publication of the pension lists on the ground that it would be a degradation of the old soldiers and expose them to the attacks of the claim agents are entirely too sensitive. The pension roll should be and is regarded as a "roll of honor," and only becomes otherwise when names are placed upon it by dishonest methods. It is to the interest of every nonpensioner to have the rolls purged of every name wrongfully or dishonestly there, so that the purification of the lists is to his advantage as well as that of every taxpayer in the land.

THE OLD YEAR AT HOME.

The year 1897 is one which will long be remembered in the political and economical history of the United States. With its incoming the darkness of 1896 was fast passing away. The defeat of Bryan and his false money standard, which would have made a less than fifty-cent dollar pay a hundred cents of debt, and the election of McKinley and the maintenance of the gold standard, lifted the whole country out of its dark conditions and let in the sunshine of hope. Everything has steadily improved during the year. Crops have been richly remunerative to the farmers, which has enabled them to pay off their debts and get rid of some of their mortgage burdens. The markets have grown more stable. There is more buying and selling. The number of employed is steadily increasing. There is less suffering among the poor. All along the line there are indications of returning prosperity. Coupled with all this it has been a year of abundant harvests, of good health, of renewed activities in all directions, of peace and national security, while all the rest of the world is more or less perturbed.

Immediately after President McKinley had been sworn into office he called Congress together to legislate on the subject of the tariff and the revenues. After a session lasting a little over four months the Dingley tariff bill was passed, "to provide revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States." The only fault which has been found with this measure, the only one adopted at the special session, is that it has not as yet provided sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures of the government. This is chargeable in part to the enormous anticipatory imports of articles the duties on which were to be advanced by the new law, and in part to the fact that sources of revenue which might have been utilized were not resorted to.

The currency question was left untouched at the special session. But when Congress reassembled last month the President called its attention to the subject and submitted his proposition that after the revenues of the government meet its expenditures greenbacks when redeemed shall not be paid out except in exchange for gold. Secretary Gage also submitted his plan of currency reform and it will be considered by Congress after it reassembles along with other plans. Among them will be that drafted by the committee appointed by the Indianapolis monetary convention, which will be made public in a few days.

Soon after President McKinley was inaugurated he sent Senator Wolcott, ex-Vice President Stevenson, and General Paine abroad to see what they could do for "international bimetallism." Their mission was an utter failure because they proposed a "bimetallism" based on the assumption that sixteen ounces of silver can be made worth one ounce of gold. The hard-headed British financiers and statesmen, knowing that it takes two and a half pounds of silver to buy an ounce of gold, laughed at the proposition.

The treaty history of the government is of more than ordinary interest. Early in January a general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain was negotiated and sent to the Senate. It was amended in that body by a vigorous declaration of the Monroe doctrine and ruling out King Oscar of Sweden as umpire. On the 4th of February, however, the treaty was hung up in the Senate until the next session and there is now a prospect that it may be reintroduced in some modified form, which may go no further, however, than the recognition of the principle of arbitration. On June 16 the Hawaiian annexation treaty was signed and sent to the Senate, Japan making at the same time a formal protest which the State department declined to recognize. The Senate committee reported favorably on the treaty on July 14 and it is likely that upon the reassembling of Congress the treaty will come up for debate, with its prospects for ratification materially enhanced by the stirring events now transpiring on the Asiatic Pacific coast. On Jan. 28 a treaty was negotiated with Great Britain for the determination of the Alaskan boundary, that step having been necessitated by the discoveries of gold in the Klondike region. A treaty regulating the killing of seals has been signed by the United States, Russia, and Japan, Great Britain withholding its consent, and Congress has passed a law which will tend to discourage pelagic sealing by forbidding the importation of skins of seals killed at sea.

The diplomatic service of the country is nearly complete, the principal appointments of Ministers and Ambassadors being as follows: Great Britain, John Hay of the District of Columbia; France, General Horace Porter of New York; Austria, Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania; Germany, Andrew D. White of New York; Italy, William F. Draper of Massachusetts; Turkey, James B. Angell of Michigan; Belgium, Bellamy Storer of Ohio; Netherlands, Stanford Newel of Minnesota; Portugal, Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania; Switzerland, John G. A. Leishman of Pennsylvania; Spain, Stewart L. Woodford of New York; Greece, William W. Rockhill of District of Columbia; Russia, Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri; Denmark, L. S. Swenson of Minnesota; Sweden and Norway, William W. Thomas of Maine.

In the new world we shall be represented by E. H. Conger of Iowa in Brazil; C. D. Hart of West Virginia in the United States of Colombia; H. L. Wilson of Washington in Chile; Irving B. Dudley of California in Peru; F. B. Loomis of Ohio in Venezuela; W. L. Merry of California in Costa Rica and Salvador; A. J. Sampson in Ecuador; W. R. Finch of Wisconsin in Paraguay and Uruguay; George H. Bridgeman in Bolivia; W. G. Hunter of Kentucky in Guatemala and Honduras; Powell Clayton of Arkansas in Mexico; H. M. Sewall of Maine in Hawaii; and W. F. Powell of New Jersey in Hayti.

The Asiatic missions thus far filled are: Persia by A. S. Hardy of New Hampshire; Japan by Alfred E. Buck of Georgia; Corea by H. N. Allen of Ohio. Charles Page Bryan of Illinois has been nominated Minister to China, but his appointment has not yet been confirmed by the Senate. Other appointments of importance during the year are those of Nathan B. Scott, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Martin A. Knapp, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor; Binger Hermann, Commissioner of General Land Office; Henry Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions; Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents; N. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer; John Russell Young, Congressional Librarian; James Longstreet, Commissioner of Railroads; Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency; and Joseph McKenna, Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Field, resigned. The only diplomatic Ministerial positions left unfilled are those of Liberia, the Argentine Republic, and China.

The principal event of interest in industrial circles was the strike ordered by the United Coal Mine Workers of America on July 4, which lasted two months and seventeen days and was finally settled on Sept. 21 after mutual concessions. The strike was mainly a peaceable one, the most deplorable occurrence being the shooting of twenty striking miners on the highway at Latimer, Pa., by a Sheriff's posse after orders to disperse had been disregarded.

As a whole the year has been a peaceable and prosperous one at home and our foreign relations have not been seriously disturbed. The Venezuelan quarrel with Great Britain has been settled in a satisfactory manner, likewise some minor disagreements with Japan as to the Hawaiian Islands. The Cuban question still remains a vexed one. The administration, notwithstanding the impatience of the people, still pursues a policy waiting upon the efforts of General Blanco to induce the Cubans to accept autonomy. As they show no signs of accepting it or any settlement other than independence, and as during the last few weeks they have won important victories and are now in the immediate vicinity of Havana itself, it is evident that the question will soon force itself upon the administration in a manner demanding prompt action.

THE OLD YEAR ABROAD.

The old year abroad has been characterized by a spirit of unrest and turbulence, by internal dissensions in many quarters, by wars of greater or lesser magnitude, and by schemes set on foot for the partition of territory among the great powers. The new year opens with war clouds drifting about menacingly, which may portend a colossal struggle before 1899 comes in view.

Great Britain in June celebrated the Queen's diamond jubilee upon a scale of lavish munificence and with a pageantry whose splendor attracted the admiration of the world. Then we were shown the reverse of the medal. The plague, which broke out at Bombay in January, spread alarmingly and fatally, sweeping away thousands, and famine followed in its tracks, sweeping away thousands more. Fanatics seized upon the sufferings of the people as an agency for arousing discontent, disaffection, and religious hatreds. These manifested themselves at first in riots at Calcutta and elsewhere. The spirit of turbulence increased so fast that Great Britain at last found itself confronted with a serious uprising of the hill tribes on the Afghan frontier, the natives, it is alleged, being reinforced by accessions from Afghanistan, which at last called for the presence of a strong army. Operations against the tribes are still going on, and, though in the end they will be overcome and severely punished, order and authority will only be restored at a heavy cost in life and money. In Africa the British government has also had its share of disturbance and campaigning. The Transvaal troubles began in January, when President Kruger was accused of not fulfilling his agreements. This was followed by a demand of Kruger upon the government for a heavy indemnity, based upon damages inflicted in the Jameson raid. Kruger was again warned that he was violating treaty stipulations. He replied by formally denying the suzerainty of Great Britain and demanding an arbitration of the disagreements, to which no answer has yet been made. In the meantime, in February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer officially declared in Parliament that Great Britain would not leave Egypt, which brought out an important protest from France. Paying no regard to the protest, the British government set about establishing its authority in upper Egypt by dispatching a strong expedition up the Nile, with its objective point at Khartoum, in the Soudan. That expedition has successively captured Abu Hamid, Berber, and Metemneh, while Kassala has been ceded to Great Britain by Italy, thus still further extending and strengthening its authority in Egypt.

France has been unusually quiet, and there is nothing in its foreign policy to note except the clinching of its authority over Madagascar, its recent movement to get its share of Chinese territory, and the advance of its African expeditions into the Nubian territory. Germany has been mainly interested in watching the spectacular performances of the young Emperor, whose last exploit was the seizure of Kiao-Chou Bay, on the Chinese coast, ostensibly to secure indemnity for the murder of missionaries, which at last precipitated the movement of the European powers in that direction. Austria has been rent with internal dissensions. The Reichsrath began its sessions in September, and bitterness at once manifested itself between the Germans and Slavonian nationalities. A climax was reached when the Austrian government decided that the Czech language was in every way coördinate with the German in Bohemia and Moravia. The government was thereafter bitterly attacked by the German members of the Reichsrath, and the latter sought to have the Ministers indicted. The most violent and unprecedented scenes took place daily in the Lower House, and sitting after sitting was suspended in the attempt to maintain some degree of decorum, but the obstructionists, backed by strong popular support, provoked conditions equivalent to a revolt, and the Badeni government was forced to surrender. Rioting has occurred at Prague and other Bohemian cities, and the government has had to order out troops to quell the disorder. The Emperor meanwhile has closed the Reichsrath, which is unable to transact business. The Netherlands, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Italy, and Portugal have been remarkably quiet, except for the occasional resignations of ministries on disagreements of a local character. The record of Russia mainly pertains to its efforts to extend its power in eastern Asia, referred to elsewhere.

Spain has been occupied with its hopeless Cuban war, which has resulted in a loss of nearly 25,000 troops on the field of battle and the deaths of hundreds of thousands of pacificos by disease and famine, and yet it is no nearer the conquest of Cuba now than it was at the beginning of the year. It has subdued and pacified the Philippines, but the Cuban rebels are as persistent and indomitable as ever, and during the last few weeks have begun to menace Havana itself. Meanwhile there have been serious dissensions at home. In June the Cabinet resigned and was reformed by Canovas. He did not live long, however, to administer power, having been assassinated by an Anarchist in August. The ministry resigned in September, and a Liberal one took its place in October under Sagasta, whose first act was the removal of the butcher, Weyler, from the Governor Generalship of Cuba and the appointment of General Blanco in his place, with instructions to offer the Cubans a scheme of autonomy. That scheme has been already rejected, and meanwhile Weyler finds himself under arrest for issuing a memorial to the Queen Regent assailing President McKinley in connection with his message to Congress.

The year has been made memorable by the crushing out of Greece at the hands of Turkey, growing out of the administration of Cretan affairs and the traditional hatred of Christians and Mussulmans. The Greeks entered upon the war in spite of the admonitions of the powers and unprepared to meet so formidable an adversary. The official declaration of war was made in April, and before the end of May Greece was utterly crushed. The treaty of peace was signed in December. Under its terms Turkey occupies a frontier which will make another invasion of Macedonia impossible and Greece has to pay Turkey an indemnity of about $20,000,000.

The Chinese coast has been the theater of stirring events during the last month of the year. Late in November a fleet of three German vessels entered Kiao-Chou Bay, on the south coast of the Shan-Tung Peninsula, and under pretense of demanding indemnity for the lives of two Catholic missionaries, who had been murdered by natives in the interior, proceeded to occupy the fort commanding the bay, the Chinese garrison fleeing without resistance. Other incidents following in rapid succession have been the sending of reinforcements from Germany to the fleet at Kiao-Chou Bay, indicating a purpose to hold that point permanently, in spite of the willingness of China to render ample indemnity; the seizure of Port Arthur, on the Pe-Chi-Li Gulf, by Russia, with the attempted usurpation of the Corean finances by the same power; and the occupation of the Island of Hainan by the French—all looking to a partition of the Chinese Empire. These events have produced alarm in Great Britain and Japan, which do not seem to have been consulted in the schemes of the other powers, and the gathering of a strong fleet of British and Japanese war vessels on the Corean coast will cause future events in that quarter to be watched with intense interest.

South and Central America have had their usual share of wars, revolutions, and other turbulence. Honduras has had a revolution, but managed to suppress it. Guatemala has had its customary revolution, but easily quelled it. Nicaragua had a slight revolt, promptly put down. The Greater Republic of Central America has been completed and a representative sent to Washington, but how long it will endure is problematical, since already, at the close of the year, Salvador, one of the members, is rising in revolt against the scheme. Venezuela has settled its dispute with Great Britain by consenting to arbitration. General Alfaro has been elected President of Ecuador, and almost his first act was to put down a rebellion against his authority. Bolivia has seized Peruvian territory and is on the verge of war with that country. Brazil has had more or less trouble with some of its States, but on the whole the new republic is in a flourishing condition.

CHICAGO'S BUSINESS IN 1897.

In this issue appears THE TRIBUNE'S annual review of Chicago's trade, commerce, and manufacturing for the year 1897. The showing is an extremely favorable one, and the increase in volume of business over that of the previous year is largely due to conditions in the three lines enumerated, which developed during the latter half of the year. The three lines have felt the improvement in financial and industrial conditions in practically the same ratio. The percentage of improvement over the previous year is estimated at about 15 per cent. In the three departments of local industry considered two factors have contributed to the gratifying increase—increased volume and higher prices.

The disturbing factors of a political character which were responsible, at least in part, for the unfavorable results of 1896 have disappeared, and general confidence has been restored. The installation of a new administration, the passage of the tariff bill, and a subsidence of the agitation for cheap money have given manufacturers and merchants a basis on which to work.

More important perhaps than anything else has been the betterment in the condition of the agricultural population of the country. The farmers of the United States have been in the fortunate position of having a surplus to dispose of and an exceptional foreign demand, making it possible to market this surplus at satisfactory prices. The feature of this improvement has been dollar wheat. While the price of silver has declined to the lowest price on record, the price of wheat has been advanced above the level of previous years, and has been lifted back to the level from which it was depressed by a series of influences, including general overproduction, unusual export competition from the wheat producing countries of the southern hemisphere, and the influences of a panic.

It is not only the wheat farmers of the country who have been favored during the last year. The enormous movement of all kinds of produce to this market is the best indication of conditions throughout the country and through the territory tributary to Chicago. Receipts of live stock have been the largest on record, as have local receipts of nearly all kinds of grain. There has been a large movement of fruits, vegetables, and miscellaneous farm products of all kinds. In fact, the record of 1897 shows that the lines of agriculture which did not make new records, or at least show material increases over recent years, were exceptional.

As a usual thing low price is the complement of a large marketable surplus. The unusual foreign demand last year put an entirely new face on the situation. So far as the wheat surplus was concerned, the United States had almost a monopoly of the export trade to importing countries of Europe. There was competition from Russia, but the competition from India and Argentina, which has been so severe in the past, has disappeared. During the calendar year the United States supplied nearly 60 per cent of the wants of importing Europe. Even more important to the farmers in the territory tributary to Chicago, there has been a phenomenal demand for course grain and provisions. The exports of corn and oats for 1897 are unprecedented in the history of the trade. During the latter part of the year the export demand for provisions has been excellent.

The farmers of the country have been prosperous during the year just closed, and their prosperity has at once been reflected in the improved demand for manufactured articles. The improvement in some lines of manufacturing has almost amounted to a boom, and jobbers in nearly all lines have had an excellent year's business. At the beginning of the year country merchants' stocks were down at the lowest possible level. With the increased buying capacity of the country the demand for goods distributed by jobbers was prompt. This demand was at once felt by manufacturers, and as a consequence the employment of more labor in cities and the expenditure of more money in the form of wages has been made possible. Collections have improved and business of all kinds is on a more comfortable basis. The reports of manufacturers and jobbers indicate that the confidence of the people in better times has gone beyond the point of increased buying of necessaries and is extending into the list of what may be termed luxuries.

The purchasing value of the consumer's dollar has not been materially decreased. The average price of breadstuffs does not show the advance for the year suggested by the recent advance in the price of wheat. The average cost of flour during 1897 was perhaps not more than 8 per cent above that of 1896. The price of cattle at the Stock-Yards was about 12 per cent higher in 1897 than 1896, which suggests a similar increase in prices of beef. Hog products, however, have ruled only a trifle higher than during the previous year. In some instances prices have averaged a shade lower. The average price of lard was a little less in 1897 than in 1896. Groceries were generally higher. Dried fruits and canned goods were up from 15 to 20 per cent. Salt was 25 to 30 per cent higher. Teas were influenced by the government inspection regulations and higher quality coffees by short East Indian production. Imported liquors were advanced as a result of the tariff, but sales were curtailed. In the line of textiles woolen goods were advanced as a result of the tariff, but this was discounted in part by heavy purchases made in anticipation of the imposition of higher duties. Some lines of woolens were advanced 15 per cent. Cotton goods did not materially advance. Steel rails did not average higher than in 1896, on account of the demoralization early in the season. Prices of goods into which iron entered largely were really no higher than in 1896, and in some instances lower. The increase in aggregate returns to manufacturers for the year has been due to enlarged production to a much greater extent than to higher prices.

THE STREET CAR MAGNATES REFUSE TO ANSWER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Nearly three months ago the City Council appointed a committee to obtain important official information as to the value of street railway properties, to be considered when the matter of extending the franchises of the traction companies under the Allen law comes up for action.

On the 19th of November last the Mayor wrote to Messrs. Yerkes and Wheeler, the former being President of the North and West Side companies, occupying over 400 miles of the city streets, the latter of the South Side company, about 200 miles, more or less, asking them for the desired information. As they did not respond to his request but ignored him, he wrote them again about the middle of last month, insisting on having the information. Soon thereafter they responded, having waited long enough to let the Mayor know they did not think a request from him was entitled to any special consideration, regard, or respect.

After having kept the Mayor waiting for more than a month Mr. Yerkes informs the Mayor he will not give the information the Council instructed the committee to obtain, because, Yerkes says, "a majority of the members of the committee are known to be particularly prejudiced against the street railroad companies" and are opposed to giving them "fair treatment." It is stated at the same time that most of the information desired is in the possession of the city or can be gathered from the companies' reports.

By "fair treatment" of the street car companies Mr. Yerkes of course means allowing them the monopoly use of all the streets for whole generations almost free of rent, while the companies rake off millions of clear profit per annum. They want to give no terms which suit those Aldermen who are of the opinion that the traction companies should fairly compensate the city for the enormously valuable franchises granted them. This is what Yerkes calls being opposed to giving those companies "fair treatment." The companies want to gobble 97 cents on the dollar of the gross receipts.

President Wheeler is a little more civil in his reply. He answers some of the questions after a fashion and indorses and transmits a pamphlet which he states will answer the other questions. That pamphlet is the one which was prepared for the information of the members of the Legislature while the robber Humphrey bill was pending in the Legislature.

The letter closes with a declaration that—

> We are glad of an opportunity courteously to recognize your committee's wishes, and thus aid you in an attempt to properly inform and educate the public concerning intramural transportation and the rights of the street car companies.

And the expression of the hope that—

> The city will continue to be actuated by a desire likewise to "live up" to the spirit and terms of its existing contracts with the company.

The city will live up to its "existing contracts" with the company, shamefully one-sided though they are. But as those contracts expire the citizens who are already quite well informed regarding "intramural traffic" and its immense profitableness will insist that if renewed it shall be on terms which are just to the municipality of Chicago, and insure it the revenue it ought to receive as a consideration for the use of its streets.

The one question which the people are most desirous to have answered is not answered by anything in Mr. Wheeler's pamphlet or in the reports of the companies. Mr. Yerkes declines to answer it. That question is why one set of city tenants should be treated so much more considerately than another set.

The traction companies occupy about 600 miles of city thoroughfares, including all the more traveled streets. They drive off or cripple the other traffic of the citizens, and with their trolley wires they add largely to the fire hazards of all the buildings and their contents and make the owners pay higher insurance by reason of the same. They charge for their services "all the traffic will bear." A corrupt Council would let them charge higher if the people would pay it.

The traction companies think they are generous when they offer to pay the city 3 per cent of their gross receipts and pocket 97 per cent for themselves. There are a number of other city tenants occupying city ground who have to pay over 50 or 60 per cent of the gross returns they get from the use of the lots and the buildings which they placed on the lots leased to them by the city. If all the storerooms, offices, and basements they have to rent are occupied and pay full commercial rentals, they have to pay that 50 or 60 per cent of the total to the city. If half the rooms are empty the lessees have to pay over all the rent they receive and to pay taxes on their improvements also, whether their buildings are full or empty of tenants.

If the traction companies, which have the use of about thirty feet in the center of 600 miles of streets, paid on the same ratio or basis to gross earnings as the school lot tenants do, they would turn over seven or eight million dollars into the city treasury annually.

The people cannot understand why they are let off with a rental of 3 per cent on their gross receipts while the tenants of the school lots have to pay seventeen to twenty times as much. Neither does Mr. Yerkes nor Mr. Wheeler explain the cause of this enormous favoritism, though they know quite well.

The Mayor and Aldermen declare loudly and urgently that the city is in extreme need of more money to repair the streets and alleys and keep them clean and decent, and to light them better, and for other necessary purposes. Why, then, should the street railroad companies escape paying a fair rental for the money-making use of Chicago's streets? Why should they not pay the city at least one cent out of each fare received, which would leave them four cents on each fare or 80 per cent of the gross receipts, and give the city 20 per cent? Mr. Yerkes refuses to talk about it.

But it is a question involving three millions a year of revenue which justly belongs to the city and cannot be snuffed out or squelched.

With that three millions a year, which rightly and equitably belongs to the city, its administration could make the streets clean, decent, light, and in good repair. Next spring the voters who care for these things will have a chance to kill off politically at least twenty corrupt, rascally boodlers who are selling out the interests of the city.

THE GREATER NEW YORK WEDDING.

Today the Cities of New York and Brooklyn and their respective suburbs will be formally united in marriage. The groom is a rich and rather tough old sport; the bride, a rich and rather prim old maid. On the one side one of the worst and most vicious Democrats in the country; on the other, Republicans more or less tainted with mugwumpery. The groom has no religion to speak of except inherited Roman Catholicism, which is rapidly lapsing into degeneracy; the bride has a good deal of religion of a more or less Protestant sort which will probably suffer after association with the groom.

But seriously considered it is a wonderful union of cities separated from each other for fifty years by a little river. It has the finest natural harbor in the world. Its population at the mouth of this river is fully three and a quarter millions, to which New York contributes two millions and Brooklyn and its suburbs a million and a quarter. It is easily the second city in the world. It has about the population Chicago and Philadelphia would have if they could be united. It is the greatest urban union that has ever taken place in the history of the world, and the wealthiest.

The prosperity of Greater New York will always keep pace with the prosperity of the union. It will always hold its position as the gateway to Europe, Africa, and the most of South America. It will be the importing and exporting center for all the world and for all the States of the union and for that State now outside of the union, which is Canada.

Chicago has no jealousy in this matter. It wishes Greater New York all kinds of prosperity and sends both bride and groom its congratulations and wishes them a happy New Year.

Chicago is only sad as it remembers that when the Republicans and reformers and sound money men had it in their power to control this Greater New York, they flew at each other like Kilkenny cats, scratched each other's eyes out, and tore each other's hide, and abandoned the great city by throwing it into the hands of the worst and most vicious elements of the population for four years to come. It is particularly sad that they were not warned by the example of Chicago, which did the same thing. It is the only drawback upon this otherwise happy function.

THE WEYLER ARREST.

The arrest of General Weyler by the Spanish authorities after the failure of his attempt to secure official indorsement of his protest against President McKinley's criticism upon his conduct of the war in Cuba, affords most conclusive evidence of the anxiety of the Spanish government to avoid further complications with the United States government. In taking this step, followed as it has been by the seizure of the Madrid newspapers which published the Weyler manifesto, the Sagasta Cabinet has shown a disposition to make a distinct issue with the opposition to their policy, which may prove a test of their strength with the Spanish nation. Should it be approved it may be construed as evidence that the Spanish people have greatly modified the sentiment of hostility towards this country which has been so prominently displayed during the last year.

In view of the failure of the Associated Press so far to furnish either the text or anything in the form of a synopsis of the Weyler manifesto, it is impossible to form any definite conception of its character. Its suppression for the time being has evidently been in compliance with the wishes of the Spanish government, which may desire to accompany the document with a disavowal of its spirit and accusations. While the American people will resent in a proper manner any insult from an official source, either to the President as an individual or to the government, there will be a supreme indifference in view of any abuse which the discredited Butcher General may heap upon us as a nation. Whatever interest is manifested in his diatribe, therefore, will be chiefly if not wholly on the ground of curiosity.

A HAPPY New 'Ear to Mlle. Cleo de Merode, if it be true that she needs one.

THE meaning of the horns, perhaps, is that there is more tin now.

HAVE you carried a headache begun in 1897 over into 1898?

INVENTOR BRICE may turn over a new gold leaf.

VAN CLEAVE might turn over that $17,000.

GOOD MORNING, Greater New York!

HAVE you used Croker's soap?

GOOD-BY, Brooklyn!

Missionaries for the Slugballists.

"What is this?" asked the enlightened African, exhibiting a copy of a New York paper which had somehow come into his hands.

"That is a picture of a football game," answered the missionary.

The African looked at the picture again.

"Has your church no missionaries to send among these people?" he asked, earnestly.—Town Topics.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Currency Reform—An End of Facing Both Ways—Duty of President McKinley.

The truth at the bottom of the rumors about Secretary Gage's resignation, says the New York Post, appears to be this: The irrepressible conflict in the Republican party is on the point of breaking out again. Silver and blatherskite Senators have gone to the President in high dudgeon, to protest against the Secretary of the Treasury's currency-reform plan. They especially object to his explanation of the intent of that plan, the first aim of which, he says, is to establish the country more firmly on the gold standard. A mere "plan" they could stand, and a perfunctory indorsement of it by the President they could endure; plans a plenty of that kind they have buried in their time. But a vigorous advocacy and defense of the plan, an air of really meaning business, the actual drawing of a bill and urging it upon Congress—this is too much for silver flesh and blood. Hence the raging of Chandler, and Wolcott, and Hansbrough, and the rest; hence their valiant assertions that the President must make his choice between them and Secretary Gage—between a united party and one torn in two.

Well, Mr. Gage assents to that; he agrees that Mr. McKinley must make his choice. As the Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs, with particularity of time and place, the Secretary said to the President on Friday last: "If I am embarrassing you or the administration in any way, you have only to intimate as much." Needless to say, he was at once assured that there was no embarrassment at all on that side of the question. The embarrassing thing would be to have Mr. Gage resign under pressure from Chandler and Wolcott. That would put the administration, it is true, beyond danger of being embarrassed, but only because you cannot embarrass the dead. Thus Mr. Gage's offer to do voluntarily what Wolcott and Chandler say he must be forced to do, has had the effect of bringing things sharply to an issue, and of compelling party and President to give up shuffling, and doubling, and halting between two opinions, and to choose at once the Lord or Baal.

The St. Louis platform, after tremendous pressure from the people and against the wishes of a dumb candidate and his managers and the leading Republican organ, was got to declare for the gold standard. But an indorsement of international bimetallism was thrown in. This gave many honest men pause at the time; was not the whole thing a cheat, was not the party still in the gall of bitterness? But bimetallism dropped more and more out of sight in the campaign; Mr. McKinley said "gold," and the battle was waged for and against the gold standard. But immediately after the election the bimetallic sage brush Republicans crept out of their holes. It was their victory, after all, they said, and they were going to have a bimetallic agreement with Europe and more silver than ever.

President McKinley certainly did all he could to keep them in countenance. His inaugural was for a sound currency, and cautiously for improvements in it, but it was emphatically for international bimetallism. Commissioners were appointed and got overseas as promptly as possible; but, too promptly for the continuation of the old two-faced policy, met with flat failure.

In this situation, with Chandler and Wolcott threatening to explode in the Senate, the President must make his choice. Strictly speaking, he has no choice. There is but one thing he can do. He has, to be sure, the alternative of suicide for himself and his party, but, short of that, there is nothing for it but the frankest commitment to the gold standard and the boldest advocacy of measures to secure it beyond electoral imperiling. How far in advance of the politicians the mass of the party is was shown again in Indianapolis yesterday, where 500 Republicans gathered from all parts of the State and urged the Republican United States Senator and Representatives to push currency reform in the present session of Congress. Senator Fairbanks said it would be done, and agreed with the others that it must be done if the Republican party was to enter the State and Congressional elections next fall with any prospect but that of absolute ruin. He also reported an encouraging word from the President himself as to his determination to stand by the sound money plank in the St. Louis platform.

Purge the Pension Rolls!

New York World: "If there are frauds in the pension rolls," says General John P. S. Gobin, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., "the members of the G. A. R. are more interested in detecting them than any other men.

"The G. A. R. believes that none should have a pension who is not entitled to it—who is not suffering from actual disability."

General Gobin speaks like a veteran and a patriot, speaks for all veterans and all patriots.

The enthusiasm with which not only such men as General Gobin but also the entire press of the country have indorsed and backed up the World's attack on the "gigantic pension frauds," begun just three weeks ago yesterday morning, shows that the World said the right thing, and, what is more important, said it at the right time.

Politicians and Congressmen will do well to think on this and trim their sails accordingly.

On no account must the assault of public opinion be diverted from the main issue. That issue may be restated thus:

First—In 1871 the pensions appropriation reached its legitimate high-water mark—$33,077,383.63.

Second—From that point it declined at the rate of about $1,000,000 a year until it reached in 1878 $26,844,415.18.

Third—At the rate of decline established in those seven years of falling off, the pensions appropriation would now be about $7,000,000.

Fourth—Instead of seven millions it is now more than twenty times seven millions, and still going up.

Fifth—One in every seventy of our population is a pensioner; one family in every fourteen draws a pension.

Sixth—Scores of millions of dollars which the American people earn in the sweat of their faces are yearly distributed as alms to sturdy beggars who have no claim whatever upon the bounty, the gratitude, or the respect of the country.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Revenge.

Mrs. Gaswell contemplated with pride the family monument that had been erected in the cemetery. It overtopped all others by many feet and contained in deeply graven letters the name of every member of the Gaswell family, with blank space for future mortuary statistics.

"Thank goodness!" she exclaimed. "There's one column the society editors can't keep my name out of!"

Fearful Possibility.

"How about that woman the papers tell about," said Tuffold Knutt, "that's livin' without a stomach?"

"That wouldn't be hard to do," responded Mosely Wraggs. "But, gosh! How a feller would feel if he wus to lose his appetite!"

Not the Accustomed Kind.

"I don't like the kind of snow you have out here," remarked the little Chicago girl, on the occasion of her first visit to the country. "It's so pale."

The Relationship.

Methuselah, who was sunning himself in front of his tent, called to the little girl who was passing by.

"Child," he said, "your face seems familiar to me. Who are you?"

"I am your daughter, sir," replied the little girl, "thirty-seven generations removed."

Comparatively Easy.

The gifted tragedian had fled to the refuge of the wings at the moment the fusillade began and escaped unharmed. With set lips he turned and looked at the scenery and stage settings, all sicklied o'er with the pale yellowish cast of ancient eggs.

"This," he said, "greatly mitigates the pain of bidding good-by to the stage forever!"

Wasted.

"You referred to me this morning, sir," howled the eminent actor, "as 'the Algol of the theatrical profession.' Allow me to ask you, sir, if that is a miserable attempt to play upon the word 'alcohol,' as a reminder, sir, that I was once addicted to the excessive use of the intoxicating bowl?"

"By no means, sir," protested the newspaper man. "I meant by that expression to convey the idea that you were a 'variable star'—sometimes brilliant and at other times not so brilliant."

With a muttered apology the eminent actor turned on his heel and stalked away.

"And this," bitterly exclaimed the newspaper man, when alone again, "is what comes of giving a dramatic assignment to an astronomer!"

Suiting the Action.

"At last accounts!" sighed Ardup, late in the evening of Dec. 31, looking over his bills for the year. "And they are all unpaid, [illegible] accounts."

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Public Officials, Federal, City, and County, Report.

PEOPLE'S HEALTH GOOD.

Death Rate Falls to 13.5 in Each Thousand in 1897.

AS TO COUNTY'S FINANCES.

Members of the Board Pleased with the Condition.

FIGURES FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Chicago has enjoyed its full share of the good health with which nearly every part of the civilized world has been blessed during the year 1897. We have not only been spared from any epidemic of contagious disease or pestilence, but the preventable causes of death have generally continued to show the same gratifying decline to which attention was called in my second annual report—that for the year 1894.

In that report a table of the populations, total reported deaths, and the death rates per 1,000 of population of all cities in the United States claiming to have populations of more than 200,000 inhabitants showed Chicago to have the lowest rate in 1894. For the year just closed a similar table is here given, with the rates for 1894 appended for comparison:

	Claimed pop. July 1, '97.	Death rate per 1,000. 1897.	1894.
New York	1,990,881	19.5	21.0
Chicago	1,619,226	13.5	15.2
Philadelphia	1,214,256	18.8	18.3
Brooklyn	1,140,000	18.2	20.1
St. Louis	600,000	15.9	16.1
Boston	576,305	21.5	22.9
Baltimore	506,398	18.5	19.1
Cincinnati	500,000	14.3	18.3
San Francisco	360,000	17.1	18.8
Buffalo	360,000	12.5	16.7
Cleveland	350,000	14.2	15.8
Pittsburg	287,500	16.5	18.2
Washington	278,000	19.8	20.2
Detroit	278,000	15.0	15.5
Milwaukee	275,000	13.1	15.7
New Orleans	250,000	26.9	24.9

The total deaths from all causes reported in 1897 were 21,830, as against 23,257 in 1896—a reduction of a little more than 6 per cent. The principal reduction, and the one most gratifying to the sanitary administrator, is that in the deaths of infants and young children—fewer by 12 per cent among the former and by 12.5 per cent among the latter than during the previous year. Since there was nothing in the conditions of the weather to account for this—rather the contrary, for the temperature of July, always the most fatal month to infants, averaged 2° higher than the normal, while September ranged 6° higher—it is only fair to attribute this saving of infant and child life chiefly to steadily improving sanitary conditions.

The sanitary quality of the water supply has averaged distinctly better than in 1896, when it was only 19 per cent "usable" and 81 per cent "suspicious" or "bad," as compared with 30 per cent "usable" and 70 per cent "suspicious" or "bad" in 1897. To this better quality is largely due the reduction in the mortality from typhoid fever and the other impure water diseases. The typhoid deaths, 497, are fewer than for any year since 1889, notwithstanding the increase of population, and fewer by one-third than in 1896, when they numbered 751.

Fewer deaths from diphtheria, 701 all told, have occurred during the year than in any year since 1884, when the population of the city was at least a million less than now. Antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria is probably used more freely and more intelligently—certainly more successfully—by Chicago physicians than by any similar body of the medical profession elsewhere in the world. To their general, prompt, and scientific employment of a remedy, which may justly be styled a specific in true diphtheria, is to be ascribed the wonderful reduction in diphtheria mortality from an average of 35 per cent prior to its introduction to 6.5 per cent in nearly 4,000 cases coming under the direct observation of the department.

ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

Members of the County board declare their policy has been constructive and economical in the management of Cook County affairs during the year 1897. The County board, in the twelve months just closed, has devoted its attention largely to building and repairing the various properties embraced in the several county institutions.

The general financial affairs of Cook County are in better shape than ever before, although the revenues have been decreased by the reduction in assessed valuation of property upon which is based the tax levy for county purposes.

The following statement shows the county's financial condition:

Floating indebtedness	$1,584,020
Total bonded indebtedness	4,583,500
Total liabilities 1896	$6,167,520
Total cash in County Treasury	13,000
	$6,154,520
Total indebtedness 1897 being $1,658,500 created prior to 1870 and $2,312,500 funding bonds since 1886	$3,971,000
Total cash in County Treasury, excess of liabilities over assets	2,100,000
Excess of liabilities over assets	$1,871,000
Grand total of saving effected in the management of county affairs since 1886	$4,283,520

Following is a statement of the expenditures by the various departments of the county for the year:

	Salaries.	Supplies.
County Hospital and Detention Hospital	$99,602	$136,288
County institutions at Dunning	98,403	168,710
County Agent	26,197	108,875
Custodian and Courthouse	56,890	23,490
Sheriff	246,079	6,373
Custodian of Criminal Court	40,182	11,714
Superintendent of public service	15,154	3,268
County Commissioners	52,056	....
Controller's office	15,139	4,634
State's Atttorney	4,388	5,807
County Attorney	9,700	985
County Superintendent of Schools	4,899	2,790
Clerk of Criminal Court	49,297	2,479
Civil Service Commissioners	4,500	100
Coroner	26,050	913
Salaries Judges courts of record	111,907	....
Election Commissioners	45,781	....
Jurors and witness fees	224,833	....
County Clerk and Clerk of County Court	198,333	10,160
County Treasurer	203,894	8,161
Recorder	140,385	8,693
Clerk Circuit Court	76,888	6,215
Clerk Superior Court	58,144	6,326
Clerk Probate Court	65,873	3,977
Total	$2,014,598	$519,969

Coroner Berz and his deputies held 1,762 inquests last year, out of 2,571 sudden deaths reported to him and investigated. The other 809 deaths were found to have been from natural causes. The number of deaths reported were 136 more than the previous year, while the inquests held were 308 less. Of the deaths in which inquests were held, 403 were suicides, 248 were due to railroad accidents, 149 to accidental drowning, 171 to falls, 95 to homicides, 51 to street car accidents, 44 to accidental poisoning, 54 to accidental shooting, 86 to burns, 3 to bicycle accidents, 11 to kicks from horses, 36 run over by wagons, 46 to asphyxiation, and 1 lynching.

Of the deaths due to railroad accidents 6 were passengers, 52 employés, and 190 others. Street crossings furnished 86 of the accidents, 22 people fell off trains, and 44 met their death walking on the track.

Of the homicides, 61 were by shooting, 11 by stabbing, 3 by strangulation, and 19 struck on the head. Sixteen were justifiable and 19 accidental. Fifty-eight persons were held to the grand jury for murder.

Sheriff Pease's deputies and court bailiffs earned in fees in service of the various courts last year $267,009 and traveled 1,903,049 miles in such service. The total number of writs received by the office during the year was 109,182, of which 150,722 were served, 23,605 not being found. There were 53,402 writs for jurors for the various courts, of whom 39,186 were served and 14,416 not found.

The Cook County Jail had 498 prisoners at the opening of the year, and received 6,663 during the year. There were disposed of 6,855, leaving 406 in jail today.

William Kilpatrick, secretary of the County Civil Service commission, makes a report of the work of the commissioners, as follows: "We commenced the work of the year with the civil service of Cook County fully equipped with appointees certified through the board and a large list of eligibles to draw from. Consequently but two general examinations have been held during the year.

"A summary of the work of the commission follows:

Tried for violation of rules and other causes	55
Dismissed for cause after trial	30
Restored to duty	25
Resigned	25
Deceased	5
Certified for appointment	87
Certified for promotion	33
Certified for transfer	10

"We believe that the personnel of the civil service of Cook County in all departments is the best in the history of the county, and that all its employés are striving to give the best service of which they are capable."

In the County Agent's office 42,326 cases were aided during 1897. Many of these cases represent families averaging five each. At least 150,000 individuals received help from this source at a total cost of $110,000.

The amount of provisions dispensed in general aid during the year other than under the Bogardus law is as follows:

Pepper, lbs.	97	Flour, bags	60,760
Baking powd'r, lbs	302	Meat, lbs.	239,462
Codfish, lbs.	2,020	Shoes, pairs	1,237
Starch, lbs.	455	Coal, tons	14,852
Corn starch, lbs.	455	Oatmeal, lbs.	27,140
Soap, lbs.	67,331	Cornmeal, lbs.	26,569
Rice, lbs.	158,606	Sugar, lbs.	31,229
Beans, lbs.	192,967	Butterine, lbs.	2,163
Peas, lbs.	56,330	Salt, lbs.	14,235
Coffee, lbs.	29,167	Lard, lbs.	12,985
Tea, lbs.	19,258	Mustard, lbs.	189

For the first time in years the State's Attorney's office kept up with the criminal work of the county. There were disposed of 3,474 cases, just two more than the number of indictments found by grand juries during the year.

The following are the statistics of the work of the State's Attorney's office for the year:

True bills found by the grand jury	3,472
No bills found by the grand jury	1,697
Felony convictions	1,520
Misdemeanor convictions	335
Total convictions	1,855
Acquittals	268
Nolled	410
Stricken off with leave to reinstate	809
Motions to quash sustained	33
Discharged	8
Cases pending Dec. 7, 1897	1,571

Two new engine companies were added to the Fire department during 1897. The total force at present consists of 1,135 men.

The casualties to citizens at fires numbered 110, of which 30 were fatal; 75 persons in peril were rescued by members of the department.

The following is a comparative table of losses and insurance for 1896 and 1897:

	1897.	1896.
Number of alarms	6,869	5,693
Valuation of buildings	$70,334,820	$55,616,605
Valuation of contents	46,731,687	41,415,035
Total valuation	$117,066,500	$97,031,640
Loss on buildings	1,273,094	905,835
Loss on contents	1,445,481	1,073,520
Total loss	$2,718,575	$1,979,355
Total insurance	61,628,329	59,970,130
Insurance over loss	59,114,060	58,076,155
Loss over insurance	214,316	85,380
		Increase.
Number of alarms		1,176
Valuation of buildings		$14,718,215
Valuation of contents		5,316,652
Total valuation		$20,034,867
Loss on buildings		367,259
Loss on contents		371,961
Total loss		$739,220
Total insurance		1,658,199
Insurance over loss		1,037,905
Loss over insurance		128,936

The Police department made 12,650 fewer arrests last year than during the preceding year. The value of stolen property recovered aggregated $84,525 less than the property recovered in 1896. Last year the department made 84,197 arrests and recovered stolen property to the amount of $213,794.

Following is a summary of the annual report of the department:

Month.	Property reported stolen.	*Property recovered.	†Stolen property recovered.
January	$33,473	$33,740	$19,940
February	33,477	25,423	14,498
March	45,380	34,675	21,380
April	46,947	22,915	13,565
May	50,712	23,551	16,627
June	52,137	32,853	22,166
July	50,931	28,551	16,627
August	47,281	36,350	24,519
September	353,398	27,268	17,830
October	34,780	44,147	21,752
November	38,931	49,432	29,334
December	42,327	35,500	19,900
Totals	$514,722	$391,405	$248,138

*Including horses and vehicles reported lost or stolen.

†Not including horses and vehicles.

Total arrests for 1897	84,197
Total arrests for 1896	96,847
Decrease	12,650

During the year 1897 the Board of Education has completed or has had in course of erection buildings amounting in value to $805,100. Of this amount $285,000 is included for buildings in progress of construction.

The work of the year has been mainly in building additions to old schools, these additions containing from nine to twelve rooms each and costing from $30,000 to $50,000 each. They are buildings of considerable size in themselves.

Plans for the following buildings have already been completed:

Addition, Lake View High School	$80,000
Addition, Englewood High School	50,000
Addition, Farren School	50,000
Addition, Bryant School	50,000
Addition, Lafayette School	40,000
Addition, Longwood School	5,000
Addition, Edgebrooke School	5,000
Addition, Edgewater School	5,000
Total additions proposed	$285,000

The South Park Commissioners made far more improvements last year than the preceding year and expended $146,000 more than in the preceding year for such purposes.

While the amount of construction work on the drainage channel was less last year than the three preceding years on account of the near approach to completion requiring bridges and controlling works instead of more lifting of earth and blasting of stone, the year's work was a fruitful one to the board. Sections G, D, B, A, 1, and 15 were completed during the year, making a total of twenty-four now completed; 2,304,627 cubic yards of glacial drift was excavated during the year, and 317,630 cubic yards of rock removed. The route through Joliet was finally settled and condemnation proceedings are under way. The question of intercepting sewers was amicably settled with the city, whereby the city builds the sewers and the board obligates itself to maintain the pumping works in connection with them.

Goods to the value of $11,568,923 were imported last year through the Chicago Custom-House. The duties paid were $4,769,533, an increase of $223,395 over the previous year. The heaviest receipts were in April, when, in anticipation of the new tariff bill, all affected goods were withdrawn from the warehouse, $907,732 was paid in duties, being the largest monthly receipts since January, 1893. The heaviest duties were paid on dry goods, being $2,205,529, leaf tobacco being second with $1,161,533.

The report of the Marine department of the Chicago Custom-House for the last year shows a falling off in the number of vessels, but an increase in the tonnage, indicating the abandonment of the small craft for the big freighters. The comparative statement is:

	1897.	1896.
Vessels entered	9,156	9,263
Vessels cleared	9,201	9,424
Total	18,357	18,687
Tonnage—		
Entrances	7,209,442	6,481,152
Clearances	6,946,334	6,397,418
Total	14,155,776	12,878,570

In the coastwise receipts at the Port of South Chicago there was a large increase in all commodities. The leading items compared with last year were:

	1897.	1896.
Lumber, 1,000 feet	81,319	57,626
Iron ore, tons	1,721,014	1,219,158
Coal, tons	257,064	221,267
Potatoes, bushels	21,080	16,775

The only falling off was in salt, 756,266 barrels having been received against 840,186 barrels the year previous.

It is in shipments that the South Chicago port shows its greatest activity, and in this direction, notably in grain, the increase was very marked. The figures given are:

	1897.	1896.
Grain, bushels	45,248,479	6,443,719
Millstuffs, sacks	28,665	11,721
Oil, barrels	136,779	98,550
Canned goods, packages	12,750	5,181
Merchandise, packages	139,131	102,217
Nails, kegs	9,950	3,388

The exports by lake during the year amounted to $3,308,516, an increase of $850,300. Of the total amount American vessels carried $2,840,747, or seven-eighths. The chief exports were grain, as follows:

	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	939,156	$856,442
Corn	6,530,398	1,835,540
Oats	757,087	185,604
Flaxseed	61,193	47,899
Totals	8,287,834	$2,925,485

The grain shipments by lake amounted to 168,131,073 bushels, as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Corn	88,928,759	Rye	3,635,259
Wheat	[illegible]	Flaxseed	[illegible]
Oats	41,432,700	Barley	[illegible]

BIG GAINS IN TRADE.

New Year Opens with Promises of Prosperity.

MORE MEN ARE AT WORK.

Failures Are Smaller than in Any Year Since 1892.

LARGE SALES IN CHICAGO.

New York, Dec. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say in its issue tomorrow:

"Failures for the year which closed last night have been smaller than in any other year since 1892, in number smaller than in any year except in 1895, and in average liabilities per failure smaller than in any other year during the last twenty-three, except four. The aggregate of all failures, commercial and banking, was $180,600,000, of which $25,800,000 was in banking. In 13,360 commercial failures the amount of liabilities was $154,800,000, of which $69,000,000 was in manufacturing and $73,700,000 in trading, with $12,100,000 in brokerage and other commercial lines. The average of liabilities per failure was only $11,589, and in 1892 only $11,025, but only three years in the last twenty-three were rivals—1888, with $11,595; 1886, with $11,651; and 1885, with $11,078.

"A new year opens with conditions radically different from those which prevailed a year ago. Great financial distrust existed then, but has passed away. After a whole year of entire freedom from disturbance or alarm, in which the country has paid heavy foreign indebtedness, taken and paid many millions for stocks sent from abroad and accumulated credits against other credits represented by merchandise balances more than $320,000,000 in its favor for the last five months, with deferred exchanges for more than $20,000,000 held by New York banks alone, while the great industries have been pushing their way into foreign markets with unprecedented success, the monetary situation is no longer a matter of anxiety. More than half a million men in a few States, according to official reports, are employed now who were idle a year ago, and the general advance in wages for those employed has gone far to restore the rates prevailing before the panic. The volume of business through clearing-houses for the week, 14.2 per cent larger than in 1892, has for the month been 0.3 per cent larger than in that year, and in many industries and branches of business the later months of this year have surpassed all records.

Iron Industry Is Encouraged.

"The iron industry has been greatly encouraged by increased demand during the last few weeks, and while the slight improvement in pig iron at Pittsburg has been maintained, notwithstanding the greatest output ever known, the new contracts for finished products have been unusual for the season. They include 30,000 tons steel rails to one Eastern mill, 12,000 tons structural work for improvements at New York alone, with large operations at Chicago and other cities, and a greatly increased demand for manufacturing materials generally, and especially for sheets. Minor metals have been rather weak, with tin at 13.6 cents and copper at 10.87, in spite of large exports, while lead is quoted at 3.72½ cents and spelter at 3.85. The best Bessemer fullweight tinplates are selling at $3.05, against $4.10 for foreign. No change in prices of coke appears, though the shipments were the largest for any week this year.

"The cotton industry is halted by the question of wages, although a general reduction now seems probable. The manufacturers have been buying largely of material for worsted goods and their purchases have stimulated buying by wool manufacturers, so that the wool markets are stronger, though without changes in quotations.

Great Exports of Wheat.

"After the great excitement at Chicago wheat still goes out of the country as largely as before—Atlantic ports 3,570,783 bushels, flour included, against 1,542,540 last year, and from Pacific ports 1,712,625 bushels.

"In four weeks the Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 15,060,047 bushels, against 8,500,161 last year. Heavy Western receipts are only reflecting temporary conditions in the Chicago market. But extraordinary exports of corn—14,404,905 bushels, against 9,444,853 bushels in the four weeks last year—shows how sorely foreign markets are pushed by the increasing demand for breadstuffs. Wheat has declined five-eighths of a cent with the Chicago market, and corn has meanwhile advanced three-fourths of a cent.

"The cotton movement continues remarkably heavy, and yet the slight advance last week is maintained. The movement to date, although more than seven million bales have come into sight, scarcely supports the largest current estimates.

"Failures for the week have been 395 in the United States, against 439 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 39 last year."

Year Has Been Gratifying.

Bradstreet's of tomorrow will say:

"Holiday quiet and stock taking close a year which, while not fully realizing the most sanguine expectations, certainly contained much that was gratifying and more that is full of promise for the year 1898. Following a series of years of alternate panic, stagnation, and slow and even painful revival, 1897 presented a large volume of business, done as a whole at prices which, while not altogether satisfactory, resulted in a total of trade larger than in any previous year since 1892. Tariff changes restricted demand, but encouraged speculation and heavy imports in the first part of 1897, while the enlarged foreign demand for American breadstuffs and for some varieties of manufactured articles bettered the condition of the American farmer, and, therefore, business-men, quite materially, in the latter part of the year.

"Price conditions have not favored the Southern producer of cotton nor the Northern manufacturer of cotton goods. The best reports come from the West, Northwest, and the Pacific coast. Prices at the close are as a whole on a higher range than at the opening, advances being most numerous in food products, raw silk, and wool, while decreases are reported in raw cotton and cotton goods, nearly all metals, anthracite coal, and petroleum. Railroad interests share in the revival of prosperity, with gross and net earnings larger than any year since 1893, and the year 1898 opens with the business community, with the few exceptions noted, in a very cheerful frame of mind.

Falling Off in Liabilities.

"A heavy falling off in number and in liabilities of individuals, firms, or corporations failing was shown in 1897 from 1896 and the four preceding years. A partial return to more or less normal conditions is further indicated by a drop in the percentage of assets to liabilities and by a reduction in the commercial death rate as compared with every year since and including 1893. The total number of failures reported to Bradstreet's for the year just closed was 13,099, a decrease of 2,000 failures and over 13 per cent from 1896; a falling off of 15 per cent from the panic year of 1893, and a decrease of more than 2 per cent from 1891, a year of prosperous business but of numerous business embarrassments. Compared with 1895 there was a gain in the number of failures shown of about half of 1 per cent, while compared with 1892 there was an increase of 27 per cent. Liabilities of those failing constituted one of the smallest totals of recent years, amounting to only $156,166,000, a decrease of 37 per cent from 1896, of 60 per cent from 1893, and of 19 per cent from 1891, but a gain of 47 per cent over 1892. The least favorable showing is made by the Eastern States, which report increases in number and liabilities over 1896. In spite of depression in cotton prices, Southern failures and liabilities are smaller than a year ago, while the greatest falling off is reported in the West and Northwest. The percentage of assets to liabilities of those failing in 1897 was 54.4 per cent, the smallest percentage since 1893, and only slightly above the normal. The commercial death rate, that is, the percentage of those in business failing in 1897, was 1.20, as compared with 1.40 in 1896 and 1.50 in 1893.

"Those reliable indices of the business situation—bank clearings—point to the year 1897 as witnessing the heaviest business, both speculative and commercial, done since the record year 1892, just preceding the panic. The total clearings at fifty-eight cities for the year, one week estimated, aggregated at least $56,926,000,000, a sum larger by 12 per cent than the total of 1896, a year of silver agitation and an exciting Presidential election; 8 per cent larger than 1895, the disappointing year, when a boom in iron and kindred products led to false hopes of business improvement; 25 per cent over the year 1894, when the depths of depression following the panic may be said to have been reached; 5 per cent over 1893, the year of widespread disaster in financial and commercial circles; and only 7 per cent smaller than the total of 1892, when the boom following the large foreign demand for American breadstuffs and other products reached its height.

"Practically the entire gain in clearings in 1897 was concentrated in the last six months, and it is a significant fact that the heaviest monthly total reported for five years past was that of the month of December. Gains were heaviest in the Northwest, the middle, and New England States, and smallest in the South and Southwest, at the latter of which the trade improvement was rather late in arriving.

"The total exports of wheat (flour as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Canada amount to 5,435,000 bushels, or double those in this week a year ago and 700,000 bushels larger than last week. Corn exports are slightly smaller, aggregating 4,086,000 bushels, against 4,879,000 bushels last week and 2,742,000 bushels last year.

"Business failures for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland for the calendar year 1897 amounted to 1,927, with total liabilities of $13,319,000, a falling off of 13 per cent in number and of 19 per cent in liabilities from a year ago."

Little Activity in Stocks.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

"Aside from the activity of some of the local stocks there has been little in the market entitled to description.

"A holiday feeling prevailed throughout and in the early portion of the week the continuance of slightly higher rates for call loans and the fear that a flurry might occur in the money market before New Year's day tended to still further restrict trading. London has sold a little stock, but the market there was utterly inactive on account of the firmness of money and the possibility of foreign complications in connection with the Chinese situation. Our own public has been indifferent to the stock market and commission houses were at no time prominent in the transactions. Professional operators were to some extent influenced by the extreme dullness and selling of long stock by such interests caused some concessions in prices. On such occasions, however, the belief that a better market is liable to develop with the new year asserted itself, and the undertone of speculation is unquestionably strong. If the market was apparently insensible to favorable developments, such as the generally good returns of net railroad earnings for November, it was also quite unmoved by disturbing rumors like that of Secretary Gage's alleged resignation or the stories pointing to war involving the European powers and Japan. The bond market has been less active, but prices for investment issues hold firm, and dealers in municipal and other high-grade securities generally reach a scarcity of supply to meet the demand. Toward the end of the week the market was, if anything, duller.

"The absence of any disturbance in the money market had a good effect on the speculative tone, but failed to encourage any activity."

Bank Clearings for the Week.

New York, Dec. 31.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at eighty-seven cities for the week ended Dec. 30, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		P. ct. inc.	P. ct. dec.
New York	$743,298,977	62.9	....
Boston	84,041,202	23.5	....
Chicago	95,135,633	35.7	....
Philadelphia	61,157,128	24.1	....
St. Louis	24,914,877	24.1	....
Pittsburg	15,232,235	32.1	....
Baltimore	13,707,139	9.6	....
San Francisco	14,316,620	24.3	....
Cincinnati	11,262,350	12.0	....
Kansas City	8,386,488	....	11.4
New Orleans	9,943,768	0.7	....
Minneapolis	10,093,907	51.5	....
Detroit	5,783,417	16.4	....
Cleveland	6,210,570	7.8	....
Louisville	4,879,692	3.8	....
Providence	4,507,700	....	8.1
Milwaukee	4,892,930	11.3	....
St. Paul	3,941,972	1.8	....
Buffalo	3,752,563	13.2	....
Omaha	4,674,074	13.4	....
Indianapolis	4,707,623	40.2	....
Columbus, O.	3,830,900	18.2	....
Savannah	2,697,739	21.7	....
Denver	2,127,165	6.5	....
Hartford	2,318,287	32.0	....
Richmond	1,981,779	6.4	....
Memphis	1,981,380	20.0	....
Washington	1,704,531	40.6	....
Peoria	1,671,837	31.4	....
Rochester	1,472,985	1.3	....
New Haven	1,264,885	6.3	....
Worcester	1,126,341	5.1	....
Atlanta	1,296,020	....	8.5
Salt Lake City	1,732,163	9.4	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,229,938	24.5	....
Fort Worth	1,478,955	16.6	....
Portland, Me.	1,105,644	....	5.1
Portland, Ore.	1,789,239	44.7	....
St. Joseph	1,721,327	36.5	....
Los Angeles	1,318,268	50.5	....
Norfolk	865,803	....	....
Syracuse	945,270	10.2	....
Des Moines	956,971	9.7	....
Nashville	920,830	14.8	....
Wilmington, Del.	694,424	25.9	....
Fall River	799,388	....	9.5
Scranton	923,278	....	17.1
Grand Rapids	858,430	34.4	....
Augusta, Ga.	813,952	2.6	....
Lowell	575,854	....	3.5
Dayton, O.	643,887	23.4	....
Seattle	758,676	80.4	....
Tacoma	778,671	86.5	....
Spokane	598,428	5.5	....
Sioux City	549,751	59.2	....
New Bedford	354,336	11.0	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	366,750	14.0	....
Topeka	424,796	....	4.0
Birmingham	454,548	26.8	....
Wichita	370,671	26.2	....
Binghamton	317,200	3.2	....
Lincoln	380,253	3.2	....
Lexington, Ky.	266,289	9.0	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	170,230	18.2	....
Kalamazoo	280,464	17.1	....
Akron	271,100	5.0	....
Bay City	243,143	24.6	....
Chattanooga	282,000	28.1	....
Rockford, Ill.	161,601	5.9	....
Canton, O.	147,800	....	5.7
Springfield, O.	167,276	28.4	....
Fargo, N. D.	210,991	156.0	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	124,795	18.1	....
Hastings, Neb.	82,380	....	18.0
Fremont, Neb.	83,448	31.3	....
Davenport	477,650	11.1	....
Toledo	1,329,828	5.5	....
*Galveston	5,946,200	22.4	....
*Houston	6,779,545	....	5.4
*Youngstown	358,814	....	....
Totals, U. S.	$1,188,351,046	42.4	....
Totals outside N. Y.	445,052,069	22.2	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$10,357,193	23.5	....
Toronto	6,812,242	28.8	....
Winnipeg	1,816,264	34.1	....
Halifax	1,061,433	....	7.4
Hamilton	613,962	5.5	....
St. John, N. B.	504,185	3.0	....
Totals	$21,165,279	22.6	....

*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

DORSEY COMING TO TESTIFY.

Professor Delafontaine May Go on the Stand on Monday—Judge Gary Holds Court Today.

Dr. George A. Dorsey has been summoned to Chicago and is already on the way, to testify in the Luetgert case. It is probable he will arrive on Monday, and if Professor Delafontaine is put on the witness stand at that time by the State Dr. Dorsey probably will follow him.

It is likely the State will discard its testimony on the thigh bone, and thus forestall any attack on it by the defense's experts. This fragment, which came from a barrel of bones in the engine-room, was the one on which the defense experts centered their testimony in the first trial, and the State believes the sesamoid bone and the fragment of temporal and rib are practically unassailed.

Detectives Smith and Pruiss and Sergeant Spangler were the only witnesses yesterday. Their testimony was confined to the discovery of evidence in the factory yard and basement. There will be an all-day session of court today, the jurors having urged Judge Gary to dispense with the customary New Year's holiday.

Seeks Damages from Etheridge.

Nellie Kroupa has brought suit in the Circuit Court to recover $50,000 damages from Dr. J. H. Etheridge, professor in the Rush Medical College. She asserts that as the result of an alleged unskilled operation performed upon her by Dr. Etheridge her health has since suffered. The operation was performed at the Presbyterian Hospital about fifteen months ago. Dr. Etheridge said: "The operation was performed to the best of my ability. Patients undergoing the kind of operation I performed upon Miss Kroupa often require as long as three years to recover."

BIG DEAL AT AN END

Joseph Leiter Takes All the Wheat Offered Him.

OWNS 9,000,000 BUSHELS.

Amount Loaded Upon Him Astonishes the Veterans.

BELIEF IN HIGHER PRICES.

The following figures show how the wheat has been pouring in during the last two weeks:

Wheat deliveries.	*Bushels.*
Contract stock Dec. 18	5,180,000
Increase last week	2,076,000
Contract stock Dec. 25	7,256,000
Increase this week	1,763,000
Contract stock at close of Dec.	9,019,000

Deliveries to Mr. Leiter and contract stocks ran together at the end of the deal.

When the bell in the Board of Trade tapped for the last time in the year 1897 yesterday Joseph Leiter was the owner of 9,000,000 bushels of wheat.

This was the finish of the gigantic deal in that cereal, whose influence has been felt throughout the civilized world for the last six months. During that time Mr. Leiter has dominated the grain trade. He has borne the star part in the great play, where legitimate supply and demand mingle inextricably with speculation. During the early part of that period supply and demand were with him and speculation largely against him. During the critical month of December the professionals on the Board of Trade were almost solidly arrayed against him. At the close, the men who had followed his tactics and had believed in higher prices for wheat unloaded upon the strong man, who took all that came, and, through pride apparently, paid some three cents a bushel more than he need have paid.

Mr. Leiter's brokers stood in the pit and had 500,000 bushels of wheat thrown at them during the session. Following a well defined policy, they never hesitated. They paid 95 cents for most of the offerings, maintaining an inflexible price of two cents over May. They paid 95 cents for December, which had to be delivered yesterday, while declining to give 94 cents for grain which could not be delivered until Monday next.

Astonishment to the Veterans.

The amount of wheat loaded upon the leader in the movement for higher prices was an astonishment, even to the veterans. It came in small lots, 5,000 bushels being the favorite quantity. The holders had, many of them, refused to part with their wheat when they could have received $1.09. They were then waiting for the time when the clique would put on the screws and force shorts to a settlement at $1.50 or more. So confident were they that the last day of the year would see prices go skyward that some of them waited until the last quarter of an hour before putting their grist into the Leiter hopper along with the rest. The attention of the traders was so fixed upon the steady outpour of wheat that other news did not count for much.

"The only reason any holders of December wheat have not sold out to the clique," said a broker, "is because they have gone suddenly insane and the Probate Court did not have time to act."

After the close of 'Change there was a wild rush to get the deliveries made. They amounted to 500,000 bushels. The division was: Armour, 125,000; Norton & Worthington, 125,000; Carington, Hannah & Co., 100,000; other firms, lots of 25,000 and under. There was no defaulting anywhere, and business was all cleaned up before the end of the day and year.

During the five days from Dec. 27 to 31 inclusive the additions to the stock of contract wheat in Chicago were 1,763,000 bushels. All of it went to Mr. Leiter. It was believed that all consignments arrived in time. During the last week the price of wheat has been such that there was no great profit in rushing in the grain.

Mr. Leiter Not Dismayed.

Mr. Leiter was not dismayed at the flood of grain which came pouring in upon him from all quarters.

"I am confident," he said, "that the price of wheat will go up, and that we will sell our wheat at much higher prices than now quoted for cash wheat. There is no special reason why we should feel despondent, when we know that our wheat is of exceptionably high grade. It has been bought cheap, and the general conditions of supply and demand are in our favor. Personally, I am out of May wheat."

Further along, Mr. Leiter announced that when he has disposed of his 9,000,000 bushels of wheat he would retire from grain operations. He had gone into the trade simply for the money there was in it.

Veterans of the board put in a good deal of time discussing the deal from what might be called their standpoint its artistic side. They agreed that it had been the "politest" big deal ever on the board. They also agreed that a bad tactical mistake was made when the price of December wheat was allowed to go to $1.09. That panic of the shorts ought, in the opinion of many veterans, to have been relieved sooner by the sales of wheat by the clique. It did finally step in, else nothing could have stopped the panic instead of $1.20, but wheat was sold grudgingly. Had Mr. Leiter prevented the advance above $1.02 or $1.03, it was claimed, he would have been in much better position today. That panic to buy brought him between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels more than he otherwise would have received. It was directly responsible for the big deliveries of the last week.

Another bad piece of tactics was said to be in the unfortunate deal in calls, which will take its place in the annals of Board of Trade speculation. Many believe that Mr. Leiter took on 2,000,000 bushels of wheat at $1 by that move.

Think "Money Has Been Burned."

Some veterans claimed that "money had been burned" during the progress of the deal. But the opinion of veterans about newcomers in the market is always biased. The "rank outsider" has few friends among them.

There have been times since Mr. Leiter began his operations last June that he could have quit the great game with substantial profit. When he changed from September to December he had enough clean profit to his credit to have satisfied most mortals for a lifetime. He was firm in his belief for higher prices, which has not been shaken by the rush of wheat in his direction.

The daily cost of carrying 9,000,000 bushels of wheat was estimated at $4,450. Of this amount $2,250 is for storage.

Mr. Leiter said that his wheat cost him about 70 cents a bushel. This does not entirely agree with the estimates of many big traders who have followed the deal throughout its course. They put the average price between 80 and 85 cents. The average price of December wheat for the last four months of the year was said to be 95½ cents. For December it was 99½. When he names 70 cents as the price it is evident that Mr. Leiter prefers to consider the entire deal as one affair. Professional Board of Trade men do not figure that way. Every turn stands by itself. Still the men who have kept close watch on the moves of the clique cannot see how 70 cents can be made the average cost. Many of them were extremely erratic to old-timers, and figures may have become mixed.

Producers Have Been Gainers.

Unlike a large number of Board of Trade operations, the people who have been the gainers in the Leiter deal have been the producers. The advance in the price of wheat has been paid directly to them. Little of the money which went forth from the strong Leiter coffers has gone to benefit the professional dealers on the board. Thirty-one cents more was paid for wheat yesterday than when Mr. Leiter bought his first bushel.

A compilation of the "market letters" sent out by commission-houses to their customers in the afternoon would have been a curious example of how men vary in their opinions. All kinds of views regarding the future could be gleaned from them. What Monday, after two days' rest, will bring forth, no two agreed. Several, however, did agree in the advice to keep out until the next move of the Leiter people became plain. No one believes that Mr. Leiter as the owner of a vast block of wheat could now drop out of the market, even if he desired to do so. He must stay in whether he wishes to or not, in order to protect the investment he has made.

In the closing minutes of the great deal the usual riotous celebration of the last day of the year was omitted. This was partly due to President Baker's foresight in removing stocks of flour, oats, corn, and other material for a fusillade from the sample tables. Every director was impressed into service in repressing all ebullitions of the humor inherent in the Board of Trade man. The serious business of giving Mr. Leiter the remaining remnants of all the wheat which could be forced upon him was strictly attended to until the end.

There was no protest of the cargo of wheat tendered for the steamer Servia by Seaverns yesterday, and the cargo was loaded without a hitch.

His Patent Not Assigned.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed that in a recent issue of your paper you have stated that my fundamental patents of Dec. 21, 1897, which cover broadly the alternating electric system of distribution for light and power, were the property of the General Electric company. Permit me to say that you are in error. The fundamental patent upon this system has not been assigned to the General Electric company or any other company, and all users of the invention and manufacturers of alternating machinery are infringers. I make this statement to correct an apparent and inadvertent oversight on your part.

RUDOLPH M. HUNTER.

BANGOR, Tenn., Jan. 21.

I have been sick for years with female troubles. My husband carried me to the springs, and many other places, but I found no relief, until I commenced to use Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught. I feel now, like I had never had a spell of sickness in my life. MRS. LUCINDY HARKIN.

BOGUE, Miss., Nov. 11th.

I commenced taking McElree's Wine of Cardui March 1st for swelling in my stomach, pain in my back and hip and headache. One package of Black-Draught and a bottle of Wine of Cardui cured me sound and well, and I am now at my mother's approaching maternity. MRS. ELIZA BLACKWELL.

WHITEVILLE, TENN., Nov. 20th.

I have been afflicted with nervous prostration, caused by turn of life for about one year. I have used only one bottle of McElree's Wine of Cardui, but it has done me more good than any medicine I have ever tried.

MRS. A. C. MELTON.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

BRESLAU, TEX., June 27th.

I was troubled with bearing-down pains for several years and none of the doctors that I consulted did me any good. The best one said there was no cure for me. I concluded to try McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and now after using six bottles of Wine of Cardui and three packages of Black-Draught I am completely cured and feel that I owe my life to Wine of Cardui. MRS. MOLLIE FRANKS.

No woman should be without Wine of Cardui in her home. If she has any sort of female disease or weakness it will correct that. If she is approaching maternity it will give her strength for that ordeal and help her pass it safely. If she has headache or backache, and feels tired and "worn out" all the time, Wine of Cardui is the medicine for her to take. Thousands of women are relieved by it every year. Druggists will tell you it pleases every purchaser.

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The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

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Jan. 28 leave Chicago; Jan. 30 and 31 at new St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans; Feb. 2, San Antonio; Feb. 4, El Paso; Feb. 6 to 11 at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach; Feb. 11 to 15 at Glenwood Tavern, Riverside; Feb. 15 to 22 in Pasadena, excursion to Echo Mountain, etc.; Feb. 22 to 26 at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island; Feb. 27 to March 1, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara; March 3 to 5, at Palace Hotel, San Francisco; March 5 to 9, at Hotel del Monte, Monterey; March 10 and 11, in Santa Cruz, carriage drive, pass through grove of "Big Trees" en route to San Jose; March 12 to 16, Hotel Vendome, San Jose, excursion to Lick Observatory on Summit of Mount Hamilton; March 17 to 20, at San Rafael, excursion to Mount Tamalpais; March 21 and 22, at Palace Hotel, San Francisco; March 24, at Hotel Knutsford, Salt Lake, carriage drive; March 25 and 26, traveling leisurely eastward, passing through scenic portions of route by daylight; March 27 and 28, at Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, carriage drive; March 29, at Manitou and Colorado Springs, carriage drive through Garden of the Gods, etc.; arrive Chicago, March 31.

Price of trip, all expenses included, $465

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O'CONNOR DISSECTS A BOOK TREATING HIM IN LIGHTER MOOD.

His Views of the Fair Sex and Some of the Writings on That Subject Which Have Served to Make His Name Historic—The Philosopher's Pessimism Outlined—He Never Faltered in His Opinions.

T. P. O'Connor, in the London Sunday Sun: Traveling the other day with the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Crozier, I happened to mention to him that I had just been reading a selection from the writings of Schopenhauer, and at once he poured forth a whole dissertation on the life and philosophy of the German sage with that extraordinary amplitude of knowledge which makes him one of the most interesting companions I have ever met. I am glad, by the way, to find that the name of Dr. Crozier is at last getting to be known outside the circle of friends and intimates who for years have watched his splendid work—his unconquerable struggle with material obstacles in carrying to completion his great scheme of philosophy, and the combined brilliancy and simplicity of the style of a writer who is at once a profound thinker and a brilliant litterateur. A writer in last week's Spectator says: "We do not know elsewhere in the English tongue such a succinct and brilliant conspectus, in concentrated form and in non-technical language, of the intellectual and spiritual movement of the early world which culminated in the victory of Christianity." But this is by the way. I return to Schopenhauer. When Dr. Crozier described him a philosopher at once subtle and comprehensive. I resolved to read the volume, which otherwise might have remained neglected, for I know no critic more impartial and disinterested than Dr. Crozier.

I.—Schopenhauer.

I reaped a rich reward, for not only are these writings of Schopenhauer immensely interesting in themselves, but the personality of the German philosopher is well worth study. It is one of the most curious personalities in history—at once charming and repulsive, admirable and almost contemptible, full of noble self-devotion, and of almost incredible selfishness. And these essays, which are published in this tiny volume before me, are full of new thoughts, or perhaps it would be more correct to say of thoughts which were new when Schopenhauer published them, but which have now passed into commonplaces. There is no surer mark of the veracity of a philosophy than the acceptance in a generation that succeeds of his startling paradoxes as mere truisms. Today young ladies repeat phrases of Herbert Spencer which were revelations to the world of thought when he uttered them for the first time, and, similarly, some of the things which horrified and shocked the world of Schopenhauer's epoch today are prattled by children and babbled by fools.

II.—The Family Taint.

Schopenhauer would himself have been the last person to object to the consideration of his character from the point of view of heredity. He was, of all things, remorseless in his analysis of human action and motive. Undoubtedly he came from a stock that was not free from neurosis. His maternal grandmother was probably the beginning—or at least she was the first known instance of the introduction of the taint. Perhaps some of my readers will remember that terrible great-grandmother who figures in the pages of Zola as the origin and the beginning of all the evil passion, the sensuality, the madness, the final decay which characterize the historic family of the Rougon-Macquarts. Perhaps that terrible passage will come back to some of their minds in which the beginning and the end of the family are brought into close and terrible juxtaposition—the old, wretched woman, lapsed into second childhood, and the tiny boy, the last branch of the diseased tree, dying from sheer incapacity of the frail body to retain life. One almost thinks of that scene in reading the life history of the Schopenhauers.

III.—The Father.

This maternal grandmother, after the death of her husband, was judicially declared to be insane, and was deprived of the management of her own affairs. She had three sons. Two of them were undoubtedly of weak intellect; the third was the father of the philosopher. This son, Heinrich Schopenhauer, though not insane, was certainly very peculiar. He was a man of plenty of intelligence; of a strong but somewhat perverse character; he was at once a good business-man and a lover of culture; he was familiar both with the literature of France and of England. He was something of a rolling stone, largely because of the intensity with which he felt things. For instance, Dantzic ceased to be a free town. Instead of accepting this state of affairs with the tranquillity of most of its citizens, Heinrich Schopenhauer pulled up his stakes and emigrated to Hamburg.

He trained his son after the somewhat eccentric fashion one would expect from such a man. He loved England so much that he proposed that his son should be born there, and with that object he took his wife to England. But he counted without that lady, and she was not a lady whom one could safely ignore. She got homesick for Germany. Back to Germany they had to go; and thus it was that Schopenhauer was born in Dantzic, and on German instead of English soil. Later on Heinrich Schopenhauer took his son to France and again to England. He always had some new idea better than any which went before for bringing the education of his son to perfection. In short, he was a dreamer and a projector—the kind of man that makes a mess of his own life and of the lives of those dependent on him.

And Heinrich Schopenhauer did make a mess of his own life. It is hard to understand what really happened to him, for he died rich, and, therefore, though there were fluctuations in his business, Heinrich Schopenhauer was not a man face to face with adversity. But something did come over him; he became moody, terribly irritable, and finally he was found one day in the canal. He had either fallen or thrown himself from one of his granaries into the water. The general supposition was that he had committed suicide.

Probably Arthur Schopenhauer, the son, was more like his mother than his father. It is certain that he loved the father and that he never really cared for his mother. There is a dedication of one of his works to his father written years after the parent's violent and tragic death, which is a touching proof of how deep was the affection of the child to the parent. Here are the words of the dedication:

"That I could make use of and cultivate in a right direction the powers which nature gave me; that I could follow my natural impulse and think and work for countless others without the help of any one; for that I thank thee, my father, thank thy activity, thy cleverness, thy thrift, and care for the future. Therefore I praise thee, my noble father. And every one who from my work derives any pleasure, consolation, or instruction shall hear thy name and know that if Heinrich Floris Schopenhauer had not been the man he was Arthur Schopenhauer would have been a hundred times ruined."

IV.—The Mother.

Frau Schopenhauer did not love her husband; she married him for position, she probably did not love anybody much but herself. She was a woman of some attainments and of considerable pretensions. Here is a thumb-nail sketch of her by a German philosopher who met her:

"Mme. Schopenhauer," he writes, "a rich widow. Makes profession of erudition. Authoress. Prattles much and well, intelligently; without heart and soul. Self-complacent, eager after approbation, and constantly smiling to herself. God preserve us from women whose mind has shot up into mere intellect."

Nevertheless, Frau Schopenhauer had the literary gift. For a considerable time Arthur Schopenhauer was known more as her son than by anything he himself had done. She wrote novels, books of travel; and her fortune—considerable for Germany—enabled her to entertain largely. She lived at Weimar, and Weimar, with Goethe there, was then the literary metropolis of Germany. The house of Frau Schopenhauer was the rendezvous of all the litterateurs; and though wealth is able to attract people everywhere, and especially literary men, Frau Schopenhauer must have been something of a personal attraction to have retained her hold over many distinguished and cultured people.

V.—The Son.

However, she and her son did not get on. They had various conflicts. A final one came over a matter of business. And the conduct of Schopenhauer after this shows of what intense selfishness he was capable. For eleven years he never wrote either to his mother or his sister; for twenty-four years he never saw his mother. She died away from him, and without any sight of him. It is, perhaps, his hostility to his mother that accounts for some of his philosophy, especially his philosophy with regard to women, of which more by and by. Anyhow, he was a mysogynist all his life. At one time he thought of marrying, but, fortunately for some woman, he did not carry out this resolve, for he was not a man to make any woman happy. His own definition of marriage is sufficient to show how unfitted he was for that state. Marriage, he said, was a debt contracted in youth and paid off in old age. And then he used to go on to point out that all the great philosophers—Descartes, Leibnitz, Malebranche, Spinoza, and Kant—had all been celibates.

He had not a happy life, for he was absorbed in his philosophy, and his philosophy brought him little comfort. He was denied recognition. Years after he had published the first edition of his greatest book his publisher told him that a considerable number of copies had to be sold as waste paper. When he tried lecturing on philosophy in Berlin his classroom was deserted, while that of Hegel, whom he detested and despised with all the virulence which belongs to the serene philosopher, was crowded, and this further embittered him. And all the time he was full of the importance of his work—never for an hour lost faith in himself, and never concealed the loftiness of his self-estimate. He had smaller difficulties and troubles. Some woman irritated him very much by chattering outside his door—he was peculiarly sensitive to noise, and especially to the noise of a woman's tongue. He tried remonstrance with his tormentor. This was in vain. Then he lost his not very long temper and turned the woman by force from his door. How much force he employed was tried out in several law courts and for a long time, but the end was that he had to pay the indignant lady an annual income until her death.

VI.—A Lonely Bachelor.

His life was lonely. He lived in rooms; he dined and conversed in a restaurant. There is a delightful picture of him by a French writer as he saw him in his favorite inn in Frankfort, where, after many wanderings, he finally settled down. He is described as a very neatly dressed old gentleman, almost like a nobleman of the period of Louis XV., with beautiful lace ruffle around his neck, a white tie, and elegant clothes. He was also an intense lover of neatness and personal cleanliness, not altogether a popular or universal virtue at that period of German life in which he lived. He insisted on taking his cold bath every morning, even up to the day of his death, and when he was not well. His face was also striking, even in old age, which was the time when the French observer saw him. The eyes of a vivid and transparent blue; his lips thin, and with a slightly ironical smile; his broad forehead, with a few curls of beautiful white hair on the side—all, says the French admirer, gave an air of great distinction to his face. His conversation was brilliant and inexhaustible—rich in observation, in originality, in apt quotation, in fearless analysis, and he could hold admirers for hours—until midnight—listening with undiminished interest. He spoke with equal facility German, French, English, and Italian, and he spoke Spanish fairly well.

VII.—Death.

This is an account of his last days:

"Schopenhauer died on Sept. 20, 1860, in his 73d year, peacefully, alone as he had lived, but not without warning. One day in April, taking his usual brisk walk after dinner, he suffered from palpitation of the heart, he could scarcely breathe. These symptoms developed during the next few months, and Dr. Gwinner advised him to discontinue his cold baths and to breakfast in bed; but Schopenhauer, notwithstanding his early medical training, was little inclined to follow medical advice. To Dr. Gwinner, on the evening of the 18th of September, when he expressed a hope that he might be able to go to Italy, he said that it would be a pity if he died now, as he wished to make several important additions to his 'Parerga.' He spoke about his works and of the warm recognition with which they had been welcomed in the most remote places. Dr. Gwinner had never before found him so eager and gentle, and left him reluctantly, without, however, the least premonition that he had seen him for the last time. On the second morning after this interview Schopenhauer got up as usual, and had his cold bath and breakfast. His servant had opened the window to let in the morning air and had then left him. A little later Dr. Gwinner arrived and found him reclining in a corner of the sofa; his face wore its customary expression; there was no sign of there having been any struggle with death. There had been no struggle with death; he had died, as he had hoped he would die, painlessly, easily."

VIII.—His Courage.

As I have said, he never faltered in his opinion that he would be finally recognized. There is something inspiring in the following language, which is in the preface to the second edition of his greatest work; one cannot help admiring its indomitable courage and its singleness of purpose:

"Not to my contemporaries," says Schopenhauer, with fine conviction in his preface to this edition, "not to my compatriots—to mankind I commit my now completed work, in the confidence that it will not be without value for them, even if this should be late recognized, as is commonly the lot of what is good. For it cannot have been for the passing generation, engrossed with the delusion of the moment, that my mind, almost against my will, has uninterruptedly stuck to its work through the course of a long life. And while the lapse of time has not been able to make me doubt the worth of my work, neither has the lack of sympathy; for I constantly saw the false and the bad, and finally the absurd and senseless, stand in universal admiration and honor, and I bethought myself that if it were not a case, those who are capable of recognizing the genuine and right are so rare that we may look for them in vain for some twenty years, then those who are capable of producing it could not be so few that their works afterwards form an exception to the perishableness of earthly things; and thus would be lost the reviving prospect of posterity which every one who sets before himself a high aim requires to strengthen him."

And finally there was the tremendous saying—it cannot be otherwise described—which he uttered when he was asked where he wished to be buried. "Anywhere," replied he; "they will find me." It is in accordance, probably with this thought that his tomb in the Frankfort graveyard bears the simple inscription: "Arthur Schopenhauer."

IX.—Pessimism.

As most of my readers will know, Schopenhauer was the great apostle of Pessimism—a creed very new in his time, very old in ours. There is a very good epitome of his philosophy in his essay in this volume on the "Emptiness of Existence." Here is a passage which must have been startling to the age of Schopenhauer—which is by no means, however, very startling to us—the contemporaries of Thomas Hardy and so many other brilliant writers who take a sad view of human affairs:

"The scenes of our life are like pictures in rough mosaic, which have no effect at close quarters, but must be looked at from a distance in order to discern their beauty. So that to obtain something we have desired is to find out that it is worthless; we are always living in expectation of better things, while, at the same time, we often repent and long for things that belong to the past. We accept the present as something that is only temporary, and regard it only as a means to accomplish our aim. So that most people will find if they look back when their life is at an end, that they have lived their lifelong ad interim, and they will be surprised to find that something they allowed to pass unnoticed and unenjoyed was just their life—that is to say, it was the very thing in the expectation of which they lived. And so it may be said of man in general that, befooled by hope, he dances into the arms of death. . . .

"That human life must be a kind of mistake is sufficiently clear from the fact that man is a compound of needs, which are difficult to satisfy; moreover, if they are satisfied, all he is granted is a state of painlessness, in which he can only give himself up to boredom. This is a precise proof that existence in itself has no value, since boredom is merely the feeling of the emptiness of life. If, for instance, life, the longing for which constitutes our very being, had in itself any positive and real value, boredom could not exist; mere existence in itself would supply us with everything, and therefore satisfy us. But our existence would not be a joyous thing unless we were striving after something; distance and obstacles to be overcome then represent our aim as something that would satisfy us—an illusion which vanishes when our aim has been attained; or when we are engaged in something that is of a purely intellectual nature, when, in reality, we have retired from the world, so that we may observe it from the outside, like spectators at a theater.

"Even sensual pleasure itself is nothing but a continual striving, which ceases directly its aim is attained. As soon as we are not engaged in one of these two ways, but thrown back on existence itself, we are convinced of the emptiness and worthlessness of it, and this is what we call boredom. That innate and ineradicable craving for what is out of the common proves how glad we are to have the natural and tedious course of things interrupted. Even the pomp and splendor of the rich in their stately castles is at the bottom nothing but a futile attempt to escape the very essence of existence, misery.

"And how different the beginning of our life is to the end! The former is made up of deluded hopes, sensual enjoyment, while the latter is pursued by bodily decay and the odor of death.

"The road dividing the two, as far as our well being and enjoyment of life are concerned, is down hill; the dreaminess of childhood, the joyousness of youth, the troubles of middle age, the infirmity and frequent misery of old age, the agonies of our last illness, and finally the struggle with death—do all these not make one feel that existence is nothing but a mistake, the consequences of which are becoming gradually more and more obvious?"

X.—On Woman.

It was when Schopenhauer comes to the question of woman that his cynicism is most apparent. Indeed, his remarks on that subject are sometimes so extreme as to be delightfully comic. Schopenhauer was in deadly earnest, which of course does not make his remarks the less comic: "One need only," he begins, "look at a woman's shape to discover that she is not intended for either too much mental or too much physical work." "She pays the debt of nature," he goes on, "not by what she does, but by what she suffers—by the pains of child-bearing, care for the child, and by subjection to man, to whom she should be a patient and cheerful companion." And then he proceeds:

"Women are directly adapted to act as the nurses and educators of our early childhood, for the simple reason that they themselves are childish, foolish, and short-sighted—in a word, are big children all their lives, something intermediate between the child and the man who is a man in the strict sense of the word. Consider how a young girl will toy day after day with a child, dance with it and sing to it; and then consider what a man, with the very best intentions in the world, could do in her place.

"With girls, nature has had in view what is called in a dramatic sense a 'striking effect,' for she endows them for a few years with a richness of beauty and a fullness of charm at the expense of the rest of their lives; so that they may during these years ensnare the fantasy of a man to such a degree as to make him rush into taking the honorable care of them, in some kind of form, for a lifetime—a step which would not seem sufficiently justified if he only considered the matter. Accordingly, nature has furnished woman, as she has the rest of her creatures, with the weapons and implements necessary for the protection of her existence and for just the length of time that they will be of service to her; so that nature has proceeded here with her usual economy. Just as the female ant after coition loses her wings, which then become superfluous, nay, dangerous for breeding purposes, so, for the most part, does a woman lose her beauty after giving birth to one or two children; and probably for the same reasons.

"Then again we find that young girls in their hearts regard their domestic or other affairs as secondary things, if not as a mere jest. Love, conquests, and all that these include, such as dressing, dancing, and so on, they give their serious attention.

"The nobler and more perfect a thing is the later and slower is it in reaching maturity. Man reaches the maturity of his reasoning and mental faculties scarcely before he is 28; woman when she is 18, but hers is reason of very narrow limitations. This is why women remain children all their lives, for they always see only what is near at hand, cling to the present, take the appearance of a thing for a reality, and prefer trifling matters to the most important. It is by virtue of man's reasoning powers that he does not live in the present only, like the brute, but observes and ponders over the past and future; and from this spring discretion, care, and that anxiety which we so frequently notice in people. The advantages, as well as the disadvantages, that this entails, make woman, in consequence of her weaker reasoning powers, less of a partaker in them. Moreover, she is intellectually short-sighted, for although her intuitive understanding quickly perceives what is near to her, on the other hand her circle of vision is limited and does not embrace anything that is remote; hence everything that is absent or past, or in the future affects women in a less degree than men. This is why they have greater inclination for extravagance, which sometimes borders on madness. Women in their hearts think that men are intended to earn money so that they may spend it, if possible during their husband's lifetime, but at any rate after his death."

It is in this essay that the passage occurs which has become historic. People who have rarely, if ever, heard the name of Schopenhauer, and who know nothing of his philosophy, have heard of this passage:

"It is only the man whose intellect is clouded by his sexual instinct that could give that stunted, narrow-shouldered, broad-hipped, and short-legged race the name of the fair sex, for the entire beauty of the sex is based on this instinct."

I have abstained from all comment on Schopenhauer's philosophy, my object being to give the reader exposition, not comment. I need scarcely say that there is much of what he says I cannot in the least accept, and the gospel of pessimism, of which he was the distinguished and brilliant preacher, is one that I regard as dangerous and pernicious—a destroyer of all the energy, the sympathy, and the enthusiasm of life which makes men and women helpful to each other. I simply detest most of his ideas about women; they are morbid and brutal. But I have tried to show how interesting, original, and daring a thinker he is; and every such thinker, right or wrong, is worthy of attentive perusal. It only remains for me to say that Mrs. Dircks, the translator, has done her work admirably, and that the volume is brought out with the neatness which always characterizes the books issued by the house of Mr. Walter Scott.

Old Year and Dead Year.

Old year and dead year, who will bend o'er thee,
  Kiss thy pale lips and weep o'er thy bier?
Touch the wan hands clasping loosely before thee,
  And miss thee and mourn thee with sob and with tear?

Old year and dead year, in thy brief story,
  Peoples and countries and destinies changed—
Names written high on the pillar of glory,
  'Mid the forgotten, forsaken, are ranged.

Old year and dead year, some will remember
  Songs which were sweetest, smiles which were gay;
Some will forget there was night and December,
  Facing the June-time of blossom and day.

Old year and dead year, well if reviewing,
  Nothing arises to kindle regret;
Nothing to speak in the silence, renewing
  Mem'ries of deeds which we fain would regret.

Old year and dead year, over and over
  Grasses will blossom, skies will be blue;
Graves show a carpet of myrtle and clover—
  Tears for the Old, turn to smiles for the New.

ROSA PEARLE.

"Walter Baker & Co. of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skillful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability, and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Mr. J. R. Custer, en route to Los Angeles, will leave on the California Limited, via the Santa Fé route, this evening.

SOCIETY TURNS A LEAF.

EVENTS OPENING A FRESH CALENDAR IN CHICAGO'S GAY WORLD.

Cotillon at Germania Club—Informal Balls and Dances—Bachelors' Reception at 322 Superior Street—Richardson-Johnson Nuptials Celebrated—Among Those Who Will Be "At Home" for New Year's Callers—Dinners and Luncheons.

The Young People's Dancing class gave a cotillon last evening at the Germania club. Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson, Mrs. A. C. McClurg, and Mrs. Malcolm Caruthers, who organized the class, received. The cotillon was led by Mr. Eugene Bournique. Among those who gave dinners preceding the dance were Mrs. Edward Blair, Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat, and Mrs. David Jones. Among the 100 young people present at the dance were:

Miss Louise Burke,
Miss Marion Ewen,
Miss Abie Burke,
Miss Ethel Kerfoot,
Miss Reeda Kerfoot,
Miss Eleanor Kerfoot,
Miss Cora Kirk,
Miss Suzanne Waller,
Miss Hazel Martin,
Miss Molly Prentiss,
Miss Lyon,
Miss K. McMurray,
Miss S. Schoenberger,
Miss Mary Ryerson,
Miss P. Kohlsaat,
Miss Ethel King,
Miss Elta Dawes,
Miss Amy Waller,
Miss Agnes Street,
Miss Edith Blair,
Miss Edith Rogers,
Mr. Rockwell King,
Mr. Francis Taylor,
Mr. Ogden McClurg,
Mr. Joseph Ryerson,
Mr. Joseph Coleman,
Mr. John Lyon Jr.,
Mr. Lyon Cobb,
Mr. Mansfield Ferry,
Mr. Fred Meysenburg,
Mr. Ed Stanley,
Mr. Robin Waller,
Mr. Abram Poole,
Mr. Ernest Poole,
Mr. Cyrus Adams,
Mr. Robert Clark,
Mr. Krebs Beebe.

Dancing was the feature of the New Year's eve celebration at the Chicago Beach Hotel last evening. About 150 couples remained until midnight to hail the new year.

Mrs. Albert B. Towers, 51 Stratford place, gave a dance last evening for her niece, Miss Albertine Flershem.

Guests of the Hyde Park Hotel celebrated New Year's eve by giving a dance, which was attended by 500 persons.

Mrs. Robert Shaw, 385 Ashland boulevard, gave a dance last evening.

The second of the subscription dances at Bournique's took place last evening.

The Misses Follansbee, 4515 Ellis avenue, gave a dance last night for the "Sumus Septem" club of Terry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer, 100 Lake Shore drive, gave a dinner last evening for her sons, Mr. Potter Palmer Jr. and Honoré Palmer, who are at home for the holidays. Twenty young people were present.

Mrs. John M. Clark, 2000 Prairie avenue, gave a young people's dinner last evening for her daughter, Miss Cecil Clark. Thirty-one guests were present.

Mrs. W. H. Sterling, 5137 Kimbark avenue, gave a dinner for fourteen guests last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Troost, 417 Dearborn avenue, entertained their relatives at a midnight supper last night. Covers were laid for thirty-eight.

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A reception was given last evening at 322 Superior street by Mr. John Lincoln, Mr. Alfred Eaton, Mr. C. H. Green, Mr. Morrill Dunn, and Mr. Jasper Whiting from 10 until 1 o'clock, about 100 guests being present, to watch the old year out and welcome in the new year The bachelors who were the hosts of the occasion, were assisted in doing the honors by Mrs. William McKee Dunn and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, who chaperoned the party. The affair was entirely informal and was given for the young women who have been introduced this season. An informal program was given by Mr. Buckstone of the Sothern company, who read; Mr. George Wilbur Reed and Mrs. Tyng in vocal solos; Miss Annie Walker, a whistling solo; Mrs. Mackenzie, a Spanish dance. Miss Annie Chapman was the accompanist. Supper was served later. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. John K. Mackenzie,
Miss Raymond,
Miss Deering,
Miss Wilkins,
Miss Breed,
Miss S. Schoenberger,
Miss Newberry,
Miss Peasley,
Miss Hosmer,
Miss Laura Williams,
Miss Kirkland,
Miss Ethel Kirkland,
Miss Higinbotham,
Miss Bodman,
Miss Owens,
Miss Amy Walker,
Miss Anne Walker,
Miss Suzanne Walker,
Miss Scudder,
Miss Anna Chapman,
Miss Evelyn Willing,
Miss Plummer,
Miss Noyes,
Miss Rozet,
The Misses Cable,
Miss Barrett,
Miss Julia Barrett,
Miss Jones,
Miss Helen S. Jones,
Miss Hartsuff,
Miss Lewis,
Miss Winne,
Miss Adam,
Mr. Raymond,
Mr. Hobbs,
Mr. Clifford Johnston,
Mr. Cole,
Mr. Erskine,
Mr. Field,
Mr. Wheeler,
Mr. Lamport,
Mr. Church,
Mr. Dudley,
Mr. J. S. Walker Jr.,
Mr. Ernest Walker,
Mr. Babcock,
Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Le Moyne,
Mr. Beall,
Mr. Honoré,
Mr. Fargo,
Mr. Beale,
Mr. Lamb,
Mr. Lowe,
Mr. Tuttle.

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The marriage of Miss Belle Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Richardson, to Mr. Cameron Johnson took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Lake View Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Frank Carson performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Helen Perkins of Boston as maid of honor. Mr. Harry Richardson acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will reside in Kobe, Japan.

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Mrs. R. F. Hulbert and Miss Mary Hooley, 17 Delaware place, will receive from 4 until 7 o'clock this afternoon. The young women invited to preside at the table are:

Miss Ethel Richardson,
Miss Edith Brooks,
Miss Emma Kirk,
Miss M. Preston,
Miss Maude Stanley,
Miss Pearl Gilson,
Miss Prindiville,
Miss A. Flershem,
Miss Emily Campbell.

A reception will be given at the house of Miss Margaret Griffiths, 3806 Michigan boulevard, this afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock. Two hundred cards have been issued for the afternoon, and 100 young people have been invited to a dance in the evening. A dinner for sixteen will be given at 7 o'clock. The young women to receive with Miss Griffiths are:

Miss Gertrude Lytton,
Miss Abbie Sutter,
Miss Isabelle Crilly,
Miss Laura Griffiths,
Miss Blanche Randolph,
Miss Mabel Moore,
Miss Angenia Trude,
Miss May Jerrems,
Miss Josephine Goodyear,
Miss Belle Goodyear.

A reception will be given at the residence of Mrs. L. D. Condee, 4552 Woodlawn avenue, this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. The young women who will receive are:

Miss Condee,
Miss Harriet Condee,
Miss Louise Seymour,
Miss Charlotte Mills,
Miss Mabel Walton,
Miss Laura Shedd,
Miss Julia Hammond,
Miss Grace Buttolph,
Miss Algenia Trude,
Miss Alice Drake,
Miss Marguerite Otis,
Miss Mary Gill,
Miss Florence Mitchell,
Miss Marian Spink.

The following young women will receive this afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock at 5136 Washington avenue:

Miss Rockwell,
Miss Alice Lord,
Miss Mary Thompson,
Miss Harriet Wood,
Miss Blanche Rhodes,
Miss Alice Wood,
Miss Charlotte Rockwell,
Miss Emily Winans.

Mrs. Thomas A. Banning, 5610 Madison avenue, and Miss Magnolia V. Gilchrist will receive today from 4 to 7 o'clock, assisted by:

Miss Glenrose N. Bell,
Miss Maud M. Berry,
Miss Eva B. Bouton,
Miss Grace Lane,
Miss Blanch Lansingh,
Miss Ethel M. Sculf,
Miss Pauline Ten Eyck Sholes.

Miss Phillipa Levy will chaperon the following young women who will receive today at the home of Miss Mae Hirsh, 3427 Michigan avenue:

Miss Lillie Wolf,
Miss Stella Klopfer,
Miss Mae Hirsh,
Miss B. Lowenthal.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Jones, 467 West Monroe street, will hold a reception this evening to celebrate their silver wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Rosenthal, who were married on Tuesday, Dec. 14, will be "at home" today at 4134 Lake avenue from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 o'clock.

Mrs. John B. Mayo will receive on Fridays until Feb. 19 from 3 to 5 o'clock at 2312 Calumet avenue.

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The antiquarians of the Art Institute will give a reception and exhibition this afternoon at the Art Institute. The women who will receive are:

Mrs. John N. Jewett,
Mrs. Samuel Nickerson,
Mrs. W. W. Kimball,
Mrs. B. F. Ayer,
Mrs. Robert W. Hunt,
Mrs. H. O. Stone,
Mrs. O. W. Potter,
Mrs. Frank O. Lowden,
Mrs. S. E. Barrett,
Mrs. W. J. Chalmers.

◆

Mrs. J. H. McMurray of the Virginia will give a tea from 4 until 7 o'clock this afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Kathleen McMurray. Assisting in receiving will be Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Mrs. R. P. H. Durkee, Mrs. W. D. Kerfoot, Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson, Mrs. Max McMurray, and Miss Reeda Kerfoot. The banquet suite, where the reception will be held, will be decorated with holly, mistletoe, and pink roses. Three hundred guests have been invited. Those invited to preside at the tea table are:

Miss Frances Dibblee,
Miss Lucy Runnells,
Miss Kathleen Scudder,
Miss Marjorie Cook,
Miss Carrie McCormick,
Miss Helen Wakem,
Miss Elizabeth Kasson,
Miss Margaret Kasson,
Miss Bettibel Beebe,
Miss Sallie Schrenberger,
Miss Suzanne Waller,
Miss Nannine Waller,
Miss Marie Rogers,
Miss Louise Burke,
Miss Julia Winne.

Mrs. William Borden, 89 Bellevue place, will give a breakfast today from 12 until 2 o'clock for Miss Amelia Rumsey Wheeler, Miss Elizabeth Kasson, and Miss Margaret Kasson. Two hundred young people have been invited.

Miss Estelle Ward, 1725 Hinman avenue, will entertain a dinner party of thirty young people this evening and after dinner, the company will attend the Evanston Country club's dance.

Mrs. A. B. Dick, 21 Lake Shore drive, will give a luncheon at 1 o'clock today. Mrs. J. Grant Beadle and Miss Phillips will assist in receiving. Four hundred invitations have been issued.

Mrs. B. F. Ayer, 99 Pine street, will give a luncheon today.

Miss Hortense Mitchell and Miss Marguerite Mitchell, 2004 Calumet avenue, will give a luncheon today for seventy-five young people.

Mrs. A. P. Richardson, 47 Bellevue place, will give a tea from 3 to 5 o'clock this afternoon for her daughter, Miss Adelene Richardson.

◆

A whist club of the North Side will meet at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Slason Thompson, 328 Superior street, this evening.

◆

Mr. Thomas Chalmers of the Virginia will give a box party at Hooley's this evening. Those invited are young people, and Mrs. Chalmers will act as chaperon. The guests will be:

Miss Joan Chalmers,
Miss A. Richardson,
Miss Pauline Lyon,
Miss Edna O'Brien,
Miss Leslie Haskin,
Mr. John Lyon,
Mr. Prentice Coonley,
Mr. George Henneberry,
Mr. Richard Hartwell.

◆

An informal dance will be given at Bournique's this evening. One hundred and fifty married people will be present. The committee in charge consists of:

Mr. Henry A. Blair,
Mr. Fred T. Haskell,
Mr. Chauncey Blair,
Mr. J. J. Mitchell,
Mr. W. O. Goodman,
Mr. Charles Counselman,
Mr. W. H. Wilson,
Mr. E. A. Hamill.

Mr. O. W. Meysenburg, 141 Astor street, will give a dance this evening for 100 young people.

Mrs. John T. McAuley, 467 Elm street, will give a dance this evening for her daughter, Miss Harriet McAuley.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At the Executive Mansion tonight Governor and Mrs. Scofield entertained a large party of friends in honor of Miss Isabel Garghill of Evanston, Ill., Miss Flora Orr of Marinette, and Mrs. W. H. Grunert of Oconto, the latter two of Mrs. Scofield's nieces, and Mrs. George Scofield of Marinette. Governor and Mrs. Scofield were assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Garghill, Miss Daggett of Oshkosh, Mrs. Grunert, Mrs. George Scofield, Miss Orr, and Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Anderson. Miss Garghill is assistant instructor in the School of Oratory at the Northwestern University. Among the guests from outside of the city were Mrs. L. K. Beecher of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. George Englehardt of Eevanston.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

The Story of a Cuban Convict. By F. A. Ober.

As managing editor of the Patriot, Havana soon became too hot to hold me. Suspected of corresponding with the insurgents, I was hauled before the tyrant Weyler at the palace. This was one morning early. At noon I was aboard a train for Batabano and at night on a steamer for the Isle of Pines, the penal settlement for political convicts.

It might have been worse, of course, for the tribunal might have sent me to Ceuta, on the African coast, where chains and a cell would surely have been my portion. Instead, however, I was confined within the borders of a beautiful island, which a bountiful Providence had provided with every gift of nature, and deprived only of my friends and my habitual environment.

Soon after my deportation, having been landed at one of the two ports here and finding the wretched town life not to my taste, I wandered away to the eminence known as the Crystal Hill, from the summit of which I could look out over the desolate sea and the forest intervening between it and the plantations. These and the town lay on the plain eastward of the hill. Some distance down its western slope I found the yawning mouth of a cave open in the direction of the sea, its farther end somewhere within the bowels of the earth. It was large and dry, with immense natural pillars supporting a roof hung with stalactites, while a stream of clear water issued from its unexplored interior. In its outer chamber I hung a hammock, a fire of gum wood dispensed warmth and perfume when the nights were chill, and I thought I should be content here for a month at least, or until I could venture back to Havana.

I had money and firearms, and provisions were daily supplied me by a faithful islander whom I had befriended in former times. In the surrounding forest were many plants and animals which could afford me sustenance if my supply from town were to be cut off, and I lacked only companionship to make me perfectly contented.

If only Olivia were here—Olivia, my fiancée! If I had but married her before this unfortunate affair. But, no; this was no place for a tenderly nurtured woman like the daughter of the alcalde of San Cristobal.

I sat in the cave's mouth one day at noon. The heat of the plains was most oppressive, but a breeze from the ocean stirred the leaves of the pines. But for their sighing there was no sound to disturb the deathlike calm till an unfamiliar clashing of branches caused me to start and reach out for my rifle, leaning against a rock nearby.

Distracted as I was, I expected nothing less than a visit from the Spanish volunteers who guarded the island, but, looking up, I saw before me the figure of a girl. She was comely and her face shone with intelligence, yet I knew that she belonged to the serving class. It was indeed Carmela, the devoted maid of my fiancée! She smiled and held out a folded paper. At first my bewildered senses could hardly accept this token of her existence. My vision was blurred, the scene before me swam in a mist. But, murmuring vaguely my thanks, I took the letter, opened it, and read:

"My father has driven me from his house. Do you love me? Will you welcome me? I am near. OLIVIA."

I turned to the maid. "Where—where is she?" I demanded, leaping from my hammock. The girl shrugged her shoulders and pointed to the pines on the brow of the hill, but vouchsafed me no other reply.

I scrambled up the rocks, and there, steadying herself against the trunk of a pine, was my sweetheart! She looked at me timidly, in her eyes a mute inquiry, as if doubtful of the reception I would offer. Not long, however, was she hesitant. Then, shaking a finger at me with playful gesture, she said: "O, Felipe, you did not think I would come, now did you? And now that I have come, do you not think me overbold, or are you glad to see me, to have me bide awhile with you? Now, as to the hereafter—well, we must allow events to shape our course. Now, lead me to your cavern. I am tired—faint."

While the maid set the cave in order and my beloved reclined in my hammock, I prepared a simple repast, with cool water from a spring that gushed from the hillside near, and soon set it before her.

After she had partaken and had been refreshed by a siesta she joined me at the cave's mouth, where we sat hand in hand until the plain below was all in shadow, only the white trunks of the palms standing out pallid as ghosts in the gathering gloom.

During the week that followed Olivia and her maid occupied the inner chamber of the cave, which was sacred to their privacy, while I guarded the cave's mouth and the outer room. We both knew well our lives were in the hands of the authorities when her father, Don Amadeo, should overcome his pride and command the inevitable search for his daughter. It could not be long deferred, and so we lived in daily apprehension of capture and separation, yet were happy.

The knowledge of impending sorrow only gave present joys a keener zest. It seemed impossible to escape from the island, closely guarded as it was. Yet I made my preparations. Far down below us was the solitary shore of a land-locked bay, beyond which were innumerable cays, and still farther off the ocean. Neither sea nor shore was often visited, save now and then by smuggler or filibuster.

Every day at sunrise, Olivia and her maid accompanying, I went down to the land-locked harbor and worked upon a great raft of bamboo, which, when finished, I launched and anchored in the placid bay behind the coral reefs. Day by day thereafter, during the whole of Christmas week, I carried down clothing, provisions, arms, and ammunition, until at last our frail craft was laden with everything necessary for a voyage.

Four days passed after we were ready before we saw a sail upon the ocean. It was late in the afternoon of the last day of December, when, sitting in the shade of the cave, Olivia pointed out a speck upon the waves. She looked long and earnestly, then said:

"Dearest, it is a ship, and it is coming toward our island."

"Will you venture?" I asked.

"Certainly," she answered, smiling into my eyes. "But first let us be indeed sure it is approaching."

It drew nearer, nearer, rising higher, higher, until, as the sun sank behind the hill crest, the white sails were illumined by its rays. Then, no longer doubtful, we went at once to the shore, but as we embarked the maid refused to risk the voyage, and chose to return to brave the wrath of Don Amadeo. So she and her mistress bade each other a tearful farewell, and we set sail without her. We had a fair wind, and I laid a course for the bark, which, as it was sailing slowly, I hoped to overhaul within an hour or two.

Half the distance had been traversed, and, though darkness now overspread the ocean, we could still make out the ship's position by her lights. The sea became rougher and more turbulent; and suddenly I sensed a new danger. While I was watching the foam-crested billows sweeping toward us, in order to avoid them, I saw in their dark hollows rapidly moving streaks of phosphorescence.

We were beset by sharks! Their flaming fins were cleaving the water all about us. The black waves were alive with them!

But the bark was looming steadily before us. In another half hour we should be within hail, even if she did not sooner see us and lower a boat. Perhaps I was made too confident by this assurance; but, without warning a fierce wave assailed us and the raft was overturned. The same wave carried my sweetheart away into the darkness, but I swam swiftly to her side and thrust out an arm to draw her to my shoulder for support.

But that instant, as her eyes looked lovingly into mine, a cry burst from her lips and she sank beneath the waves. I clutched at her dress and strove to raise her, but my strength was unavailing as against that of the monster that had seized her.

Down, down, below the turmoil of waves and roaring billows we sank together. I wrenched my knife from its sheath, and in my fury plunged it into the man eater's body, gray and ghastly, alongside of me. The grim jaws relaxed their hold, and, dragging the apparently lifeless form to the surface, I bore it to the raft and cast myself down beside her. There, while the waves swept over us, while the fins of the sharks hissed and gleamed in the foaming waters, I called to her, bent over her, pressed my lips to hers.

Then, overcome by fatigue and despair, I swooned by her side.

. . . .

From a dreamless sleep, from hovering on the borders of oblivion, I was awakened by strange voices. I was on the deck of a ship. I saw forms of men pass vaguely before me, and by my side—yes, there alive—sat one whom I had though no longer living.

Her shining eyes looked into mine again, and then she told me of our rescue from the waves. The night had passed, and now the dawn had come, and with its coming the fluttering of sails and the rattling of anchor chain informed us that a port was reached. It was that of Grand Cayman, to the southeast of Isle of Pines, a neutral port, and we were safe.

We were married that day at noon, and thus was achieved the consummation of our happiness. And the Captain of the bark, who himself had taken Olivia from the raft, said solemnly as he placed her hand in mine:

"Her life belongs to me, for I saved it, but it is also yours because she gave it to you. That was yesterday, and hence last year; this is today, and hence the new year. That which perished in the old year the new year sees restored to life. God bless you both and sanctify this New Year's gift."—Buffalo Evening News.

STAMP COLLECTORS PROTEST.

Say Proposed Issue of Omaha Exposition Stamps Is Scheme to Raid Their Purses.

Dealers in rare postage stamps and philatelists are protesting against the issuance by the government of the proposed series of postage stamps to commemorate the Omaha Exposition. The Postmaster General has already selected designs for the stamps, which it is planned to place on sale on the opening day of the Omaha exposition. Stamp collectors say the practice of printing postage stamps to commemorate events is becoming a nuisance. They point out that since the Columbian issue by the United States the practice has been adopted all over the globe, little one-horse countries issuing a set of high-priced stamps at the slightest pretext, with a view to filling its treasury from the pockets of philatelists who desire to keep abreast of the times.

P. M. Wolsieffer, local philatelist, has sent the following letter on the subject to Postmaster General Gary:

Postmaster General Gary, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: I wish to register a protest against the issue of special commemorative stamps for the Omaha Exposition, and respectfully urge that the idea of their issue be reconsidered and abandoned.

Since the issue of the Columbian set in 1893, or more strictly in the last few years, the custom of emitting special stamps to celebrate occasions of varying national importance has been abused, especially by minor countries that consider such issues primarily as a convenient means through which to replenish governmental exchequers by the sale of the stamps to philatelists, that the commemorative issues have lost all charm and novelty to the philatelist or stamp collector. Rather, the philatelist now views special unnecessary issues with disfavor and impatience.

By resorting to the hackneyed plan of providing a special stamp for the Omaha Exposition you will unwittingly disquiet stamp collectors, and in consequence exercise a sinister effect on the stamp business. Respectfully yours,

P. M. WOLSIEFFER.

The Church and Land.

Before the reformation 50 per cent of the land in the United Kingdom belonged to the church.

Barber Shop, Bath Rooms,

And all accessories of luxurious travel on "Sunset Limited." Twice a week and only three days to California. Write for rates and pamphlet, giving complete particulars. Chicago and Alton ticket office, 101 Adams street; Southern Pacific ticket office, 238 Clark street.

Cook Book showing many delicious ways of using it, sent free to housekeepers. Address Liebig Co., P. O. Box 2718, New York.

SIMPLICITY

Just simply a pure extract of prime beef—that's Liebig COMPANY'S Extract. Highly concentrated. No adulteration. Be sure you get the genuine with blue signature and avoid disappointment.

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

GERARDY IS THE SOLOIS

PROGRAM CHANGED THROUGH M SEMBRICH'S ILLNESS.

Numbers in the Arrangement, Whi Will Be Repeated at the Conc This Evening—Analysis of the 'Ce list's Work—Development of Playing—Limitations in the Matt of Tone—Technical Side of the Pe formance.

Although the withdrawal of Mme. Sembrich's name from yesterday's program the Chicago Orchestra owing to the illne of the singer must necessarily have affect the attendance, it was nevertheless excellent. The original program, which include Mme. Sembrich as well as M. Gerardy a soloist, was in part discarded and the following arrangement, to be repeated in to night's concert, substituted:

Overture, Carnival ....Dvor
Symphony, B minor [unfinished]........Schub
  Allegro Moderato. Andante con Moto.
Concerto for violoncello......................La
  Prelude—Allegro Maestoso.
  Intermezzo.
  Introduction—Rondo.
Suite, Scheherazade, op. 35....Rimsky-Korsako
  1. The sea and Sinbad's ship.
  2. The narrative of the Calender Prince.
  3. The young Prince and the young Princess.
  4. Festival at Bagdad. The sea. The shi goes to pieces on a rock surmounted by the bron statue of a warrior. Conclusion.

Young M. Gerardy has not been hear here since the season of 1896, when he mad his first appearance as a boy 'cellist. At that time, if memory serves aright, his ag was mentioned as 17. The impression the made was exceptional and in an exceptiona sense—because of his years—the development of his playing on the emotional side. He was heard at that time in a smaller hal and with pianoforte accompaniment, and consequently under less exacting condition than those of yesterday.

In this recent hearing he most conspicuously confirmed his claim to be considere eminently musical. The Intermezzo in th Lalo concerto and the encore number, Ma Bruch's arrangement of the Jewish melody "Kol Nedrei," were admirably done an with exceptionally fine taste. The tone i the Bruch arrangement and in sostenut passages was adequate, though not remarkable in volume. In the Rondo M. Gerardy' limitations in this matter of tone becam pronounced, placed as he was in juxtapos tion with a great orchestra and in a theat of such proportions as the Auditorium.

As it was, however, M. Gerardy prove himself an artist of exceptional deve ment for his years, and one who, with pr ress of time and growth on the techni side of his work in particular, may be nu bered with the great 'cellists of the world.

The Rimsky-Korsakoff Suite, an admir ble example of the new Russian school, ma an attractive second part in the concert u der Mr. Thomas' conductorship.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa

Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

..Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup..

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

FIRM FLESH.

The young gentleman whose photograph is here reproduced is not an athlete. He is just a specimen of physical manhood. His muscles have been hardened by intelligent exercise. He does not tire himself out by the hour with heavy apparatus and violent labor, but regularly exercises gently under the direction of those who know what the human frame flourishes best under.

Any young man or woman who will follow the directions given at MADSEN'S INSTITUTE for a few months will have the exquisite pleasure of developing healthy muscles like these. Good muscles, healthy nerves, and a perfect circulation are sources of joy.

Do you wish to sleep well? Do you have a feeling of continual weariness? Would you like to get more rest in one hour than you have had during the past week? Recommended by all first-class physicians.

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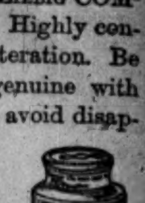

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Absolutely Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.
Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.
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Established 1780.

FIRM FLESH.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
ooth Powder
ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

BIG CLEARING INCREASES

DECEMBER GAINS $80,000,000 OVER CORRESPONDING MONTH OF 1896.

Record of Last Year Broken by the Enormous Showing of Last Four Weeks—Nearly Twenty-five Miles of New Track Laid in 197—Beer Figures for the Year—Charter for Reorganized South Side Road—Bank Statements.

Greater by nearly $80,000,000 were the Chicago clearings for the month just ended than for the corresponding month a year ago.

The clearings for December are the largest of any month of the present year and amount to $477,676,329, as against $393,731,278 for December of 1896.

Clearings for the year are $4,575,693,340, as against $4,413,054,108 in 1896, $4,614,979,208 in 1895, and $4,315,440,467 for 1894. Considering the great depression in business during the first months of the year just closed, owing to the bank suspensions at the close of 1896, the total showing for the twelve months presents a well brought up average. Detailed comparisons of clearings by months appear in the annual business review supplement.

Clearings for last week were as follows:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$21,979,006	$ 2,088,073
Tuesday	18,382,634	2,972,389
Wednesday	19,702,817	2,133,840
Thursday	18,289,806	2,425,105
Friday	18,209,968	2,371,188
Saturday	Holiday	....
Total for week	$96,564,231	$11,990,598
Corresponding week last year	72,560,891	6,983,946

New York Bank Statement.

The New York bank statement for the week indicates a decided check in the approaching conditions of tighter money. The reserve increases over $4,000,000, loans decrease over $2,000,000, and deposits increase over $5,000,000. The following are the items:

Reserve, increased	$ 4,265,300
Loans, decreased	2,824,700
Specie, increased	327,000
Legal tenders, increased	5,421,200
Deposits, increased	5,931,600
Circulation, decreased	221,300
Total loans	607,781,600
Specie	104,730,700
Legal tender	79,824,100
Net deposits	675,064,200
Circulation	15,507,200
Banks hold in excess	15,788,550

National Bank of the Republic.

The National Bank of the Republic has not only declared a dividend of 2½ per cent out of the earnings of the last six months, but it has increased its surplus fund to $100,000.

The American National Bank is the name officially decided on for the consolidating American Exchange National and National Bank of America. The new name has several times appeared incorrectly in print.

Over 24 Miles Added to Tracks.

Following are the figures of trackage additions to Chicago street railroads during the year 1897, as furnished yesterday by the Department of Public Works:

	Miles.
West Chicago	3.00
N. Chi. Elec. St. Ry. Co	11.25
Chi. Elec. Transit Co	2.25
Calumet Electric St. Ry Co	.28
Ogden St. Ry. Co	3.35
Englewood & Chi. St. Ry. [single track]	.25
Chicago City Ry. Co	3.20
Total	24.73

These figures are only about one-half those of 1896, which were:

	Miles.
Calumet Electric	7.75
Chi. Electric Transit Co	5.20
Chicago General Ry	1.31
Englewood & Chi. Electric Ry Co	7.71
Ogden St. Ry Co	2.06
Metropolitan W. S. El	2.40
South Chicago City Ry Co	.37
Union Loop company	1.70
City Railway Co	23.00
Total	51.50

Charter for South Side Road.

The Secretary of State yesterday granted a charter to the Chicago Electric Traction company, the reorganized Englewood and Chicago Electric railway. The authorized capital stock will be $2,000,000, and $1,500,000 of bonds is authorized, of which $1,000,000 will be used in extensions and improvements to begin immediately. It is intended to add connections to Pullman, Kensington, West Pullman, and Riverdale. The new charter is broad, and will allow altogether for seventy-five miles of railway, of which twenty-two miles are now in operation. The road is of great importance from an electrical standpoint, as it is demonstrating the use of the storage battery system.

There was talk yesterday to the effect that the new charter for this road meant a consolidation of all the South Side lines except the City railway. This, however, would not appear probable at present. The owners of the "prairie roads" have great faith in their future, and believe that after better times has increased the population of that territory it will be possible to sell them at better bargains than at present to some corporation planning to consolidate them.

Bad Year for Beer.

The last year has been a bad one for brewers and distillers of this city. The industry of manufacturing spirits has absolutely departed from Chicago. Not since the 23d of January, when the Schufeldt distillery closed, has a gallon been made in Chicago. The production of beer has fallen below 3,000,000 barrels. The following are comparative tables of beer production in barrels for recent years, furnished yesterday by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district:

Months.	1895.	1896.	1897.
January	$ 156,157	$ 198,202	$ 154,407
February	163,582	184,307	173,360
March	205,045	210,215	194,282
April	249,163	280,242	242,575
May	311,691	320,283	251,367
June	326,057	305,310	300,156
July	339,548	341,362	322,900
August	360,465	316,305	213,884
September	309,640	247,745	257,764
October	240,457	225,460	254,839
November	223,722	208,592	206,772
December	225,829	216,910	215,154
Totals	$3,111,359	$3,049,937	$2,988,962

The amount of revenue derived from the sale of beer stamps was greater in 1897 than in 1896, owing to the tax increase in July from 92½c to $1.00 per brl. The total revenues are: 1897, $2,854,163; 1896, $2,829,440.83.

Street's Refunding Scheme.

Street's Western Stable Car Line has completed its refunding arrangements, and, in brief, are as follows:

The company will issue, dated Feb. 1, 1898, $420,000 5 per cent bonds, the sale of which to Chicago capitalists has been arranged for. The proceeds of this sale will be used to retire the outstanding bonds of the company issued in 1889, $400,000 of which are now in holders' hands. Under the terms of the trust deed covering the issue of the 1889 bonds the same draw 7 per cent interest, and they can be called at 105 per cent at any time by action of the directors. Such action has been taken, and interest on such bonds, if any outstanding after Feb. 1, 1898, will cease.

It has been arranged to retire the new issue in ten years from date of issue. The first installment, $25,000, of the bonds will be retired on Aug. 1, 1900, and each six months thereafter a like amount until all are disposed of.

Under this plan the company will be relieved of the expense of retiring bonds until after their outstanding car trust notes, aggregating about $100,000, have been paid. The result to the company is the same as if the issue of the new bonds was sufficient in amount to retire the 1889 bonds and pay outstanding car trust notes forthwith, excepting that under the plan adopted the company will not be obliged to anticipate the payment of car trust notes (the last of which fall due in 1900), and the holders of which, in many cases at least, would be unwilling to surrender in advance of dates falling due unless paid in full, both principal and interest, which would result in double payment of interest.

The direct saving to the company is in reduction of interest charge from 7 per cent to 5 per cent, and, in addition, the payment of the only liabilities—viz.: $420,000 bonds, and, in round numbers, $100,000 car trust, is so spread over the period of ten years that while the company is steadily reducing its indebtedness it also, under normal conditions, will be in a position to disburse a portion of its earnings to the holders of the common stock.

In addition to action upon the refunding arrangement, the directors, at their meeting on the 30th ult., passed a resolution providing for the payment of the usual six months' dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 1 per cent on the common.

Stock Exchange Sales, 1897.

The volume of business on the Chicago stocks in 1897 showed a falling off as compared with 1896, notwithstanding the fact that the exchange was closed three months in the latter year. Sales on the Stock Exchange aggregated only 995,000 shares, of which 965,000 were listed and 30,000 unlisted. This compares with a total of 1,725,000 in 1896 and of 1,425,000 in 1895. The bond business, however, showed a big increase, the total being $6,650,000 against $3,710,000 for 1896. Of the bonds traded in $5,000,000 were in the listed and $1,650,000 in the unlisted department.

The North Chicago street railway has declared a 3 per cent quarterly dividend, payable Jan. 15. Books close Jan. 5 and reopen Jan. 16.

Glucose closed 34@35; preferred, 72½@73¼. Malt, 23¾@24; preferred, 75@75½.

Local stocks closed the year in dullness. The only transactions of importance were in Lake Street and Street's, both of which stocks were strong.

Sales on the Stock Exchange Dec. 31, 1897, were as follows:

CALL 10 A. M.

50 N Y Biscuit Co 63
50 do seller 10.... 63
50 do 63
25 Chi P & P pfd.. 48¾

BONDS.

500 Lake St El inc 5s 30
5000 W Chi St R R con 5s......... 98

AFTER CALL.

1 Cen Un Tel Co. 46
150 Lake St El R R act 17½
50 do act.......... 17⅝
50 do act.......... 17⅝
50 do 17⅝
50 do act.......... 17⅝
50 do act.......... 17¼
10 N Y Bis C cash 63
130 Street's W S C Line 23½
120 do 23⅝
50 Chi Brew & M Co pfd......... 29
20 Chi Edison Co..140
50 M & C B C com 8¼

BONDS.

1000 C Gas Lt & C Co 5s..........105¼
2000 Lake S El deb 5s cash....... 72½
1500 do 72½
3500 do 73
300 do 72¾
1000 do 73

FROM 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

100 L S El R R act. 17½
25 do 17½
25 do 17½
25 do 17½
50 do 17½
50 do seller 30.... 17½
150 N Y Bis Co.... 63
50 So S El Ry..... 62¼
50 Str W S C Line 23⅜
50 W Chi St R R.101
5 do 101½

BONDS.

1000 Lake St Elevated deb 5s.............. 73

Exchange was as follows:

	Checks.	60 days.
Sterling.		
Bankers' selling	485	482¾
Documents for payment	484	482¼
Paris francs—		
Bankers'	520⅝	522½
Commercial	521¼	523¾
German marks—		
Bankers'	95 1-16	94 7-16
Commercial	94¾	94¼
Market firm.		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.
New York	$125,210,081	$138,561,797
Chicago	18,209,968	16,781,375
Boston	16,116,391	16,296,170
Philadelphia	11,279,843	11,584,551
St. Louis	5,117,201	4,387,622
Baltimore	2,925,288	2,671,281
New Orleans	2,084,625	1,899,264

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 55c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium bid, 50c premium asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Are Dull and Net Changes for the Most Part Trivial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Today's market for stocks was very dull and net changes for the most part were trivial and are divided among gains and loses without much semblance of consistency or order. The local traction securities were the favorites, as has been the case for many days past, and they rose at one time sharply above last night's level under the belief that they would benefit even if the proposed rapid transit project was consummated. Brooklyn rapid transit enjoyed a special advantage from the reported judicial decision denying an injunction against the use of the western bridge terminus for a loop. This stock was at one time 1¾ above last night's level, and held over a point of this gain. Sugar was also a strong feature and rose at one time 1½, but held only a fraction of that amount. The Vanderbilts were traded in ex-dividend today, Lake Shore gaining a point. Other stocks which were notably strong were Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg preferred and common. American Spirits preferred gained two points. There was considerable activty in the grangers with early strength, Burlington crossing par, but later recessions carried prices below last night's level.

News this morning from foreign exchanges dissipated all apprehension caused by yesterday's reports that the British naval reserves had been ordered out. British consols advanced a fraction in London, an unfailing barometer of a peaceful outlook. The firmness of the wheat market also relieved the uneasiness in speculative circles over the outcome of the great December deal. The bank statement was disregarded, as it is so involved with the Union Pacific operation as to offer no indication of the drift of general conditions. The somewhat contradictory firmness of money and hardness of foreign exchange continued [illegible] both markets were very dull. The [illegible] had $1,446,742 to pay at the clearing-house [illegible], again reflecting the continuing replenishment of the money market from that source. There was a disposition to make much of the exceedingly favorable November statement of the Pennsylvania system. The increase in gross earnings for the whole system over November of last year was $1,492,400, and the increase in net was $759,300.

The week has been one of dullness on the stock market and outside of a few specialties of a highly speculative character almost apathetic. Trading has been in the hands of professional room traders and outside interest has been insignificant. Various causes have contributed to the dullness. The holiday season has kept many dealers out of the markets. Dealers in the market have the habit common to all business-men of closing up all accounts with the end of the year as far as possible and of taking account of conditions before entering upon new ventures. There has been liquidation of speculative accounts during the week in accordance with this custom, the effect of which has been in the specialties recently the favorites in speculation. Profit-taking in the stocks of local corporations caused some sharp recessions in values, but later developments have resulted in recoveries. The decisive factor in restricting speculation, however, has been the stiffness of the rates for money and the apprehension of a squeeze at the close of the year—an apprehension that has grown less and less as the week progressed. Monday's payments to the government by the Union Pacific syndicate of almost $8,500,000 necessitated an extensive shifting of loans and consequent disturbance of the money market, which even the elaborate precautions of the banks and the government were not wholly effective in averting. Of the Union Pacific payments $4,000,000 was left on deposit in New York banks, and the $4,500,000 paid into the Treasury was more than offset by amounts paid on account of Pacific bond redemptions on Monday and Tuesday. The money market has been replenished by additional amounts on this account each day of the week, and, although rates for money have been pretty stiff, there has been a stringency.

The hardening of exchange, which became pronounced on Thursday, reflects the confidence that rates for money will work to an easier basis soon after the first of the year. Expert estimates of the amounts to be disbursed in January dividends and interest make them for New York $90,000,000; for Boston, $15,000,000; and for Philadelphia, $10,000,000. In estimating the future of the money market other facts can be considered. The government has deposited in New York banks over $33,000,000 of the Union Pacific payments. It is not intended to draw upon any of this for the government's January interest payments, which will be made in cash, thus offsetting the final payment of the Union Pacific syndicate, which comes due on Jan. 5, and which amounts to $8,500,000. The government deposits will be left in New York banks until they desire to surrender them, which, in the natural course of things, will be as soon as the money market shows a tendency to become easier.

The season's enormous trade balance in our favor has left us large credits abroad, which are available resources in the event of any great need here. But this balance has been modified by the receipt at San Francisco Aug. 1 of $11,875,000 in gold from Australia, which largely represents payments of Australian indebtedness to England by payment of England's debt to us. It is further modified by sales of foreign holdings of American securities and by dividends and interest to be paid on securities still held by foreigners, both the items being very difficult to estimate. Prices generally, outside of a few of the specialties, are lower on the week, the decline reaching two points or over in Metropolitan Street railway and some of the coalers. Manhattan is 2⅝ higher.

The bond market has shared in the dullness of the stock market during the week, but prices have been held firm or have improved. United States 4s, both the new and the old issues, are ¼ lower bid and the 5s ¼ lower.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, increase, $4,265,300; loans, decrease, $2,824,700; specie increase, $327,000; legal tenders increase, $5,421,200; deposits increase, $5,931,600; circulation decrease, $221,300. The banks now hold $15,781,750 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Money on call firm at 3½@4 per cent; last loan, 4 per cent; closed, 3½@4½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull and easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¾@484⅞ for demand and at 482 for sixty days. Posted rates, 482½@483 and 485¼@486. Commercial bills, 481@481½. Silver certificates, 57¼@58¼. Bar silver, 57¼. Mexican dollars, 46¼. Government bonds irregular. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Dc.31.	Dc.30.
Amn. Sugar	26,000	141¼	140	140¾	139½
Amn. Tobacco	4,100	89¼	88¼	88¼	88
Am. Tel. & Cab. Co	60	90	90	90	90
Amn. Express	10	117½	117½	117½	.....
Adams Ex	30	159½	159½	159½	.....
Atchison pfd	1,100	30½	30⅛	30¼	30⅝
Amn. Spirits Co.	1,000	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	7⅝
Do pfd	1,800	20	19	20	.....
Brunswick	200	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
Bklyn. Rap. Tran.	25,300	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	35⅝
Bay State Gas	3,100	4	4	4	3⅞
Balto. & Ohio	1,000	14	14	14	13⅝
B., R. & P.	200	29	29	29	28⅜
Do pfd	800	66	64	66	.....
Bklyn. Un. Gas	50	118	118	118	.....
C., B. & Q.	9,200	100¼	99⅝	99¾	99⅝
C. & N. W.	600	121⅜	121	121⅜	120⅝
C., M. & St. P.	8,600	95¼	94½	94⅝	94⅞
C., R. I. & P.	3,100	90¼	89⅝	89⅞	90⅞
•C., St. P., M. & O.	50	77½	77½	77½	.....
Do pfd	20	151	151	151	.....
Can. So	100	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	52¼
Ches. & Ohio	300	22¼	22⅛	22¼	22⅜
Cent. R. R. of N J	1,900	96⅛	95⅝	96	95⅞
Con. Gas, N. Y.	400	178⅝	177	177½	178
Col. & H. C. & I.	250	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	.....
Col. Fuel & I.	1,300	26	25⅝	25⅝	25¼
Con. Ice pfd	90	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅝
Chicago & Alton	100	162	162	162	.....
Chi. Gt. Western	2,400	15⅛	15	15	14⅞
Del. & Hudson	100	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	112
D. M. & Ft. D.	800	13	13	13	13
Erie 1st pfd	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38
Gen. Electric	2,200	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	34¼
H., C., S. & C.	200	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
Ill. Central	400	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝
K. C., P. & G.	100	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
†Lake Shore	200	171	171	171	173
Louis. & Nash	1,100	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	56⅝
Manhattan	27,000	112⅝	110⅝	111⅝	111⅝
M., K. & T. pfd.	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞
Met. Traction	2,100	131	129⅞	130⅝	128⅝
Mob. & Ohio	200	30	29⅞	29⅞	29
Missouri Pac	400	34	33⅝	34	33⅝
Minn. Iron	400	58	58	58	.....
M. & St. L. 1st pd	5	87	87	87	.....
Nor. Pac	1,300	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	21⅛
Do pfd	4,200	59⅛	59	59	58⅞
•N. Y. Central	300	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	107
N. Y. Sus. & W. pfd	400	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
North Amn. Co	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
Nat. Lead	200	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Do pfd	40	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	105⅝
Or. Imp	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
People's Gas	2,000	96⅝	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
Penna. R. R.	900	115	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Pacific Mail	300	30	29⅝	29⅝	30⅛
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	39	39	39	39
Do pfd	10	68	68	68	.....
Reading	1,000	22⅝	22	22	22
Do 1st pfd	600	51⅝	51	51⅛	50⅝
Do 2d pfd	300	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	.....
Rio G. & W. pfd	200	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	.....
Southern Ry	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Do pfd	300	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	31
Southern Pac	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Do 2d pfd	300	26¼	26½	26½	26¼
S. R. & T.	238	3½	3	3	.....
Tenn. Coal & Iron	900	26¼	26	26	26
Third Ave	100	165	165	165	164
Union Pac	300	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25¼
U. P., D. & G.	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
U. S. Rubber pfd.	600	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	64⅝
U. S. Leather	200	7	7	7	6⅞
West Chicago	200	101½	101¼	101¼	101⅝
Wabash pfd	800	18	17⅝	17⅝	.....
W. U. Beef Co	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
Wells Fargo Ex	20	116	116	116	.....
Western Union	2,300	91¼	91	91¼	91¼
Wis. Cent	100	1½	1½	1½	2

•Ex dividend 1 per cent. †Ex dividend 3 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	159	United States	39
American	115	Fargo	110

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg	128	U. S. 2s	99¼
U. S. coup	128	U. S. 5s, reg	114
U. S. 4s	112¼	U. S. 5s, coup	114
U. S. coup	114½		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

49000 Atch gen 4s 89½@⅝
87000 do adjmt 4s 58¼@⅝
2000 Ann Arbor 4s. 83½
5000 BRP 5s.......105
2000 BW&W 5s..... 98¾
2000 Bkn El 1st tr 83
227000 BRT 5s.92¾@94
5000 Cen Ga con 5s 91¼
27000 do 1st inc.... 44
12000 do 2d inc..15@15¼
15000 CSo 2d.....108¼@⅝
2000 C&E 1st.......111¾@112
9000 C&NW sf 5s.111¼
2000 CNJ gen 5s.......112⅝@112¾
36000 C&O gen 4½.82@⅝
10000 do con 5s.......113⅝@114¼
14000 do reg.112½@112¾
5000 do R&A 1st..105
10000 Col & 9th Ave.......120⅝@121
3000 C&EI gen 5s101@¼
1000 CB&N 1st...110
2000 CB&Q Neb ex 4s........... 98¼
55000 CRI&P ex 5s.107⅝
11000 Chic Terml tr.......46¼@46¾
24000 D&RG 4s...... 91½
3000 ETV&G cn 5s110½
38000 Erie 4s prior bnds.......92¾@93
1000 F&PM PH dv 82½
20000 FtW&RG 1st-3s-4s.......53@56
1000 GE deb 5s....100¼
6000 IaCent 1st 5s 99
14000 KCP&G 1st.78@¼
5000 Lac Gas 5s...103⅞
1000 L&WB con..100¼
10000 LS&MS 3½s..104½
24000 L&N unf gold 4s............. 87½
50000 Met St Ry gen 5s...........113¾
1000 Mid NJ 1st....120
1000 M&StP I&D ex............143
2000 M&StL con 5s106⅝
5000 MK&T 1st 4s 88
15000 do 2d........ 63
7000 do 5s Tex..... 81⅛
1000 MoP con 5s.. 88
6000 Met El 2d...104
4000 M&E 1st.....143
68000 M&O gm 4s.......76½@77½
12000 NYO&W rf 4s 97⅛
5000 do 5s.......107⅝
2000 NP 1st 6s.......118¼@119
7000 do gen lien 3s 61
49000 do prior 4s inc.......95⅝@95¾
14000 Or Imp con 5s 4th inst pd..45@¼
6000 OR&N 1st...115½
20000 do 4s........ 93⅝
11000 OSL 6s....123¼@⅝
38000 do 1st con 5s.......98⅝@99¼
1000 PCC&StL 5hn 1st.............106½
2000 PS&LE 1st..106½
47000 Rdg gen 4s.......85¼@86
15000 RGW 1st..... 83⅞
18000 RW&O con..122⅝
30000 StL&IM gen 5s.......88¼@88½
4000 StL&SF 4s.. 76
2000 do gm 5s....105⅞
2000 StLSW 1st.. 73
10000 SoP Cal 5s.. 93¼
13000 do NM 1st108¼@½
34000 StPM&M 4½s108⅜
34000 So Ry 5s....95¼@⅜
1000 SRT 6s....... 58½
1000 TexP 1st 5s.. 97½
5000 do 2d inc.... 28⅝
10000 T&NO 5s..... 98⅝
100000 US 5s 1907..114⅝
8000 UP 6s 1896..103
4000 do 1897........103
86000 do pur mon cf.......112@112¼
1000 do D&G 1st tr 49
5000 Wis C 1st tr. 64
2000 W&E 1st.... 93
18000 Wab 1st 5s..107⅝
5000 do 2d.......... 80⅝
1000 do Det&C ex.101½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Stocks at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Strength in some of the copper shares, with good volume of dealings in Montana and Butte were the features. Montana was firm at 149½, and Butte gained ⅝ to 24⅛. Centennial advanced ⅝ to 10⅝, receding to 10⅛. Tamarack was up 5 to 135. Pioneer receded ⅝ to 6¼. Arnold advanced 1, to 3. Stock-Yards rose 2½ more, to 110½, with ½ of 1 per cent bid to call 500 shares at 115 for thirty days. West End rights at 47½@55, some 16,000 coming out in the morning. Stock held at 84⅝. Call loans, 2½@4. Time money, 3@4. Clearing-house rate, 2.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	2,300	140¼	141¼	140	140½
Atchison	1,200	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞
Bay State Gas	125	2	2	2	2
Bell Telephone	45	267	267	267	267
C., B. & Q.	1,700	100	100¼	99¾	99⅞
Chi. Junc. Ry.	1,150	108	110½	108	110½
Do pfd.	60	109½	109½	109½	109½
Fitchburg pfd.	6	100½	100½	100½	100½
Mex. Central	100	6	6	6	6
Ore. Short Line	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
West End R. R.	425	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
Do rights	20,000	52½	55	47½	55

BONDS.

$ 2000 Atch 4s...88⅝@¾
45000 do adj...58½@⅝
20000 Gas 5s ..91@92
4000 do 2ds........ 71
11000 CB-Q cn 5s.109
$ 6000 Ill S plain 5s 84
16000 do cn 5s.... 86
2000 Junc 5s.....110¼
3000 Mex C 4s... 65½

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tone of Business Is Good and Full of Promise for the Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"Business in the stock market today was restricted by the fact that it will be a holiday tomorrow here and on the continent. The tone, however, was good and full of promise for the new year, although politics remains an important factor. The markets of which the highest hopes are entertained are mines, Argentines, and Americans. The latter were featureless today. China and Japan stocks are on down grade. Turkish stocks were strong on Paris support and copper stocks were good for the same reason. Further large loans were made by the Bank of England today, and the market probably owes the bank over £12,000,000."

Year's Review of the Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say tomorrow of the wool market: "Never has a year closed so brisk a business as 1897. The sales of the last week are very largely of territory wools on a scoured basis of 48@50c clean. The buyers are the big worsted mills and they have paid full rates. One house in two weeks has sold over 4,000,000 lbs of territory wool.

"The sales of the week are: 7,264,000 lbs domestic and 2,397,500 lbs foreign, against 7,602,000 lbs domestic and 1,382,000 lbs foreign last week, and 1,292,500 lbs domestic and 874,000 lbs foreign for the same week last year.

"The sales to date show an increase of 100,211,400 lbs domestic and 130,219,700 lbs foreign from the sales to the same date in 1896.

"The receipts to date show an increase of 110,407 bales domestic and 303,644 bales foreign."

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Petroleum—Pennsylvania crude, no market; nominally 85c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 31.—Petroleum—Credit balances, 65c. Certificates, January delivery, closed at 65⅝c: sales 2,000 brls at 65¼c and 4,000 brls at 65¼c during the day. Shipments, 81,229 brls; runs, 96,576 brls.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY BANK
S. E. Cor. LaSalle and Adams Streets,
At the Close of Business December 31st, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Time loans on security	$3,369,561.32	
Demand loans on security	3,917,275.83	
Bonds and stocks	2,003,321.76	$9,290,158.91
Due from banks	$3,758,585.14	
Checks for clearings	256,726.78	
Cash on hand	2,096,724.53	6,112,036.45
Total		$15,402,195.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits		222,082.56
Dividend account		80,000.00
Cashier's checks	$ 88,877.18	
Certified checks	194,420.53	$ 283,297.71
Demand deposits	$9,522,954.60	
Time deposits	3,843,860.49	13,366,815.09
Total		$15,402,195.36

OFFICERS.

BYRON L. SMITH, President.
CHAS. L. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President.
F. L. HANKEY, 2nd Vice-President.
GEORGE F. ORDE, Cashier.
THOMAS C. KING, Asst. Cashier.
ARTHUR HEURTLEY, Secretary.
H. O. EDMONDS, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

A. C. Bartlett, H. N. Higinbotham,
J. Harley Bradley, Marvin Hughitt,
Chas. L. Hutchinson, A. O. Slaughter,
Martin A. Ryerson, Albert A. Sprague,
Byron L. Smith.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the
CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY
Will be held at the office of the company, 2020 State street, on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1898, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5th to Jan. 15th, 1898, inclusive.
FRANK R. GREENE, Secretary.
Chicago, Dec. 6th, 1897.

KING, ALWARD & CO.,
Rotunda "The Rookery."
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

We Own and Offer
$103,000 6%
20 Year First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
West Chicago Street Railroad System

Secured by First Mortgage on the OGDEN STREET RAILROAD, and principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by the West Chicago Street Railroad Company, which Company has leased and operates the Ogden Street Line.

Dated May 1, 1896. Due May 1, 1916. Interest Payable Semi-Annually at Chicago. Denomination $1,000.

The Ogden Line has valuable franchises on Ogden Avenue and tributary streets, and connects Riverside and intervening suburbs with Chicago.
CHAS B. WOOD, Attorney, Chicago, has passed upon the legality of these bonds. A copy of the opinion will be furnished with every purchase.

ALSO.

$150,000	Sullivan County, Missouri, Refunding	4s
40,000	City of Jacksonville, Florida, 30-Year Gold	5s
25,000	Owen County, Indiana, Road	5s
6,000	Orange County, Indiana, Road	5s
3,800	Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, Village Hall	5s
25,000	City of Oregon, Missouri, Water Works	5s
6,000	City of Whiting, Indiana, Water Works	6s
22,000	City of Pasadena, California, Sewer	5s
37,000	City of Trenton, Missouri, Refunding	4½s
10,000	Lawrence County, Illinois, Drainage District	6s
8,000	Kankakee County, Illinois, Drainage District	6s
14,800	City of Monet, Missouri, Refunding	5s
13,000	City of Tipton, Indiana, Improvement	6s
25,000	City of Chicago Improvement	6s
15,000	City of Rock Island, Illinois, Improvement	6s
30,000	City of Bloomington, Illinois, Improvement	6s
25,000	City of Galesburg, Illinois, Improvement	6s
14,000	Town of Cicero, Illinois, Improvement	6s
5,000	City of Monmouth, Illinois, Improvement	6s
9,000	City of Santa Fe, N. M., Refunding, 10-20 year	6s

Personal interviews invited. Lists sent upon application.

Telephone, Main 5263. TROWBRIDGE & CO., FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
La Salle & Jackson Streets,
Capital and Surplus, $ 4,500,000.00.
Interest allowed on deposits in Banking & Savings Departments.
Bonds, Government, State, County, City & Choice Railroad Bonds bought & sold.
Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit, Postal Remittances & Cable Transfers.
Trust Department, Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Transfer Agent & Registrar, makes investments & acts as agent in the collection & disbursement of incomes. Trust funds & trust investments are kept separate from the assets of the Bank.
Safety Deposit Vaults.

The Continental National Bank of Chicago.

CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000

OFFICERS.

JOHN C. BLACK, President.
ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice-President.
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Cashier.
IRA P. BOWEN, Asst. Cashier.
ALVA V. SHOEMAKER, Asst. Cash.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN C. BLACK, President.
ROSWELL MILLER, President Chi., Mil. & St. Paul R. R.
ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice-President.
HENRY BOTSFORD, Packer.
JAMES H. DOLE, of J. H. Dole & Co., Commission.
H. C. DURAND, President Durand & Kasper Co., Wholesale Grocers.
J. OGDEN ARMOUR, of Armour & Co.
WM. G. HIBBARD, of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
GEORGE H. WHEELER, Pres. Chicago City Railway Co.

The Continental National Bank of Chicago.

Statement of condition at close of business Wednesday, December 15, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts and bonds	$10,502,512.66
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Overdrafts	3,908.75
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	77,476.40
Cash and due from banks	7,163,859.56
	$17,797,757.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus & undivided profits	506,192.43
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	15,246,564.94
	$17,797,757.37

A General Foreign Exchange Business Transacted. Travelers' Circular Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the World.

CHICAGO.

FARMERS! THE BEST WAY TO SELL YOUR GRAIN.
INSTEAD of selling your grain at home ship it to us and save middleman's profit. We have Saved Farmers Thousands of Dollars. Why don't YOU try it? Address for full particulars,
H·H·CARR & CO.
The Farmers' Commission House.
(SPECIAL WIRES.)
40 Board of Trade,
CHICAGO.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

PROPER AND ADVANTAGEOUS WAY TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS.

These are the days of new ideas, of new departures. The business world makes advancement just in proportion to the individual efforts in branching out in new methods. Farmers have new and improved ways of doing things—they seed different, plow different, harvest different, thresh different, but most of them market what they raise the same old way. The old time receiving and commission house of H. H. Carr & Co., in the Chicago trade, has come to the front with something new, a new method of marketing. The house has created a stir in the trade because it threatens to upset the old-fashioned and costly methods so long followed by farmers. The H. H. Carr plan is founded on three ideas—common sense, simplicity, and better profits for farmers. In brief, this "Farmer" house takes the ground that middlemen are not needed between the farmer and the Chicago market. It assumes that the intelligent farmer is willing to undertake the simplest form of business methods if it will increase his income. The house is pushing its shipping reform with the full assurance that every farmer who adopts the plan will be well paid as he goes along. The shipping reform now well under way consists simply of this: Farmers are asked to put themselves in touch with the Chicago market and get Chicago prices. This means every farmer his own shipper; this means the dropping of the country grain buyers, the present shippers of 90 per cent of all grain which leaves the farm; this means also the putting of the shippers' profits into the pockets of the farmers who do the work, take the risks, and raise the grain.

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THIS BANK WAS CHARTERED IN 1887.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHICAGO, Ill., December 2, 1897.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, duly called by the Board of Directors, will be held at the general office of the company, No. 144 Van Buren-st., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the fifteenth (15th) day of February, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering, voting and deciding whether the stockholders of the company will consent to and will authorize the creation of a bonded debt by the issue, at such times and in such amounts as from time to time the Board of Directors may determine, of bonds payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, not exceeding in the aggregate principal sum of one hundred million dollars [$100,000,000], maturing January 1, 1988, and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; and the execution of a mortgage or deed of trust to such trustee or trustees as may be designated by the Board of Directors, to be dated January 1, A. D. 1898, to secure all such bonds, which are to be issued for the purpose of refunding, redeeming, or paying, at or before maturity, outstanding obligations of this company, and of such other companies whose railroads shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and for the purpose of the future enlargement, improvement, or extension of the property of this company; and also whether the stockholders of the company will consent to, and approve of, such mortgage for securing the said bonds as shall be submitted to the said meeting, and will ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors authorizing such bonds and such mortgage or deed of trust and indicating the property to be covered thereby; and for the further purpose of considering, voting and deciding whether Article VIII. of the Articles of Consolidation of this company, adopted the 2d day of June in the year A. D. 1880, as the said Article was amended at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1889, shall be further amended so as to read: "The highest amount of funded debt to which the company shall be subject shall not exceed $100,000,000."
R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

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Chicago Drainage	4½'s
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Chicago Improvement	6's
People's Gas Light & Coke Co. gold	5's
North Chicago Electric Railway Co. (Guaranteed by No. Chicago St. R.R.Co.)	6's

State Bonds.

Massachusetts, gold	3½'s
New York, gold	3's
Tennessee	3's
Wyoming	6's

City Bonds.

Allegheny, Pennsylvania	4's
Des Moines, Iowa	4's
Terre Haute, Indiana	4's
Toledo, Ohio	4½'s
Frankfort, Kentucky	4½'s
Marion, Indiana	4½'s
Ottumwa, Iowa	4½'s
Galveston, Texas	5's
Marquette, Michigan	5's
Colorado Springs, gold	5's

County Bonds.

Pendleton County, Kentucky	5's
Sullivan County, Indiana	5's

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds.

Ashtabula & Pittsburg, registered (Pennsylvania Company.)	6's
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans (Illinois Central System.)	6's
Chicago & Northwestern (Madison Extension.)	7's
Michigan Central	7's
New York Central & Hudson River	7's
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6's
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (Chicago & Pacific W. Div.)	5's
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5's

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Personal interviews invited.

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This market offers exceptional opportunities right now for conservative investments in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Write for information, Market Letter and Book of Instructions free. Orders executed on Chicago Board of Trade.
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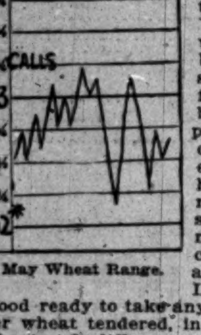
CLIQUE STILL BUYING.

TAKES ALL WHEAT OFFERED, ABOUT HALF A MILLION BUSHELS.

December Deal Dies a Quiet and Peaceful Death at a Premium of 2¼ Cents Over May—No Skyrockets or Fireworks of Any Kind—About the Usual Addition to Local Contract Stocks, Which Are Figured at 9,000,000 Bushels.

If any of the people who crowded the gallery of the Board of Trade yesterday morning were looking for fireworks in the wheat market they were grievously disappointed. The December deal went out in inglorious dullness. The extreme range for the day was only 1c. There was more trade in December than might reasonably have been expected. For some time it has been evident that there was no important short interest. Yesterday's sales were of about 500,000 bu. Some of this selling was perhaps for elevator account, but most of it was for people who have tailed on to the Leiter interest, and have been holding on to the last moment in hope of some flurry in the market. This wheat came out yesterday, and was bought by Leiter. His brokers stood ready to take any quantity of December wheat tendered, in exchange for May wheat at 2c difference. The heavy offerings of December wheat on this basis caused the whole market to weaken, and at one time May wheat sold as low as the closing price of the previous day, 92⅛c bid.



May Wheat Range.

The curb war scare was forgotten, as consols showed no concession in price. Liverpool rather surprised the trade by coming in slightly higher at the opening, and closing with an advance of ¼ to ⅜d. Paris and Antwerp were both fractionally higher. Of the cables the private advices from Antwerp telling of heavy offerings of Argentine wheat were perhaps the most important. Leiter bought calls on the curb on Thursday night, took all of the December wheat offered, and at the close supported the May price. May wheat closed at a net advance of ⅛c. Northwestern receipts were 507 cars, against 701 a year ago. Local receipts were 107 cars, against 133,000 bu inspected out of store. The addition to local contract stock was about 172,000 bu. It was in the shape of 40 cars of current receipts, 73 cars transferred, and 81,000 bu from other sources. The contract stock is now figured at about 9,040,000 bu. Clearances were heavy at the equivalent of 776,000 bu, against primary receipts of 638,000 bu.

Coarse Grain Steady.

Corn closed the year without any undue flourish of trumpets. Prices in the deferred deliveries were unchanged and December lost ⅛c, as compared with Thursday. The tone of the market throughout the bulk of the day was almost entirely in sympathy with wheat. About the only buying was in the nature of short covering, and this business was transacted by houses which have been sellers during the last few days. It was largely a day of evening up and getting ready for the double holiday. Champlin took in about as much as any single operator, although Lindman did some buying and Rumsey more or less selling. Barrett is credited with having taken the short side of May to about the extent of 100,000 bu. Cables were lower, but the foreign situation had no appreciable effect locally. Carlots were about as estimated, 482 cars, or 368,000 bu. Local shipments were 55,000 bu. The inward movement at primary points was heavy, receipts being 757,000 bu, against shipments of 208,000 bu. Eastern clearances were 938,000 bu. In the cash market, as well as in the pits, it was a rather narrow trade, although prices were firm and about unchanged. Sales on track and free on board were: No. 3, 26⅝@26¾c; No. 3 yellow, 26½@27c; No. 2 yellow, 27⅜c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c; No. 2 white, 27⅜c. Billed through: No. 3, 25@25½c; No. 3 yellow, 25¼@26½c; No. 2 yellow, 25¾@26½c; No. 3 white, 25c; No. 2 white, 25½c.

Oats showed no features. It was a local trade of fair size without being heavy. Compared with previous days of the week it was probably the lightest of the five so far as speculation was concerned. Before noon there was a slightly improved upward movement in December, which carried this future to 23⅛c, but the course in May was gradually downward, closing prices being within ⅛c of bottom. Receipts were 489,000 bu and shipments 491,000 bu. Samples were from ¼c to ½c lower, being larger in supply and only moderate demand. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 22⅛c; No. 3, 22⅝c; No. 3 white, 23¼@24½c; No. 2, 23½c; No. 2 white, 24¼@24⅝c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 23@23¼c; No. 3, 22¼@22½c; No. 3 white, 23@24c; No. 2, 22½@23c.

Bulge in Pork Prices.

Provisions were firm early in the day by purchases of pork by Baldwin-Gurney. The upturn was about 15c. A strengthening cause was 500,000 less hogs at the yards, where prices were 5c higher. The pork came from the pit generally, where offerings were inclined to be light. The same house also bought lard and ribs. Cudahy was also credited with buying ribs. The selling was mainly by longs, whose property showed a profit. Packers were generally sellers. The market closed firm at about the highest prices of the day. Estimates for tomorrow are 16,000 head and for Monday 35,000. Next week's supply is expected to be 200,000.

Rye was an extremely dull market, there being practically nothing done in futures. May was quoted at 48¼c bid and 48⅝c sellers. No. 2 regular sold at 46¼c. Changes were made moderately at 3c. There were good buying orders on the floor, but such a scarcity of sellers that trades could not be effected. Under a lighter supply of barley the market was firmer and dealers experienced less difficulty in getting outside prices. Feed grades ranged from 27½c to 28c, being an advance of substantially 1c. Malting grades remained unchanged at 28c to 40c. Nothing whatever was done in seeds. Timothy was $2.77½ asked. March and contract clover was $5.25 to $5.30. Flaxseed ruled dull and featureless. May changed hands moderately at $1.21¾, while $1.22 was bid for No. 1 Northwestern. Receipts were 9 cars and shipments 15 cars.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

It is estimated that the visible supply will show an increase of about 1,000,000 bu. The local increase looked for is 1,500,000 bu. Duluth will increase about 400,000 bu and Minneapolis about 500,000 bu.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 230 cars; corn, 650 cars; oats, 440 cars; hogs, 35,000; hogs for the week, 200,000.

Z. P. Brosseau was nominated for President of the board by a caucus, presided over by C. D. Hamill. H. O. Parker, the nominee of the Carter caucus for Vice President, was named with Mr. Brosseau. No choice of directors was made.

Puts on May wheat sold last night at 91⅝c and calls at 93⅛@93⅜c. Puts on corn were quoted 29⅛c sellers and calls at 29⅝c bid.

Charters were made for 250,000 bu corn at 2⅝c.

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 2, 1897.
WHEAT.				
December	94¼	94¼@ 95¼	95	
May	92⅛	92⅛@ 93¼	92¾	84⅞
January	92½	92⅝@ 93⅛	93	80⅞
CORN.				
December	27	26⅝@ 27¼	26⅝	
May	29⅜	29⅛@ 29⅜	29⅜	25⅞
January	27¼		27¼	23¼
OATS.				
December	22¼	22@ 23⅛	22⅝	
May	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	19⅝
MESS PORK.				
December	7.75	.....@.....	7.97½	
January	8.75	8.82½@9.00	8.97½	7.82½
May	8.97½	9.05 @9.27½	9.22½	7.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	4.55	.....@.....	4.65	
January	4.62½	4.65 @4.75	4.72½	3.82½
May	4.77½	4.80 @4.90	4.87½	4.00
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE				
December	4.40	.....@.....	4.52½	
January	4.40	4.42½@4.52½	4.52½	3.82½
May	4.55	4.60 @4.67½	4.67½	4.02½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat		1	3	4
Red spring wheat	9	4	1	14
Spring wheat	37	48	4	89
Corn	163	314	5	482
Oats	111	204	29	344
Rye	8	3	2	13
Barley		9	22	31
Totals	328	583	66	977

Inspected out—133,400 bu wheat, 332,100 bu corn, 80,490 bu oats. Additional—73 cars wheat, 37 cars corn, 26 cars oats.

LIGHT TRADE IN FARM PRODUCE.

Week Closes with a Small Movement in South Water Street Staples.

Not much business was done on South Water street yesterday. Receipts were light and shipments on country account practically nothing.

The following prices on produce are quoted in wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 21c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 15@17c. Dairies: Extras, 19c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 12@13c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 8@8¼c; twins, 8@8¼c; Young Americas, 8¼@8½c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 10c; chickens, 5@5½c; ducks, 6@7c; geese, 6@7c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 22c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50 per doz; golden plover, $1.25@1.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.00@4.25 per doz; redheads, $4.00@4.25 per doz; prairie chickens, $6.00@6.50 per doz; quail, 90c@$1.25 per doz; woodcock, $4.25@4.50 per doz.

Hay—Receipts, 909 tons; shipments, 67 tons. Choice timothy [on track], $8.75@9.00; No. 1 timothy, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 timothy, $7.00@7.50; No. 3 timothy, $6.00@6.50; choice prairie, $7.50@8.50; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.50; No. 2 prairie, $5.50@6.00.

Green fruits—New apples, common, $1.75 per brl; fine, $2.25@3.50 per brl; fancy, $4.00@5.00 per brl; bananas, 90c@$1.00 per bunch; cranberries, $1.75@2.00 per bu; lemons, California, $2.50@3.50 per box; oranges, California, $2.50@3.50 per box; Florida, $2.50@3.75.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.19 for finished goods.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 58@60c per bu; Hebrons and Peerless, 51@57c; Kings, 50@55c; Rose, 50@56c; mixed, red, 51@55c; mixed, white, 55@57c; sweets, Jersey, $2.75@3.00; Illinois, $2.00@2.25.

Vegetables—Beans, hand-picked pea, 95@97c per bu; beets, $1.75@2.00 per brl; Brussels sprouts, 10@12½c per qt; cabbages, home grown or New York, 75c@$1.00 per brl; Michigan celery, 50@85c per case; cauliflower, New York stock, $2.50@3.00 per brl; carrots, $1.75@2.00 per brl; egg plant, 25@35c per doz; onions, red and yellow, bulk, 50@65c per bu; string beans, green, $1.75@2.00 per bu; wax, Florida, $1.50@2.00 per bu; lettuce, Louisiana, 40@50c per bu; tomatoes, California, $1.75 per 4-basket crate; turnips, Canada rutabagas, 27@30c per bu; squash, Hubbard, 50c@$1.00 per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Flour—Receipts, 33,533 brls; exports, 26,684 brls; neglected and nominally unchanged.

Wheat—Receipts, 190,550 bu; exports, 278,228 bu; spot firm; No. 2 red, $1.01¼; options opened firmer, advanced sharply on fair clearances and active covering, was irregular in the afternoon with some realizing, and closed firm on a renewed demand from shorts at ⅝@1c net advance; No. 2 red May, 93¾@94⅝c, closed 94½c.

Corn—Receipts, 18,125 bu; exports, 238,022 bu; spot steady; No. 3, 35⅜c; options opened firm with wheat, advanced on large clearances and covering, eased off under realizing, but closed steady at ⅛c advance.

Oats—Receipts, 150,000 bu; exports, 149,300 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 23¾c; options dull all day, closing unchanged; May closed 28⅝c.

Provisions—Beef firm. Cut meats quiet. Lard firmer; Western steam closed $5.00; May, $5.25, nominal; refined firm. Pork firm. Tallow quiet.

Metals—Pig iron warrants steady, $6.70 bid and $6.80 asked; lake copper unchanged at $10.85 bid and $10.95 asked; tin firm at $13.70 bid and $13.80 asked; spelter unchanged at $3.90 bid and $4.00 asked; lead steady, $3.70 bid and $3.75 asked; brokers', $3.50.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance on European buying and local covering. Improvement arrested by selling by leading bear operator of the season and absence of pressure from "notices." Closed barely steady with prices unchanged to 5 points net. Sales, 12,750 bags, including March, 6.05c. Spot coffee—Rio dull but steady; No. 7 invoice, 6⅝c; No. 7 jobbing, 7¼c; mild quiet; Cordova, 8¼@15c.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; refined strong.

Cotton—The cotton market was narrow as to fluctuations and small as to volume today. The entire scope of the variations were only a matter of 4 points. Opening steady at a decline of 2@4 points, there was a further loss of 1@2 points, with the market finally closing steady at a net decline of 3@5 points. Trading was almost entirely local. There was, however, some investment buying on the weaker intervals. Selling was checked by a disappointing movement at the ports and interior towns. Futures closed steady; sales, 76,700 bales; January, 5.78c; February, 5.80c; March, 5.84c; April, 5.89c; May, 5.94c; June, 5.98c; July, 6.02c; August, 6.06c; September, 6.05c; October, 6.06c. Spot closed quiet; middling upland, 5 15-16c; middling gulf, 6 3-16c; sales, 23 bales.

Butter—Receipts, 3,421 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 15@22c; Elgins, 22c; factory, 15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,337 pkgs; steady; large white September, 8¼@8⅝c; small do, 9@9¼c; large colored September, 8¼@8⅝c; large October, 8¼@8⅝c; small do, 8¼@8⅝c; light skims, 6@6⅝c; part skims, 4⅛@5⅛c; full skims, 2¼@3⅛c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,643 pkgs; firm; State and Pennsylvania, 22@25c; Western, 22@25c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 31.—The old year went out today in its relation to the wheat pit with the farmer realizing near the biggest profit of the year for wheat. Since the heavy advance in August there has been no serious decline in wheat, and the Northwest crop has been marketed at the highest price for several years. The market today was unfruitful of sensations. December wheat closed like a lamb. The dreadful things that were to happen on the last day of the year did not happen. May opened at 90¼c, ⅛c higher, advanced to 90⅝c, broke to 89⅝c, and closed at 89⅞@89⅝c. December opened at 89c, sold at 88⅞c, and closed at 89c. July opened at 88¼c, and closed at 88c. Flour unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—Wheat higher but unsettled; No. 2 red cash, elevator and track, 96c; December, 96c bid; January, 95c; May, 95⅜c; July, 81½c; No. 2 hard cash, 87c. Corn firm; No. 2 cash and December, 26⅝c; January, 26c bid; May, 27⅝c; July, 28¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 cash and December, 23c; track, 23¼@24c; May, 24¼@24⅜c; No. 2 white, 25c. Rye quiet, 45½c. Flaxseed nominal, $1.15½. Pork steady; standard mess, $9.00. Lard higher; prime, $4.50; choice, $4.60. Lead lower, $3.50. Spelter quiet, $3.57½.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—Corn steady; No. 2, 26½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 23c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 46c. Whisky—Market steady; highproof spirits, $1.18. Receipts—Corn, 74,000 bu; oats, 40,200 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 2,150 bu; oats, 20,700 bu; rye, none; whisky, 1,195 brls; wheat, 1,200 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 89½c; December, 90¼c; May, 91¼c; July, 89c. Rye—45½c. Oats—25@24c. Barley—24@24½c. Flax—$1.18⅛. Corn—27@26½c. Receipts—Wheat, 116,230 bu; corn, 27,938 bu; oats, 28,665 bu; rye, 11,119 bu; barley, 1,287 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,334 bu.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 31.—Close—No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 Northern, 89½c; No. 2 Northern, 84½c; No. 2 white oats, 25c; No. 2 rye, 45½c; cash flax, $1.18. Receipts—Wheat, 99,677 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, old, $1.03⅜; new, 99½c; No. 2 winter, 95c. Corn—No. 2, 32¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 28c. Barley—Steady. Rye—No. 2 in store, 52c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, firm, 30⅜c; sales, 525 brls; receipts, 371 brls. Resin firm; sales, 5,535 brls; receipts, 6,864 brls. Quotations unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31.—Spirits turpentine quiet, 30½@30¾c. Resin—Firm, $1.15@1.20; crude turpentine quiet, $1.40@1.90. Tar—Firm; $1.05.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—Bacon—Dull; 29s; short rib easy, 31s; short clear backs dull, 28s; clear bellies dull, 38s. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 43s. Tallow—Prime city firm; 19s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull; 14s 6d. Wheat—Spot No. 1 red Northern spring firm, 7s 9½d. Corn—Spot American mixed steady; 3s 2¼d; do January, February, and March steady; 3s 2¼d.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 27	16,576	102	22,937	18,700
Tuesday, Dec. 28	2,741	285	19,850	14,814
Wednesday, Dec. 29	13,272	171	31,827	17,051
Thursday, Dec. 30	7,242	175	33,041	11,852
Friday, Dec. 31	3,000	100	25,000	7,000
Totals	42,831	833	132,655	69,417
Same period last w'k	39,643	1,119	210,144	57,424
Same period 1896	45,854	804	117,270	50,639
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 27	4,526	60	5,704	3,097
Tuesday, Dec. 28	1,287	19	4,062	1,316
Wednesday, Dec. 29	3,384		3,126	1,578
Thursday, Dec. 30	3,646	56	4,845	1,689
Friday, Dec. 31	1,500	40	6,500	1,500
Totals	14,343	175	24,237	9,170
Same period last w'k	13,076	239	24,377	9,488
Same period 1896	15,232	80	29,258	2,951

Today's receipts are estimated at 200 cattle, 16,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep.

Packers bought 17,100 hogs, as follows: Armour, 5,000; Anglo-American, 900; Boyd & Lunham, 700; Continental, 100; Hammond, 700; International, 500; Lipton, 1,600; Morris, 1,500; Swift, 3,600; and butchers, 2,500. Droves averaging 160@170 lbs cost $3.40@3.45; 210@250-lb butchers, $3.50@3.53; and 350-lb packers, $3.40.

Actual receipts for 1897 were as follows: Cattle, 2,554,924; calves, 122,976; hogs, 8,363,724; sheep, 3,606,640; and horses, 111,601, against 2,600,476 cattle, 138,337 calves, 7,659,472 hogs, 3,590,655 sheep, and 105,978 horses for 1896. Shipments for 1897 were as follows: Cattle 843,392; calves, 11,217; hogs, 1,629,984; sheep, 638,110; and horses, 101,006; against 818,326 cattle, 6,457 calves, 1,896,312 hogs, 561,239 sheep, and 98,445 horses for 1896. Valuation of live stock received during 1897, $216,305,896, divided as follows: Cattle, $117,529,862; calves, $1,230,990; hogs, $75,279,816; sheep, $14,424,728; and horses, $7,840,000. Total valuation for 1896, $187,745,655, and for 1895, $200,584,380. Carloads of live stock received last year, 279,622, against 277,437 in 1896 and 270,816 in 1895.

Cattle—Trade was active to the extent of offerings and prices ruled stronger to 10c higher, closing about the same as a year ago. Native steers sold at $3.85@5.20, bulk at $4.35@5.05; Texas steers, $4.10@4.50; native cows and heifers, $2.10@4.50; bulls, $2.50@3.75; stags, $2.75@4.00; veal calves, $4.00@6.75; and stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.15; a load of 1,344-lb distillery-fed bulls sold at $3.75.

Hogs—The market opened 5c higher, but closed weak with the advance lost and 3,000 left in the pens. Closing prices were 10@15c higher than a week ago and 10@20c higher than a year ago. Packers acted indifferent and seemed to fight any advance in prices. Heavy sold at $3.30@3.60, bulk at $3.42½@3.50; mixed, $3.40@3.60, bulk at $3.45@3.50; ten loads sold at $3.60, which was the highest price of the month.

Sheep—The supply was only fair and the demand good. Prices ruled strong to 10c higher, closing 40@60c higher than a year ago. Lambs sold at $4.00@5.90; native sheep, $2.50@4.70; and Westerns, $3.15@4.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Pursuant to the recommendation of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners Governor Tanner today issued a proclamation scheduling certain localities on account of splenic or Texas fever. The quarantine established will go into effect Jan. 15 and end Nov. 15, 1898. The territory quarantined is practically the same as was included in the last proclamation, with the addition of the State of Arkansas and a number of additional counties in Tennessee. No cattle will be allowed to enter the State of Illinois between the above dates, except under certain modifications in the rules of the Live Stock commission, such as cattle in transit on railroads or in steamboats.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady; native beef steers, $3.75@4.75; Western steers, $3.00@4.30; Texas steers, $3.00@3.65; cows and heifers, $3.00@3.80; canners, $2.00@2.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.40; calves, $3.75@5.75; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5c higher; heavy, $3.30@3.40; mixed, $3.30@3.32½; light, $3.40@3.45; bulk of sales, $3.32½@3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.70@4.40; fair to choice Western, $3.60@4.25; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.80; lambs, $4.52.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,686; active; native steers, $4.25@5.00; stags and oxen, $3.00@4.50; bulls, $3.00@3.40; dry cows, $2.00@3.35. Cables quote American steers at 10@11c; refrigerator beef, 7¾@7½c. Exports, 20 sheep; tomorrow, 1,170 beeves and 3,771 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 287; veals, $5.00@8.25; grassers, $3.00@3.35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,297; sheep, $3.00@4.75; lambs, $6.25@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,250; firm at $3.85@4.00.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 31.—Cattle—Steady; prime, $4.80@4.90; common, $3.25@3.60; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.70. Hogs—Steady; prime mediums, $3.60@3.65; best Yorkers, $3.60; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $3.50@3.60; heavy, $3.55; good roughs, $2.75@3.15; common, $2.25@2.60. Sheep—Steady; choice, $4.60@4.75; common, $3.00@3.65; choice lambs, $5.90@6.10; common to good, $4.50@5.80. Veal calves, $6.50@7.25.

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—There was no trading of any moment in dry goods today. The market ruled quiet, while stock taking engrossed the attention of all branches. Quotations on all grades were unchanged, with the exception of certain Pacific prints, upon which new prices have been made.

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

East-Bound Shipments for the Week Prove to Be Unusually Heavy—Situation Analyzed.

Owing to the existing demoralization in freight rates and the expectation of a restoration of rates next week east-bound shipments last week were unusually heavy. Every road running east from this city has had all the freight it could handle. At St. Louis the pressure has been still greater, and the roads centering in that city have been suffering from a freight blockade.

From Chicago grain was taken at from 10 to 15 cents a hundred pounds, Chicago to New York, and a 10-cent rate was to have been made from St. Louis to Newport News. The new corn rate on and after Monday is to be 17½ cents a hundred pounds, if for export, both from Chicago and Mississippi River points, but on shipments to local points in the East the rate is to be 2½ cents higher from St. Louis and other Mississippi River points.

It is not expected that any business will go forward at the new rate for the next two weeks, as it will take fully that length of time before the business already contracted for the cut rates and claimed to have been in transit when the new rates went into effect is cleared. As soon as this business has been disposed of and the roads find their business falling off again cut rates are expected to be again resorted to in order to stimulate the traffic. The new rate on wheat and its products is to be 20 cents from Chicago to New York, which is far too high to meet the gulf competition.

East-bound shipments for the week ending yesterday by the ten roads amounted to 89,101 tons, against 76,245 tons for the previous week and 65,999 tons for the corresponding week last year. The amount carried by each of the competing roads in tons the last week and for the week previous was as follows:

	Last week.	Previous.
Michigan Central	4,322	5,076
Wabash	6,624	6,327
Lake Shore	12,522	8,922
Fort Wayne	16,761	15,079
Pan-Handle	14,859	10,586
Baltimore and Ohio	7,324	7,772
Grand Trunk	7,960	3,923
Nickel Plate	9,217	7,804
Erie	6,922	7,246
Big Four	2,590	3,510
Totals	89,101	76,245

Shipments of the two weeks were made up of the following articles in tons:

	Last week.	Previous.
Flour and millstuffs	13,313	10,662
Grain	46,276	38,054
Cured meats and lard	14,414	13,282
Dressed beef	8,839	7,025
Miscellaneous	6,259	7,222
Totals	89,101	76,245

Western Passenger association roads yesterday tried to bring about an agreement on homeseekers' excursions, but instead succeeded in getting up another disturbance in passenger rates between Chicago and Missouri River points. Failing to come to an understanding, the Chicago Great Western gave notice that it would make homeseekers' rates twice a month from Chicago to southwestern Missouri River points at a fare of $14.50 for the round trip. No homeseekers' rates have heretofore been made to Missouri River terminals, and there is no doubt that the action will demoralize regular rates. The Great Western claims to be justified in its action, as some of the other roads which had agreed to stay out of the homeseekers' business violated their agreement.

The Burlington gave notice that, owing to the above action, it would carry the $14.50 excursion rate into Council Bluffs and Omaha, and this was followed by the Great Western with the announcement that it would make a $16 round trip rate between St. Paul and Kansas City.

Interchangeable mileage tickets are constantly gaining in popularity with traveling men. The Western Commercial Travelers' association, at a meeting held in St. Louis on Dec. 28, adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the efforts of the roads in the Central and Western Passenger association territories to supply commercial travelers with a convenient form of transportation by the issuance of an interchangeable mileage book and the credit coupon system.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Railroad Commissioner Wesselius has added to his annual report which was submitted to Governor Pingree yesterday a section dealing with the mileage book question. He directs the Governor's attention to the fact the $30 rebate ticket is not only not a success, but that most of the roads offer it to the exclusion of the $20 family mileage book, which the law of 1891, recently sustained by the Supreme Court, says shall be kept on sale at all the principal ticket offices of roads operating in Michigan. The Governor is informed that a list of the offending companies will soon be furnished him, and the recommendation is made that the Attorney General be instructed to commence proceedings to annul the charters of these companies, inasmuch as the statute prescribes no penalty. Commissioner Wesselius says that this would doubtless affect the securities issued by the companies, but insists that the offense warrants the remedy suggested.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31.—Horace G. Burt, President-elect of the Union Pacific railroad, formally assumed charge of his new office this morning. The event was unattended by any demonstration or by any acts that would signify that the installation of a new régime had taken place.

Accompanied by Oliver W. Mink, the First Vice President-elect of the reorganized company, President Burt arrived in Omaha this morning from Chicago on the Overland limited train of the Northwestern. Mr. Mink went to the headquarters of the Union Pacific at an early hour, while Mr. Burt spent the first part of the morning calling on a number of friends up-town. After making his calls President Burt proceeded to the headquarters of the railroad of which he has been chosen the chief executive. He spent the remainder of the morning closeted with Vice President Mink and General Manager Dickinson.

The Burlington is doing the largest business for years, loading at present from 600 to 800 cars of freight a day in excess of the cars loaded at this time last year. The freight blockade at St. Louis has been partially raised. The prospects of the road for the new year are better than ever. There is an increased acreage of winter wheat in Nebraska of about 75 per cent over last year. There has been sufficient moisture to give it a vigorous growth and since Dec. 15 the ground has been covered with from eight to fifteen inches of snow, making the finest prospect for winter wheat the State has ever had. Last year the State raised about 35,000,000 bushels of winter wheat.

The Illinois Central road has adopted a mail car device consisting of a small reflector attached to the side of the letter end of the car. Standing inside the car and looking through the door and the reflector one may see the track for a long distance ahead. The invention enables the clerks who attend to the mail catcher to look ahead to be sure there is no obstruction on the crane, and to get a clear place on which to make the delivery of the "off" sack. Clerk in Charge Grubb of the Chicago and Cairo line says that the reflector is a great help in making safe catches and deliveries.

General Passenger Agent B. N. Austin of the Baltimore and Ohio announces the following changes, effective on Jan. 1: Thomas McGill, formerly assistant ticket agent, Chicago city office, appointed traveling passenger agent at St. Paul, succeeding Joseph P. Taggart, transferred to the Philadelphia city ticket agency; W. A. Pulsen, formerly clerk in general passenger department at Chicago, promoted to assistant ticket agent at Chicago city office.

Earnings of the "Big Four" road for November were: Gross, $1,209,478, increase, $189,635; net, $206,620, increase, $18,059; surplus, $26,179, increase, $18,386.

A telegram was received from New York yesterday stating that Judge Lawrence sustained the New York anti-scalping bill.

"WHISPERING DAVE."

DAVID T. LITTLER FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Something About His Early Life and Later Career—Politician and "Promoter"—A Well-Known Figure in the Washington Lobby—His Relations with Senator Cullom and His Share in Cameron's Silver Speculation—Knows a Good Thing When He Sees It.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—[New York Evening Post.]—If Senator Cullom were not the most serious of statesmen, the persistency with which he pushes the candidacy of David T. Littler of Illinois for the successorship of William R. Morrison on the interstate Commerce commission would be regarded as a joke. On general principles, Messrs. Cullom and Mason have one or more Illinois candidates for every office in sight, and between their many ventures they occasionally strike something good. In this case Mr. Cullom's enthusiasm is somewhat emphasized by the circumstance that Littler is his kinsman by marriage.

Lawyer and Politician.

Littler is a lawyer by profession and a politician by instinct. Possibly the latter trait may have been fostered beyond the normal point by the accident of his Ohio birth, which occurred in Clifton, Greene County, in 1836. His parents were poor, and his father died in 1840, leaving a large family. David was set to work at a carpenter's bench, where he saved enough to enable him to remove to Illinois, study law, and pay his way in the first lean years of practice. Then he plunged into politics. He has been a Justice of the Peace, Collector of Internal Revenue, member of the State Legislature, and controller of caucuses and conventions. He wanted to be State Treasurer, but as he was related to Governor Oglesby, in whose administration his ambitions blossomed, it was thought "bad politics" to turn over too much of the State government at once to one family, and this scheme was given up. He also aspired to the Governorship itself. He imparted his secret to Mr. Tanner, the present Governor, who seemed much interested, and suggested that it might be a good plan for his (Tanner's) friends and those of Littler to work together in getting delegates, and, when all was ready, to spring Littler's name alone upon the convention. This idea pleased Littler, who said that he would go to the mountains for a few months and return when he thought the moment opportune for announcing his candidacy. Tanner agreed. Littler accordingly set his henchmen to work at the primaries with instructions to follow the lead of Tanner, but on his return from the mountains found that Tanner had quietly led them over into his own camp.

Known in the Lobbies.

Littler is a well known figure about the Washington hotel lobbies as well as those of Congress. He has a bluff, breezy, typically Western way of talking—when he does talk aloud—which attracts a good many persons who are unfamiliar with the style. He does not carry on all his conversations in his biggest voice, however. Much that he has to say on politics and legislation is for the private information of the persons whom he is addressing at the moment, and hence the title which some of his fellow-politicians in the West have given him has followed him here—"Whispering Dave." One of his favorite topics for the last seven or eight years has been the wisdom the Republican party would show by nominating Senator Cullom for the Presidency. He began handling the Cullom boom as long ago as 1890 at least. It was then nipped by the early frosts, and it has never quite recovered its strength since. Mr. Littler is now and then reminded of this fact in an amusing way. Ex-Senator Sabin used to tell how he and Littler were breakfasting at an Eastern hotel a while after the national election of 1892, in which Littler had taken great interest as a Republican manager. The waiter at their table was somewhat old and rheumatic, and did not fill their order as promptly as a younger man might. Littler grew impatient, and Sabin tried in vain to soothe his ruffled feelings. When the waiter finally did turn up Littler growled out: "You've got here at last, have you? I thought you were lost." "No, sir," answered the servant, wearily, "I lost a pretty good pile on Illinois a few weeks ago, and I ain't had anything to lose since!"

How He Got the Passes.

As evidence of Littler's acquaintance with railroads, his friends here point to the fact that he was a member of the commission appointed by President Cleveland in 1887 to inquire into the affairs of the Pacific roads, his fellow-members being Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania and E. Ellery Anderson of New York. One of his constituents in Illinois follows this up with a story of a railroad enterprise of his which is entertaining, whether apocryphal or not. As this man puts it, Littler organized a railroad corporation in the State of Illinois some years ago, with himself as President, and various friends assigned to duty in the other important offices. The expense of incorporation under the general law was only a few dollars, which Littler very cheerfully paid out of his own pocket. Then, being of a generous turn, he issued neatly engraved annual passes to the Presidents of other railroad companies in various parts of the United States, who, of course, reciprocated the courtesy, as is usual in such cases. The circumstance that the Littler road has not yet been built, the Illinoisan says, has unfortunately interfered with any of the other Presidents riding over it, but has not prevented Mr. Littler from enjoying the more advanced transportation lines on which he holds complimentary tickets himself.

That Silver Speculation.

Be this anecdote well founded or not, Mr. Littler has the reputation among the lobby habitués in Washington of "knowing a good thing when he sees it." He saw one during the silver flurry of 1890, being the man who did the speculating for Senator "Don" Cameron, while Cameron was voting in the Senate to send up the price of bullion. The committee who investigated the story of the Congressional "silver pool" had Littler for a witness on Jan. 23, 1891, and he swore that he had bought for his own account about $50,000 worth of silver early in the previous summer. He further admitted that he had bought about $100,000 worth for Senator Cameron before Congress had taken final action on the silver bill.

"I want to say," said Littler, "that Senator Cameron met me one day. I had been talking with divers members, Senators, and others. I did not seek to disguise the fact that I had bought some silver, feeling that I had a right to do it, and gave as my opinion, when asked, that silver was a purchase, and that there was money in it. Cameron knew I had purchased some, and, when he met me one day, he said in his gruff way: 'I want you to buy some silver for me.' I think he opened the subject, although I do not remember about it."

Mr. Littler said that all he had made by his own investment was $600 or $800, and that Senator Cameron had made perhaps $1,000 or $1,500 by the purchases he made for him. He added that he "only did for Cameron what one friend would do for another," and that it might have been that he suggested the speculation himself.

BEHEAD REBELLIOUS CHINESE.

Thousands of the Mohammedan Insurgents Executed—Work Goes on by Wholesale.

Tokio, Dec. 13. Terrible accounts come to hand concerning the Mohammedan rebellion in Kansu. It is estimated that 10,000 Mohammedans, chiefly women, children, and old men, have died of hunger, or been frozen to death in the hills and mountains. Those that have submitted number 18,000, women and children for the most part. Thirty or forty thousand remained under arms among the hills in the southeastern district in the middle summer.

The business of beheading the insurgents was conducted with wholesale vigor as soon as their strength had been broken in any district. An average of 1,600 were decapitated daily for two weeks in Si Ning in June and 3,000 heads remained to come off. Crowds of people watched the executions.

Fact About Eyesight.

In only three cases out of ten the sight is equally good in each eye.

THE BANK-WRECKING INDUSTRY

President McKinley Releases Another Respectable Robber and Bank-Wreckers Are Cheerful.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—President McKinley has granted a pardon to L. I. Rosencrans of Montana, sentenced on Jan. 30, 1896, to one year's imprisonment for violating the postal laws. The object of the pardon was to restore Rosencrans to citizenship.

El Reno, Ok. T., Dec. 31.—Gustav Thelan, President of the Stock Exchange Bank; Michael Eichoff, cashier; Charles A. Newman, assistant cashier; and Louis Eichoff, a member of the Board of Directors, have been arrested on the charge of receiving deposits when they knew the bank to be insolvent.

At a largely attended meeting of the stockholders great excitement was manifested, and several of the speakers declared that they were ready to lead a lynching party.

The bank, which had $66,000 in deposits when it failed, probably will not pay more than 25 cents on the dollar.

Wayland, Mich., Dec. 31.—Lawrence Walters, an aged farmer, who had no faith in banks, placed his savings, consisting of about $2,500 in greenbacks and $4,000 in government bonds, notes, mortgages, and other valuable papers, in a tin pan. This he buried beneath the floor in his farmhouse some months ago, and he has been in the habit of visiting the hiding-place every day to see if his fortune was safe.

When he made his customary examination today he discovered that his little fortune had been stolen. The old man is almost crazed over his loss.

America Makes Lots of Clocks.

There are more clocks made in America than in any other country.

Journalism in North Carolina.

There are 299 newspapers in North Carolina.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, Dec. 31, 1897:

Leland-av., 75 w of Hoyne, s f, 37 44-100x122 79-100, Sept. 26 [J. F. Woodcock to V. Flanders]	$3,200
Belmont-av., 125 w of Oakley, n f, 25x125, Dec. 18 [C. Kossmann to M. Messner]	2,000
Robey-st., 72 n of Homer, e f, 24x100, Dec. 21 [J. Dorney to B. Stauter]	1,500
Cleaver-st., 226 s of Blanche, e f, 23x125, Dec. 29 [C. Robertson to C. Topel]	3,800
Madison-st., 25 e of Ann, s f, 25x100, Dec. 23 [M. M. Topping to A. A. Cheney]	11,000
Pratt-pl., 141 e of Leavitt-st., n f, 99x135½, Dec. 23 [J. L. Rodgers to L. G. Brenner]	6,000
Leavitt-st., 111 s of Polk, e f, 25x126, Nov. 19 [I. D. Brown to J. Stokes]	2,600
W. 12th-pl., 66 e of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x105, Dec. 29 [C. Schwahn to K. Riessland]	1,800
W. 17th-st., 24 w of Laflin, s f, 24x124, Dec. 23 [J. Rochowiak to E. P. Strong]	6,500
18th-st., 70 w of Ruble-st., s f, 23 77-100x111, March 19, 1891 [B. McLane to F. H. Graham]	3,000
Same property, March 19, 1891 [F. H. Graham to J. McLane]	3,000
Robey-st., 149 s of 35th, w f, 25x125 1-3, Dec. 27 [E. Lubitz to C. Borke]	1,465
Elmwood-pl., 136 n of 38th-st., w f, 19 to alley, Dec. 30 [E. Levy to S. H. Levy]	2,500
Carpenter-st., 141 n of 63d, w f, 25x124, Dec. 18 [W. Oliphant to A. Oliphant]	1,000
L. 4 and 5, B. 35, Washington Heights, Dec. 23 [M. W. Howard to C. E. Liden]	1,000
60th-st., n w cor State, 2 acres, more or less, Dec. 17 [M. in C. to A. G. Zulfer]	28,165
Michigan-av., 159 s of 115th-pl., w f, 48x161¾, Dec. 20 [B. Broadhead to E. Wilson]	3,000
Michigan-av., 132 s of 115th-pl., w f, 27x161¾, Dec. 3 [E. S. Braren to E. Wilson]	1,800
Harding-av., 50 s of 54th-st., e f, 96x126, Dec. 1, 1896 [W. K. Gore to B. Cockburn]	2,000
80th-st., 225 w of Coles-av., s f, 75x125, Feb. 18 [E. Cook to J. S. Cook]	3,900
May-st., 198 s of 57th, w f, 50x124 8-10, Dec. 27 [C. M. Anderson to A. A. Swanson]	2,500
North-av., n w cor Tripp, s f, 58x125, und ½ interest, Dec. 30 [M. Minke to F. A. Kamin]	1,875
Humboldt-st., 237 s of Division, w f, 24x123¾, Dec. 20 [J. Brosnahan to J. F. Ramberg]	8,500
Hamburg-st., 277 w of Robey, n f, 23x100, Aug. 10 [E. Scherer to F. Kips]	4,500
Hermitage-av., 141 n of Clybourn-pl., e f, 24x125, June 3, 1895 [estate of W. Doyle to E. Doyle]	1,050
Lakeside-pl., 234½ w of Halsted-st., s f, 50x165, more or less, Dec. 30 [A. W. Lally to G. T. Lacey]	3,400
Madison-st., 200 e of Kedzie-av., n f, 120x191; also Lot 25, 28, Hutchinson's sub, n e n e 35, 38, 14, wrong descrip, Dec. 29 [Ivan I. Phillips to Selide Miessick]	25,000
Anthony-av., 318 n w of 70th-st., n e f, 60x119, Sept. 23 [F. E. Behrendt to C. Lennon]	12,000
Same property, Nov. 26 [C. Lennon to W. Weber]	14,000
North-av., s w cor Claremont, n f, 50x123, undivided half interest, Dec. 30 [F. A. Kamin to M. Winke]	6,500
Fulton-st., 148 w of Francisco-av., n f, 24x150, Nov. 13 [E. Schreiber to S. E. Weir]	2,500
Avenue K, 75 s of 97th-st., w f, 25x120¾, Dec. 1 [A. Rehm to A. A. Larson]	2,000
Lowe-av., 122 s of 58th-st., e f, 25x125, Dec. 6 [G. Auburn to A. M. Pohlsson]	5,000
Jefferson-av., 110 n of 54th-st., e f, 50x150, April 19, 1897 [William W. Allen to H. A. Richardson]	10,000
Laflin-st., s e cor 48th, w f, 124x124, Dec. 30, quit claims [M. in C. to K. Miller]	5,000
Claremont-av., 25 n of Grenshaw-st., e f, 25x120 8-10, Dec. 8 [J. Janggen to H. W. Duncanson]	4,000
Fillmore-st., 176 w of Springfield-av., s f, 25x123, Dec. 8 [H. W. Duncanson to J. Janggen]	5,500
Huron-st., 888 e of Noble, n f, 24x110, Dec. 27 [B. A. Dohrny to J. Neuberger]	5,500
Chapin-st., 391 e of Noble, s f, 25x125, Dec. 30 [J. Chlebowski to S. Czajka]	3,000
Alley lot, 168 e of Wood-st., 53 s of Wabansia-av., 24x53, Dec. 29 [M. Grzegorek to F. Jagielski]	1,000
55th-st., 50 w of Lexington-av., n f, 50x100, Dec. 17 [Wm. T. Brown to Benj. Bissinger]	40,000
Prairie-av., s e cor. 47th-st., w f, 99 92-100x130, Dec. 17 [Benj. Bissinger to Mary S. Brown]	45,000
Jackson-st., 206 e of Rockwell, s f, 34x125 7-10, Dec. 28 [E. B. Stoddard to J. G. Jones]	14,000
Madison-av., s w cor 55th-st., e f, 200x175, and other property, Dec. 30 [Josephine W. Krick to David Bauer]	25,000
Washington-st., 210 w of Lincoln, n f, 20x125, Dec. 20 [A. H. Gardner to W. H. Gardner]	7,800
Lowe-av., s e cor 64th-st., w f, 100x100, Dec. 17 [B. E. Tritt to W. H. Randolph]	12,000
S. 43d-av., 77 s of Park, w f, 103x122, Oct. 28 [J. C. Moore to J. S. Lamb]	4,000
Lake-st., s e cor Hermitage-av., n f, 64x145, improved, Dec. 1 [Minnie A. White to Josephine E. Young]	30,000
Premises No. 3963 Ellis-av., 25x180, Nov. 10, 1894 [Fannie M. Lay to H. C. Juilliard]	1
Same property, July 17, 1896 [H. C. Juilliard to Chicago T. and T. Co.]	1
Kimbark-av., n e cor 62d-st., w f, 100x100, Dec. 30, subject to an incumbrance of $1,500 [Katherine E. Cronenberger and husband to Harriet E. Richardson]	35,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

M. A. Lyons, 2-story and basement brick flats, 832 and 834 Flournoy-st.	$3,500
L. M. Conrayd, 2-story and basement brick flats, 275 Drake-av.	2,500
S. S. Kimball, 2-story frame add., 1088 and 1090 Hayes-av.	2,500
E. Cook, two 1-story frame cottages, 1059 and 1061 Garfield-av.	2,600
B. Nelson, 2-story frame flats, 733 Summerdale-av.	1,200
A. Johnson, 2-story frame residence, 1052 and 1054 Hood-av.	1,100
Charles Foss, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 741 and 743 Cornelia-av.	5,000
W. C. Rodgers, 1-story and basement brick add., 851 Sheffield-av.	1,000
O. C. Anderson, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 235 and 253 Grace-st.	5,000
Bostrom & Olsen, 2-story and basement brick flats, 243 Grace-st.	2,500
F. Mahr, 1-story frame cottage, 2363 N. Robey-st.	1,000
C. Mutson, 2-story and basement brick rear add., 4971 Drexel-av.	2,500
Collins & Marris, 3-story and basement brick flats, 6213 Lexington-av.	6,000
Carse & Jeffrey, 3-story and basement brick apartment bldg., 4740 and 4742 Calumet-av.	20,000
J. Mahr, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 5522 S. Halsted-st.	4,500

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TODAY LIcensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Gillen Helman company, at National Stock-Yards, St. Clair County; to deal in mules; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Harry Gillen, Adolph Heiman, and Thomas T. Rubey.

The Worcester Lumber company, at Whitehall; to deal in lumber; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Fulton F. Worcester, William F. Dillman, and H. O. Tunison.

The Chicago Electric Traction company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000,000; to build a road from Sixty-third street to Auburn Park, Washington Heights, Morgan Park, Blue Island, West Pullman, Riverdale, and other suburban towns; incorporators, Charles R. Holden, Carl Mayer, W. L. Tibbs, Thomas A. Moran Jr., and Thomas S. Austin.

The Marengo Creamery and Sugar of Milk company, at Marengo; to manufacture butter, cheese, and sugar of milk; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, F. W. Patrick, J. E. Barber, and N. F. Colyer.

The Vi Tal Medical company, at Chicago; to manufacture medicines; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, Frank F. Thul, John O. James, and Otto Reisch.

The Golden Anchor Pleasure club, at Chicago; for social and athletic purposes; without capital stock; incorporators, Frank Zuska, Henry Bandis, and James Juska.

The American Home Finding association, at Chicago; to secure homes for homeless children; without capital stock; incorporators, Charles W. Foreman, Finley Ellingwood, and George K. Hoover.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—6 TO 10 HORSE, 2D-HAND STEAM engine; also 42-inch Burr mill and bolter; also filter press frame; must be cheap; state condition and price to "prompt cash." Address P 907, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LATHES, DRILLS, PLANERS; good as new. Northern Manufacturing Co., 39th-st. and Union-av.

15 OR 20 H.-P. GASOLINE ENGINE WANTED. L. T. BURNHAM, 2598 Archer-av., Chicago.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaker; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK POODLE DOG, HINDQUARTER sheared; answers to name of "Lais"; any information leading to his recovery liberally rewarded. F. M. AVERY, 2123 Prairie-av.

LOST—TUESDAY, DEC. 22D, A GOLD SNAKE ring, garnet setting, with diamond eyes; finder will receive reward of $25, no questions asked, by leaving same at 349 Marquette Building.

LOST—CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership certificate No. 4152. Finder please return to 204 Rialto Bldg., Chicago.
CHAUNCEY L. WILLIAMS.

FOUND—LADY'S BELT, CAN HAVE BY CALLing at 3761 Ellis-av. and describing property.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TOM: IF ONLY FOR MOM AND Micky's sakes, come back; will straighten everything. Q.

PERSONAL—A COMPANY OF NATIONAL guardsmen wants a few good recruits. Address P 919, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

PERSONAL—LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABits positively cured or no pay; treatment at home or at private sanitarium; correspondence confidential. Harrisonion Cure, 418 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

PERSONAL—LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABits cured by competent physician; purely vegetable remedy; no pain; no suffering; no cure, no pay; get particulars. V R 300, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MME. DE BITT, COMPLEXION specialist and instructor; wrinkles, scars, moles, hair removed; a new face in 6 days. Hints on Beauty, 10 cents. 272 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A FINE MERchant tailor—I desire an opening with a first-class merchant tailor, acting in the capacity of bookkeeper, salesman, and assistant cutter; have had ten years of experience and possess good record of salesmanship; German-American, 28 years old, and of stylish appearance; desire interview. Address P 590, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, or general office work by man 27 yrs. old; city refs.; 7 yrs. last place; furnish bond; salary $75 month. Address R 421, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN BOOKKEEPING or confidential capacity; excellent references and security; age 27. Address P 781, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 GROCERY clerk, 4 years' experience; refs. Address P 710, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, COUNtry or city, or collector; can furnish first-class references. Address P 782, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, exceptionally rapid, accurate; A1 city refs.; bond; salary moderate. P 646, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and credit man; references first-class. Address P 738, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—ROAD POSITION WITH manufacturer or wholesaler; up-to-date salesman; salary and commission. P 983, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN BOY, AGE 17, living with parents, wishes to learn a good trade or business. Address R 639, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 17, AFTER school, for board and clothes. R 325, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STRONG BOY, 15 years, any kind of position. P 990, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—CAN PAINT, CALCImine, hang paper, varnish, glaze, carpenter work, patch plaster, machinery, and steam; age 38 years; single, sober, and industrious; stranger in city; steady position desired. P 820, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS FOREMAN IN furniture factory; long experience in machine and cabinet department; first-class city reference. Address P 889, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SOAPMAKER, BY temperate, energetic young man, experienced in laundry soapmaking. Address H. H. H., P. O. Box 316, Fall River, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED — ENGINEER, ALL-round man, licensed; ref. X B 119, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER, WITH exceptionally good references. R 621, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE MAN BY A steady, willing, middle-aged German who understands general housework, steam heating; also handy with tools. Address P 988, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS coachman; very good for house and stable work; good references; German. Address R 423, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE colored man as messenger or coachman; temperate in habits; excellent references; four years last place; good disposition; willing to make himself generally useful; fair education. LEWIS W. PORTER, 56 Huron-st., Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER HOTEL or large restaurant; 25 years' experience; especially competent in controlling employes and pleasing guests. Address X B 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF TRUST, BY SUCcessful commercial traveler, who, after 12 years, wants to quit the road. Address P 920, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF 26 AS houseman or at general work; understand horses and tools; can cook; 4 years in last place. Address R 631, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE NURSE; seven years' experience. Address SIDNEY SCHRAM, 817 N. Rockwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGE 32, with thorough business experience; references. Address R 403, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AD. WRITER CAPAble of promoting publicity in any line, wants regular employment. Address R 250, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$200—WILL GIVE $200 to any one securing me position at $150 per month. Address P 830, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN office; good penman and correct at figures; small salary. Address P 980, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress; best references. 185 E. 40th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMAN in small family. 4555 Champlain-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, cutter, fitter; work in families by the day. 289 Oak-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY HOUSEkeeper, for old people; up-stairs work or help with general work; refs. Call afternoons between 2 and 5. 3125 South Park-av., first flat, lower bell.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT LAW STEnographer, 8 years' experience, desires position with responsible law firm; deposition and court work; willing, trustworthy; highest references; trial solicited. Address P 322, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 STENOGRApher; excellent experience and ability; law, commercial, or insurance; Remington. Address X O 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; bright, trustworthy, and thoroughly first-class. Address P 754, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS lady stenographer; 4 yrs. exp.; salary $10. Address R 203, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; 8 years' experience; understand law work and bookkeeping; references; $18. R 496, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

MAN—YOUNG, BY LARGE BANKING HOUSE, as bookkeeper; one with experience as stenographer preferred. Address, giving particulars, references, and salary expected. R 264, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

BOOK MEN—AND SALESMEN—A FEW A1. Room 32, 161 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—AN ACTIVE, PUSHING, AND REliable young man who has had very successful experience as traveling salesman, to travel and sell specialty for large Eastern concern taking orders from owners of new buildings; man who is mechanical and can take measures preferred; must be a natural salesman and willing to make trial trip for guarantee of expenses. Apply, with age, past experience, with names of former employers, and salary wanted. A good, permanent position for a first-class salesman. Address R 446, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CLOAK, BY A LARGE MANUfacturing firm, producing ladies' cloaks, suits, and shirtwaists, for Missouri and Kansas; must be experienced in the line and must have traveled over the territory named. Address, with particulars, P 778, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A1, FOR THE ROAD; MUST BE of fine appearance and address; good line and liberal compensation to right party. Call between 10 and 4, Room 460, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMAN—CAPABLE WHISKY SALESMAN; one who has trade for bottle goods specialties preferred. 96 E. Lake-st., fourth floor.

SALESMAN—OR SALESLADY—TO TRAVEL with good side line to the country dry goods trade; good chance. 254-6 Franklin-st.

SALESMEN—SALARY OR COMMISSION FOR line of goods merchants must have; big inducements offered; sales immense; experience unnecessary. Acme Mfg. Co., Box 424, Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN—A1 MEN, ACQUAINTED EAST, South, and West, in furniture line. Address R 239, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—WE REQUIRE A CITY SOLICITOR on retail trade; must have experience, nerve, and an unlimited amount of push in order to succeed; man who has been employed in the newspaper business will have preference; answer by mail only. The Anderson System, 30 Fowler-st.

SOLICITOR—BY ONE OF THE OLD MERCANtile agencies; none but a strictly high grade and experienced man need apply, not over 40 years old; experience and references, please. Address R 298, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED, FOR ADVERtising among large manufacturers; state class of work previously handled; refs. R 467, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—LIFE INSURANCE; FAVORable contract for new year; policy sells easily. PEACOCK, 107 Dearborn, Room 18.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY. PARMELEE Livery Co., 1841 Wabash.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

CARPENTER AND THREE APPRENTI bring saw and hammer. 1841 Wabash-av.

FIRST-CLASS INTERIOR DECORATOR A painter; state wages and references. Addr 944, Tribune office.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN CAN SECU a good position; applicant must have re technical education, had experience, and ca nish satisfactory references. Address "TE NIQUE," Journal office, Dayton, O.

PAPERHANGER—IMMEDIATELY. 1841 W bash-av.

WEAVER—PRACTICAL, ON NARROW F rics. Room 406 Electric Block, 76 Market-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—WRITE AT ONCE particulars concerning large evening speed for ladies and gentlemen organizing for 189 systems represented; practical legal, comme and reporting work. Address P 503, Tribu

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPA for the postoffice or other civil service exam tions without seeing our illustrated catalog information; sent free. Columbian Corres ence College, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MAN—OF ABILITY, GOOD ADDRE clean record, with influential connections on manufacturers and operators of power as representative of an Eastern manufac corporation; pay proportionate to value of and extent of influence; give age, referenc full particulars of connections and past experi Address X B 114, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMAN—TO REPRESENT AN OLD tablished export journal in Chicago and vi on commission. Address, with particulars CO., 140 Pearl-st., New York.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPA for postoffice or other civil service examin without seeing our illustrated catalogue formation. Sent free. Columbian Correspo College, Washington, D. C.

MAN—WITH HORSE AND WAGON—TO M deliveries. Address, stating terms per 96 E. Lake-st., fourth floor.

MEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS book men for territory outside of Chicag men in Chicago. 334 Dearborn-st., Room

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY, EXPE enced; good permanent position to one competent; reply in own handwriting, givi perience and salary desired. Address W O Tribune office.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL OF 14 OR 15 TO light housework; must have good referen 6531 Greenwood-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOU work in small family. 4411 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOU work; must be competent. 4553 Forrestville

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—A GOOD, RAPID, EXPE fenced stenographer; Catholic preferred; live on West Side; must be thoroughly compet and educated. Address P 752, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE—STRONG, EXPERIENCED FEMAL male patient; steady position; $8 per wee references required. Address R 616, Tribune.

TRIMMERS—MILLINERY; STOCK AND der for high-class business; only those with experience need answer; salary no object. dress P 925, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS MAKE $6 TO $18 A DAY SELLIN our popular priced cameras, most profitab agents' line on the market; general and loc agents wanted. La Crosse Camera Co., X 7, L Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $80 A WEE greatest agents' seller ever invented; both ca vassing and general agents needed; particulars mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

DRESSMAKING.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN DRES making and millinery; latest skirt; perfect fi ting patterns cut to order, 50c. McDowell Schoo 78 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4210½ BERKELEY-AV. — ELEGANT, LARG front parlor for rent; also other rooms; cuisin the best; convenient to Illinois Central and elec tric; reasonable; references.

2548 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMEL furnished front room, hot and cold water, se ond floor, south and east exposure; exception table; reference.

YOUNG MAN WANTED. GOOD REFERENCE who wants a home in private home, Hyde Par two blocks 53d-st. I. C.; $10. Address P 730, Trib une office.

COMFORTABLE HOME FOR SINGLE GE tleman; private family; reasonable. Addr P 933, Tribune office.

57 EAST 23D-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—EL gant rooms, good table; most convenient loca in city.

344 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GLENCOE—NE furnished parlors, also other rooms; desira table; steam heat, bath, and hot water.

4107 ELLIS-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROO cove, running water, furnished, for two board; reasonable; convenient transportatio

5061 WASHINGTON-AV.—ROOM, WITH cellent board; also day board.

2604 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE PLEASANT FRO room, with A1 board, very reasonable.

4126 DREXEL-BLVD.—WARM, STEAM-HEA ed front rooms, with board; terms reasonable

1839 INDIANA-AV., THE LAKESIDE—STEA heated, sunny rooms; best board.

West Side.

118 AND 120 ASHLAND-BLVD., THE ONLEY Alcove and 2 front rooms; steam heat, hot ter; best transportation on West Side; excell board; reasonable.

390 ASHLAND-BLVD.—PLEASANT, WAR rooms, excellent board; also table board; sonable.

669 W. MONROE-ST.—SOUTH FRONT SINGL or connecting rooms; every convenience; board.

245 ASHLAND-BLVD., CORNER VAN BURE —Rooms and board; steam heat.

245 PARK-AV.—FOR RENT—FURNISHE room for two, with board.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MAISON DU NORD, NEAR vision and Lake Shore drive, is first-class fa ily house. Low prices.

188 N. STATE-ST., 2D FLAT—TWO PARL rooms, furnished or not; board or not; ste heat, porcelain bath.

717 FULLERTON-AV.—LARGE, WARM, FRO room, with board, for one or two gentlem private family; references.

243 E. OHIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROO also other rooms, with board.

408 DEARBORN-AV.—2 CHOICE EAST FRO rooms, one alcove; refs. exchanged.

378 CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WI homelike board; $4 and $4.50 per week.

Hotels.

"BELMONT" FAMILY HOTEL, 4220 BERK ley-av., near 43d-st.; I. C. and electric special rates.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, CORN 13th-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated under new management; large and well furni rooms, single or en suite; all modern impro ments; 10 minutes' walk from business dist special rate to permanent guests.
BRIAN F. PHILPOT, Pr

TO RENT—CUT RATES!! CUT RATES!! E. 31st-st., 100 cozy rooms, steam heat, $1.50 per week up; A. p., $5 up; good cafe.

TO RENT—3 HANDSOMELY FURNISH front rooms, every convenience; light houseke ing allowed. 6009 Washington-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—1259 MICHIGAN-AV., WELL F nished rooms, single and double; also hands back parlor; low rent; furnace heat.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM, NEW furnished rooms; gentlemen. 17 Congress-

TO RENT—"THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWO blvd., furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SU or single. 75 Bowen-av., bet. Ellis and Lake-

West Side.

TO RENT—3 PARTLY FURNISHED ROO also use of kitchen and parlor. Address Warren-av., Flat A.

TO RENT—FREE TWO MONTHS, ELEGA flats; cheap after. Address R 647, Tribu

North Side.

TO RENT—248 E. ERIE-ST., FLAT 8, F nished alcove parlor, steam heated; ga water, porcelain bath; $2.50 week.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT ROOM, STE heated, with breakfast; Deming-pl. Addre 468, Tribune office.

TO RENT—196 E. ERIE-ST.—LARGE FRO room; also single room; steam heat.

TO RENT—202 DEARBORN-AV., A SUITE front rooms, 2d floor; housekeeping.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, PL ant room, private family. 637 Cleveland-

TO RENT—4-R. FRONT FLAT, 345 FUL ton-av. W. H. BUSSEY, 121 La Salle-st

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, ern. 353 E. Chicago-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT—208 N. STATE, FLAT 16—L front parlor with closet; $14 monthly;

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER—A FURN ed house on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourt small rent to desirable party. Address Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSES, ural gas heat and range; low till May. 2933 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNI modern 10-room detached elegant residen ply before 10 a. m. 367 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED modern house; very reasonable. 3214 Rhod

North Side.

TO RENT—443 ELM-ST.—Modern 10-room house.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 99 Washingto

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, MODERN, heated Kenwood flat, furnished; acce I. C. Address R 253, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., $20 UP, 6 rooms; steam; natural gas; janitor.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
"THE LINDE," GREENWOOD-AV. AND 44TH-ST. — HIGH-CLASS, NEW, MODERN APARTMENT BLDG.; 8 rooms, elegantly finished in mahogany, birch, etc.; dining-room wainscoted in ¼-sawed oak; tiled bathrooms, parquet floors; beautiful location in finest part of Kenwood; special concession made to choice tenants. Open every day.
"BELVOIR," 4740-42-44 MADISON-AV., ONE OF THE FINEST APARTMENT BLDGS. IN CHICAGO; steel construction; only one flat left; elegant interior; telephone service, etc.; in every way adapted to the wants of high-class tenants; special concession will be made to desirable party.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald.
Tel. 4405 Main.

TO RENT—
4709 Indiana-av., 8 rooms, handsomely finished, polished oak floors, steam heat, hot water; $35.
4461 Oakenwald-av., 7 rooms; $32.50.
4233 Lake-av., 7 rooms; $15.
4654 Wabash-av., 5 rooms; $12.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 43d and Oakenwald. Tel. 4405 Main.

TO RENT—"THE CADMEA,"
N. W. cor. 36th-pl. and Michigan-blvd.
6, 8, and 9 rooms, new, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors and finish.
Open for inspection. Rentals $32.50 up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4725 LANGLEY-AV., 7 AND 8 rooms; finest in city; steam heat, hot water, polished floors, cabinet finish, consols, mantels, sideboards, special cabinets; $40 and $42.50.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS, 2 TO 3 room flats, $10 to $15; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitors; private storerooms. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—BEST IN CITY FOR PRICE; steam, all modern, one block to Ill. Cent. 63d-st. sta.; 3, 4, or 7 rooms; $12 to $25. Apply DORN & CO., 226 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF FLATS and houses in Kenwood and Hyde Park call or write our South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—"DELAWARE," 495 43D-ST., NR. Grand-bd., 2, 3, 4 r. flats; steam heat; $12 to $20. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 3 and 6 room flats.

North Side.

TO RENT——————TO RENT
Highest grade fashionable apartments in
"THE SALERNO" (with elevator service).
One 13-room double apartment, $110.
Single apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, $55 to $60.
Also in
"THE LUGANO" [New Salerno Annex].
Beautiful 8-room apartments, $60.
With every conceivable improvements and comforts. Choicest neighborhood and most convenient location. Apply at Salerno, 290 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, FURnished for housekeeping, in The Plaza, corner Clark-st. and North-av.

TO RENT—ONE STRICTLY MODERN 8-ROOM flat; steam heat, gas range, etc.; choice location; walking distance. 51 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SIX-ROOM FLAT, $15; modern in every respect. 1023 Wellington-av.
C. J. LANGAN, 144 South Water-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—7 S. KEDZIE-AV., 4 AND 6 ROOM sunny flats; bath, gas, refrigerator; steel coal range heats entire flat; cheap; "L" station.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—IN ALL DIVISIONS OF THE CITY, apartments, with or without heat, at reasonable rates. See us before engaging elsewhere; also dwellings and stores.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—MOTHER AND DAUGHter would like small furnished flat for three months, South Side, north of 51st, south of 22d. Address P 622, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN, ON W. VAN BUREN-ST., stalls for 127 horses, ample floor space, large and commodious storage, entrance front and rear, location the best; to responsible tenant willing to make lease for term of 5 or 10 years, will give rent free until May 1 next. Address P 873, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
10,000 TO 150,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE with or without power; steam heat, elevators, and excellent shipping facilities. Apply to owner. J. HARLEY BRADLEY,
63 N. Desplaines-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL prices. 107 S. Canal-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL STORE OR PART of large one with window; state price. Address P 972, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—40 ROOMS FOR FAMILY hotel; W. Side, Ashland, Washington, or Jackson-blvd.; 5-year lease. R 441, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DAIRY OR STOCK farm; have stock. R 351, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

$60 1898 $60
BICYCLE
PRICE
$60.
$60 RAMBLER BICYCLES, $60
"19-year-old wheels."
NEW 1898 LIST PRICE—$60.
"The highest high grade price that's fair."
1897
RAMBLERS, while they last,
$50 $50 $50
Tandems: 1898, $100; 1897 model, $90.
$60 $60
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
$60 85 Madison-st., Chicago. $60

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2 horse wagon and double harness. 3515 State-st.

OMAHA—50X200 CORNER, 10 minutes' walk from courthouse, cottage, for improved Chicago. Apply owner, X E 133, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—BACHELOR GIRL'S FURNIture and wheel for tailoring or diamond ring. Address P 789, Tribune office.

SNAP—RENT STORES, LOVELY FLATS, 3 months. What have you? Cheap rent after. Address R 331, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BAY TEAM; FIVE years, well matched, city broke, and gentle; weight 2,100 lbs.; work single or double or under saddle; suitable for buggy and light carriage. Call 1701 N. Clark-st. Saturday and Sunday.

FOR CASH, CHEAP, OR FOR STANHOPE carriage, beautiful chestnut, young, 1,250 lbs. coach horse; perfect family animal; not to jockeys or Sunday. 4438 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BROUGHAMS; elegant condition. STONE, 175 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HARNESS; CARRIAGE, buggy, and light work. 220 Evergreen-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc. Square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept. 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

WAGES, NOTES, BOARD BILLS, AND DEBTS of all kinds quickly collected; replevins, garnishees; no charge unless successful. Physicians' Collection Bureau, 95 Clark-st., R. 509.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SHOWCASES, COUNTERS, SHELVING, NEW and second-hand; lowest prices; easy payments; stores refitted; old fixtures taken in trade. Eureka Showcase Manufactory, 115 E. Kinzie-st.

THE LARGEST LINE OF SAFES IN THE CITY; new and second-hand for sale cheap. Hall's Safe and Lock Co., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — LARGE STOCK SECOND-hand safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 281 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE full of good rooms; reason, ill-health. 1659 Michigan-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

GOOD TYPEWRITERS ON EASY PAYMENTS; leading standard makes; high grades; most complete stock of first-class machines. Call or address W. R. MORRISON & CO., 404 and 410 Baltimore Building, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SMITH-PREMIER, CHEAP; CASH; give price and sample. Address P 799, Tribune.

MACHINES TO RENT—ALL KINDS—
Illinois Typewriter Co., 92 La Salle.

CLOTHING.

A. E., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED — SEALSKIN COAT, SLIGHTLY worn; bust 38 to 40. Address P 723, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LADY'S $300 NEW SEAL GARment $150. GATES, Room 50, 69 Dearborn-st.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS AND LIBRAries; bargains in books.
Fakenau's Old Book Store, 101 Madison-st.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

CASH FOR STAMPS—RARE STAMPS AT AUCtion; next sale Jan. 8; catalogue free. P. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, near Adams.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
Choice piece of down-town property, 2 blocks from City Hall; lot 40x180, with 4-story brick bldg.; price, $90,000; will take $35,000 to $50,000 in good income property; might consider a modern residence in part payment. Address R 333, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY, CLOSE IN, with R. R. switch, team tracks, 17,000 sq. ft., for warehouse or coal yard. Address R 376, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE WHO WANTS SOME lots at half price please address; money can be doubled; all in City of Chicago. Address R 613, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—
17 PER CENT NET ON $6,000 INVESTMENT.
HANDSOME, NEW, STEAM-HEATED, 3-FLAT BUILDING.
NORTH OF 43D-ST.
8 rooms, carved Bedford stone front, marble finished vestibule; every room finished in hardwood; parquet floors, tiled bathrooms, etc.; thoroughly and substantially constructed; very finest system of heating, hot water, and plumbing.
Leased to choice tenants for $1,680 a year.
PRICE $12,000. INC. $6,000, runs five years.
Will net $1,000 year above all expenses.
Only $6,000 cash required.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COR. GRAND-BLVD., ELEGANT modern 12-room residence, stone front and sides, parquetry floors; finished in different hard woods; price $20,000.
42d-st., near Drexel-blvd., fine residence, 9 rooms, stone front, lot 25 feet; price $8,000.
41st-st., near blvds., 2-story flat, seven rooms each, six finished rooms in basement, lot 25x125; price $8,000.
Will sell all the above separate at a bargain to close an estate on small cash payments. Call or write. J. A. CONLON,
3985 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—MONROE-AV., BETWEEN 54TH and 55th-sts., east front, 40x168 to 18-foot alley, with good frame house, only $4,000; cash $1,500, balance 6 per cent. B. J. PARKER,
247 E. 57th-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN — 4404 MICHIGAN-blvd.; elegant 3-story modern residence, 10 r.; hardwood throughout, including floors; hot water heat; handsomely decorated; open for inspection. ALBERT MENDEL, Owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. LAKE-AV. AND 54TH-st., 185 ft. frontage; will sell all or part at a bargain.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOUSE, 538 44TH-st., near Grand-blvd.; stone front, steam heat, finished in mahogany; two bathrooms; sacrifice; $1,000; snap. H. T. DAVIS, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW YEAR'S GIFT; SACRIFICE on vacant; Indiana-av., north 52d, Cheltenham, Parkside, etc.; take choice; must have some cash. Address R 338, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM MODERN BRICK dwelling, built '92, Monroe-av., near 56th-st.; large lot; $7,500; worth $10,000. B. J. PARKER, 247 E. 57th-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. INGLESIDE-AV. AND 54th-pl., 156x180 ft.; might take part in clear South Side improved; worth $8,000.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST PART OF WOODLAWN, 2-flat bldg., stone front; steam heat; cost $7,000; sell for $5,300. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE, MODERN BRICK flat building, Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove, $4,500. C. R. PFEIFFER, 189 La Salle.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-AV., NEAR 54TH-st., 75x180 ft.; a bargain if sold quick.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV. six-flat bldg., rental $2,700; price $23,000. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Chamber of Com.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-AV., EAST FRONT, near 58th-st., only $70 foot. B. J. PARKER, 247 57th-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A FINE HOME ON THE boulevards or in Kenwood go to MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON LANGLEY-AV., well rented, taken on mortgage. C. L. NORTON, 410 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—MODERN, LARGE TEN-ROOM house, cheap; detached. M. BARBE, 367 Oakwood-blvd.

FOR SALE—$100 FOOT, WORTH $140, 3 BLOCKS from South Park station [choice block]. B. J. PARKER, 247 E. 57th-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR PRICE OF GROUND—49, 51, and 53 N. Curtis-st., betw. Lake and Fulton-sts., 46x121 ft. to 16-ft. alley, with three 2-sty. and basement brick bldgs.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL TWO LOTS NEAR corner of West 12th and 56th-sts. for $250 apiece, cost $400 apiece; easy payments; any one will say this is a great bargain. Address owner, R 609, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SMALL ACRE tract, making about 110 lots, near Milwaukee-av. and 40th-av., $27,500, clear; would accept clear apartment building.
McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—FINE 11-ROOM house on Washington-blvd., cost $15,000; will sell for $7,500. Sickness compels immediate sale. Address X B 111, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—N. E. COR. JACKSON-blvd. and Ogden-av., 63 ft. on Ogden and 93 ft. on Jackson; part improved.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—N. W. COR. Humboldt and Maryanna-st., 50x125; only $1,750; cheap at $2,500.
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—LEAVITT AND CONGRESS-STS., 50x125, 3 brick buildings. 1378 Millard-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES ON CASTLEWOOD-terrace, now under construction; will be offered at $12,000 each, with 50-foot lots, on favorable terms. By contracting now purchasers may secure alterations to meet individual tastes; plans at our office.
Lots for sale in this choice lake shore subdivision; restricted to residences; fully improved; near electric cars and terminus of Northwestern "L." Send for plat.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. LA SALLE-AV. AND Chestnut-st., apartment building, at a bargain; might take clear vacant in part payment.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN EDGEWATER VAcant and improved; choice corners and inside. Before buying call and get our prices.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE WHO WANTS A BARgain in a 2-story flat building on Addison-st., well rented, pays 9 per cent, address R 612, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HOME; ALL IMprovements; $2,500. Owner, R 273, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED property, suburban home with large grounds, on the north shore; good view of lake; immediate possession on trial for six months or year at nominal rent; water and sewer; excellent schools. Address owner, P 846, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO OAK PARK LOTS, THREE blocks west of 64th, one block north of 12th-st.; electric lines on 12th and Harrison-sts.; will sell for $250 each; worth $350 each. Address R 256, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1 TO 10 ACRES SUBURBAN LAND of wooded hills and ravines for homes; altitude 150 ft.; price $300 per acre; good train service; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSton and other north shore suburbs. Also loans. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON RIDGE-AV., Evanston, 131x160; moderate price.
CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES AT HINSDALE; SPLENdid location, ¼ mile of creek borders on rear; coming electric roads will make this worth $1,000 per acre; price, $125 per acre for quick sale. Inquire of W. J. HALL, 84 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST 95-ACRE IMPROVED farm in Elkhart County, Indiana; 9-room frame, stone basement house; big barn, 3-acre vineyard, 12-acre apple orchard, cistern, and 2 wells; price, $4,500; incumbrance $1,070. C. H. GEIST, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—120-ACRE FARM, 8 MILES WEST of Winamac, Indiana; fair improvements and orchard, living water, black soil; 15 acres timber; price, $4,800; incumbrance $1,500.
C. H. GEIST, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—285 ACRES, 5 MILES WEST OF Blue Island; best stock and grain farm in Cook County; good improvements; price $28,500; clear.
C. H. GEIST,
Room 11, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—10-ACRE POULTRY FARM, NICELY improved, near Blue Island, living creek, $1,700. GEIST, R. 11, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FINEST MEXICAN LANDS FOR coffee, rubber, tobacco. R. 55, 175 Dearborn.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ST. LOUIS, MO., PROPERTY—
3502 Laclede-av., 9 rooms, stone front house, lot 28x140; rent $50 per month; price $7,000.
3526 and 3528 Laclede-av., 10 rooms, stone front houses, lot 38x140; rent $40 per month each; price $9,000.
Two corner houses, 3470, 3472 Laclede-av., 10 rooms each, stone fronts, lot 60x125 ft.; have rented for $70 per month each; price $14,000.
14 to 24 S. 25th-st., six stone front houses of 8 rooms each; rent $20 per month each; lot 125 feet front; price $18,000.
All the improvements to the above property are in and paid for. Transportation first-class, 15 minutes to business center. Will sell on small cash payments to close an estate. I also have a large list of other property there. For particulars call or write. J. A. CONLON,
3985 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago, Ill.

WINTER RESORTS.

CALIFORNIA—CHOICE OF TWO ROUTES.
Judson & Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car parties, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible, at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R., over "The True Southern Route," by way of St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, and El Paso; and also over "The Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on JUDSON & CO., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—100 FT., EDGEWATER, $5,000; mortgage $2,000; want clear vacant or improved for equity. McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—2 CLEAR LOTS WORTH $1,200, balance cash, for 25 feet West Side vacant residence property. ADOLPH LOEB, 152 La Salle.

FIVE IMPROVED ILLINOIS FARMS TO EXchange for good merchandise. P 597, Tribune.

WILL EXCHANGE A1 DENTISTRY FOR CABinet work. Address P 903, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
Choice piece of State-st. property, flats, and stores; price, $15,000; inc., $7,000; will exchange for good vacant and add $3,000 to $4,000 cash.
Fine modern steam heated flat bldg. in Kenwood, all rented to carefully selected tenants; price, $30,000; inc., $12,000; owner will exchange for good business property and put in cash.
Modern steam heated 10-flat bldg., near 43d and Lake-av.; price, $30,000; inc., $15,000, 5 yrs., 6 per cent; will exchange for residence in Evanston or good vacant on the north shore.
Elegant corner residence in Kenwood, brown stone front, expensive interior; price, $18,000; inc., $8,000; owner wants a smaller house on the North or West Side, $8,000 to $10,000.
Beautiful modern house in most fashionable part of Kenwood; lot 60x200; price, $25,000; owner will take a smaller house in part payment; would consider Oak Park or Austin.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE NEW MODERN flat buildings, from 2 to 48 flats, rented over 10 per cent gross; location, transportation, construction, finish the best; start the new year with a good piece of income property; they are cheaper now than in 3 months; all material has advanced; for good S. Side vacant; will give you bargains; for cash have snaps; you have something you don't want, put some cash with it; can match you from $5,000 to $200,000 and give you your money's worth. If you want to buy or sell see me.
F. N. PERKINS, 912 Chamber Commerce.
Phone Main 3325.

TO EXCHANGE—
The southeast corner of Washington-blvd. and Leavitt-st., 120x125, improved with four frame houses, renting for $87.50 per month; price, $30,000; take mortgage or cash for one-half and balance in other clear property; this is the finest site for high grade apartments on the West Side; might divide and sell corner 50 feet.
McGUIRE & ORR, Exclusive Agents,
101 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—MODERN HOME, FINE OUTbuildings, 10 acres in lawn; can be subdivided and sold for $48,000 and save buildings; over $15,000 can be borrowed on the place; recently sold for $50,000; electric line passes the property; a suburb to Louisville, Ky.; clear. Would consider South Side vacant, well located, clear, north of 63d, east of State.
F. N. PERKINS, 912 Chamber Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE FRUIT AND DAIRY farm, 80 acres, adjoining a city of 20,000 in Ohio, on the principal street; fine city residences on opposite side of road; electric cars, etc.; good buildings; cash value, $30,000; clear; want good income property; will assume from $5,000 to $10,000. McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PROMINENT BUSINESS CORner, Southwest Side; 5 stores and 10 flats; price, $40,000; mtge., $17,000; rental, $3,500; no steam heat or janitor expense; wants smaller clear improved for equity.
McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LA GRANGE, NEAR 5TH-AV. station, 7-room house, 50-foot lot, paved street, $4,000, mortgage $1,700; want vacant in good suburb to build on; will assume or would take a larger house and add cash.
McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—42 ACRE IMPROVED FARM; black soil; near Blue Island; price $5,250; clear; want clear improved Chicago property, 2-flat building preferred.
GEIST, R. 11, 115 Monroe-st.

EXCHANGE—ANY PART 500 ACRES MICHIgan fruit farm and lands on lake; Jersey and other stocks, utensils, etc., for $7,000 to $30,000 city property, or give an interest for means to build pier, store, etc. Address R 339, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL NEW 2-FLAT buildings, stone front, hardwood finish, steam heat, etc.; Met. L road; $6,000 each; want clear vacant or improved, or equity in either and cash.
McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE NEW APARTMENT bldg. of 12 flats; steam heat, etc.; price $28,000; mortgage $12,500; rental $2,500; want clear vacant, improved, or farm.
McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—$10,000 STOCK JEWELRY, WELL assorted, solid and plated, good standard movements and cases; will stand investigation; want well located vacant. Address R 649, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—80-ACRE FARM IN LA PORTE County, Ind., clear, for clear Chicago improved; price, $3,500.
GEIST, 115 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE CLEAR $500,000 southern California fruit ranch for Cook County property; will assume.
HARBER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR CHICAGO VAcant or farms, 2 modern dwellings on 44th-st., east of Halsted; price, $7,500; incumbrance $3,500.
C. H. GEIST, R. 11, 115 Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR RESIDENCE, WITH large lot and stable, South Side, $25,000; want clear vacant or farm.
McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CLEAR IMproved and vacant to exchange for apartment houses. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM; WANT BAKERY with horse and wagon. Address R 337, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—IN FIRST-CLASS SUBurb, from 50 to 100 feet of vacant to build on, or a modern house; will trade in nice 8-room modern house, Berwyn, $5,000, mortgage $2,500, due 3 years, and cash for vacant; will assume on house and put in cash with my equity; replies must contain full particulars. Address R 350, Tribune office.

WANTED—A $10,000 FLAT BUILDING OR RESidence on North Side, and will give fine home residence on Lake Park-av. and 30th-st., overlooking beautiful Lake Michigan, in exchange. Address R 608, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—THE EQUITY OR FEE title to lots that the covered by tax deeds, provided the equity is reasonable. Address R 610, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR SOUTH SIDE VACANT, well located, for $25,000 worth standard well-known brand Kentucky whisky, clear, in bond. Address R 650, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR RESIDENCE NEAR LINcoln Park, not to exceed $15,000, and cash for clear acres. ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

WANTED—SOUTHEASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA land for a clear $8,000 Chicago home. P.-O. Box 765, Chicago.

WANTED—CLEAR VACANT (OWNERS) THAT you will exchange for flat building; pays 10 per cent; give location. Address R 442, Tribune.

WANTED—FLAT BUILDING, NORTH SIDE, value $10,000 to $25,000, for high-class vacant. W. H. BUSSEY, 121 La Salle.

WANTED—TRUCK AND FRUIT FARM IN N. E. Alabama or N. W. Florida for Chicago renting property worth $11,000. P 724, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY FARM OF $1,000 TO $3,000; bargain. Address R 274, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMPROVED FOR $1,000 CLEAR VAcant. NORTON, 5635 Madison-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BODDIE BROTHERS, 140 DEARBORN-ST., loan money in sums to suit on Chicago real estate and to build, at current rates. Applications promptly passed upon.

5½ PER CENT MONEY LOANED ON IMproved Chicago property in amounts from $2,000 to $5,000; from $500 to $2,000 at 6 per cent.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES.
ANY AMOUNT.
Special sum of $1,000.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED property and well-located vacant.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,500 ON WILMETTE VACANT, E. of R. R.; ample security; good party. Address R 306, Tribune office.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 E. Washington-st., s. e. corner of 5th-av., loans money on Chicago real estate.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY AT 5, 5½, AND 6 per cent; nominal commission for good loans. M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made.
PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $2,500 ON PROPERTY ON Prairie-av., near 83d-st., worth $7,500. Address R 212, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSOINS or lawyer's fees on city real estate. JOHN E. DEAN & CO., 185 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 78 Dearborn-st.

WANT $2,500 TO REPLACE PRESENT LIEN on my $5,500 brick and frame residence, South Side. Address R 336, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on impd. Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st.—Building loans on city property at an exceptionally low rate for next 60 days.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED from $200 up; building loans. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917, 138 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN 5 DAYS, 5, 5½, AND 6 per cent; on improved, vacant, or building loans.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $3,000 ON MY PRIVATE frame residence in Woodlawn, lot 40x150; valued at $7,500. Address X B 115, Tribune office.

WANT $3,500 FOR 5 YEARS ON 500-ACRE farm within 75 miles of Chicago. M. E. COLE, 123 La Salle.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT LOWEST rates, with privilege of prepayment.
W. M. WILNER, 94 Washington-st.

MONEY, 7 PER CENT, WITHOUT COMMISsion. Commonwealth Loan Building Association, 410 Home Insurance Building, 205 La Salle.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN $5,000 OR part of it on city improved. Address Postoffice Box 594, city. No brokers.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE,
84 La Salle-st. and 426 W. 63d-st.

$400 TO $10,000, LOAN IMPROVED OR VACANT property. RUSSELL, 808, 120 Randolph.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

TO LOAN——————AT ONCE.
—APPLICATIONS WANTED—
—From parties for good loans—
—on desirable city or suburban improved.—
—Any amt., $2,000 to $20,000 preferred.—
—PROMPT ATTENTION. LOW RATES.—
RHODES BROS. & CO., 99 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities.
6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

CHANDLER MORTGAGE COMPANY, 110 Dearborn-st.—Loan money on Chicago improved real estate on 1st mortgage; loan on choice suburban, on desirable vacants, on church property. Also building loans. Prompt answers to applications.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED AND UNimproved Chicago property, on reasonable terms; prepayment privileges.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

I LOAN TO HONORABLE WORKING PEOPLE without publicity [school teachers, police, and firemen, accompanied by their wives] for half the rates you pay elsewhere. Please cut this out and consult S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., suite 25.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

STOCK OF THE COLUMBIA CONSTRUCTION Co. [Northwestern "L"] will be taken in payment for several North Side equities, improved or vacant. Address, stating number of shares, P 974, Tribune office.

I DESIRE TO CORRESPOND WITH SOME lady who has from $100 to $300 which she would be willing to invest in stocks on the stock market and give part of profits for directing same. Address GEO. HENRY, R 460, Tribune office.

BEGIN NEW YEAR BY A PAYING INVESTment—New mfg. company stock, now $30 share; sure to pay 10 per cent per month; better than Klondike; investigate. M. MATHESON, 225 Dearborn-st., Room 535.

FOR SALE—$6,000 GILT EDGE MFTG. STOCK; has paid 8 per cent for past 5 years; will pay 10 per cent this year. Address P 530, Tribune office.

HAVE SOME FINE TAX DEEDS FOR SALE; all in City of Chicago; bank references. Any one wishing to double their money please address R 611, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTERVIEW WITH PARTY HAVing money to loan on first-class real estate; good inducements can be made. Address R 443, Tribune office.

HAVE A BALANCE OF $3,000, WHICH EQUALS the 30 per cent unpaid amount left in the insolvent Illinois National Bank; will sell for $1,500. Address R 614, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED. LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn.

ATTORNEY HAS MONEY TO LOAN; ANY amount. Address R 409, Tribune office.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow what you need on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS.
You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

MONEY FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
LOWER RATES. LOWER RATES.
DURING THIS MONTH I WILL LOAN MONEY TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
I do not make you a loan to get your things. I make it to you for the interest only and I will give every one who wishes it who makes a loan with me a written guaranty not to take the furniture. I do not make any inquiries among your neighbors; you can pay the loan back in easy monthly payments to suit yourself; there are no charges taken out in advance; you receive the full amount in cash.
People who want to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on
A. FRENCH,
128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

ANY PERSON
TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. We loan our own money and can give the lowest rates. We loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702.
Near Monroe. Also 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice]. Englewood office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FIDELITY MORGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

DON'T BORROW MONEY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., UNTIL YOU GET MY RATES. F. G. WRIGHT, 409 1ST NATL. BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1871—$20 TO $100 ADVANCED to those keeping house; no chattel mortgage; confidential; no indorser. J. D. SPEAR, 89 Madison, Room 8, opposite Tribune Building.

MINES AND MINING.

I WILL PUT TIME, EXPERIENCE, AND knowledge of Alaska and mining against money and show profits; two years' expedition to the Klondike country; principals only. Address R 452, Tribune office.

MINER WITH 18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN Alaska desires 7 more husky men to complete party going into the richest fields; have boat; $1,000 required. Address X B 94, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A BUSINESS-MAN WITH FROM $10,000 to $20,000 to invest in manufacturing enterprise in Chicago; position with company if desired; staple product; widely established in Europe; $30,000 plant ready for operation; profits not less than 50 per cent; the closest investigation invited; no agents. Address R 454, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, with a patent right; the only one of its kind; capable of great development and increasingly profitable with its growth; its introduction was attended by a liberal expenditure; $6,500 will buy it. A. S. VALKENBURG, 79 and 81 Fifth-av., Rooms 75 and 76.

$100,000 INVESTED GUARANTEES 12 PER cent per annum in dividend bearing properties, Cook County, near Chicago; and other equities. Address F. L. BRANSON, Manager, Covington, Ky.

BETTER THAN KLONDIKE—BECOME STOCKholder on "ground floor" new mfg. company; stock for limited time $30; sure 10 per cent month; see it now while you can. N. MATHESON, Room 535, 225 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnel & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

$5,000 WILL BUY DECEASED PARTNER'S INterest in established, paying proprietary medicine business; bank references given. Address R 436, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CONNECTION DESIRED WITHout advancing money by RELIABLE manager and organizer, with mercantile, legal, and insurance experience. Address R 277, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

WANT GROCERY STOCK OR MERCHANDISE for clear farm near city or city lots. Address X B 42, Tribune office.

HARDWARE STORE ON NORTH SIDE; INvoice $4,000; established 14 years; doing profitable business. Address P 583, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $1,000 TO HANDLE specialty; cannot fill orders for lack of money. Address J. FOLEY, 186 Huron-st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH SOME MONEY, storage and teaming business; have location and experience. Address R 494, Tribune office.

WANTED—TENANT FOR PART OF STORE, 3918 Cottage Grove-av.; heat, light, and clerk hire included; elegant store.

EXPERIENCED EDUCATOR WISHES TO stock company of teachers to open girls' school. Address P 734, Tribune office.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF SHOES, DRY goods, or other merchandise; confidential. Call or address L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 181 Monroe-st.

$450 BUYS FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET; owner leaving city. P 715, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL OFFICE, HORSE, AND wagon. 292 N. State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTY WITH $500 TO $1,000 and services, can secure $100 or more monthly in a legitimate business. Address R 231, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER OR TREASURER—Finest burlesque show now on road; booked for months; very little capital required; references unquestionable. Address R 228, Tribune office.

BAKER WANTED—EXPERIENCED; $1,000 cash; partner to manufacture biscuit. Address P 231, Tribune office.

PARTNER WITH $5,000 FOR A PARIS EXPOsition business. Address [illegible] 706, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIAL SALE—

GREATEST VALUES EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO, PRICE, QUALITY, AND REPUTATION CONSIDERED.

DECKER BROS. $290.	Formerly sold at $550. Has been before the musical profession 35 years and stands without a peer in superiority of tone, durability, and workmanship.
ESTEY, $195.	Formerly sold at $400. Over 3,000 have been sold in Chicago and vicinity. To intending purchasers this should be a satisfactory guarantee.
CAMP & CO., $175.	Formerly sold at $350. Over 5,000 have been sold in Chicago. This speaks for itself and no better recommendation as to quality can be offered.
ARION, $115.	Formerly sold at $300. These pianos have been sold by us for 18 years, and they have given entire satisfaction.

IN HANDSOME CARVED CASES OF WALNUT, MAHOGANY, OAK, ASH, AND EBONIZED.
TERMS: CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
THIS SALE WILL CLOSE JANUARY 1.
ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, 53 JACKSON-ST.
ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

ADAM SCHAAF, ESTABLISHED 1873,
MAKER OF HIGHEST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANOS.
New scales, new designs. In tone and durability none better.
Natural rosewood, mahogany, burl walnut, birdseye maple, ash, and oak cases.
REDUCED PRICES.
EASIEST TERMS.
Adam Schaaf pianos are warranted for ten years.
Call and examine before purchasing.
We have a few second-hand upright pianos, in thorough repair, by following makers: Marshall & Wendell, Vose & Sons, Decker Bros., and several fine new pianos slightly marred on varnish.
PRICES, $125, $145, $165 EACH.
EASY PAYMENTS TO SUIT BUYERS.
TO RENT—200 fine tone upright pianos, $3 and $4 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.
PIANOS TUNED, MOVED, STORED, AND EXCHANGED.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st., opposite the John M. Smyth furniture house.

END OF THE YEAR CLEARING SALE—
TO REDUCE STOCK FOR JANUARY INVENTORY we will close out all stock on hand at ENORMOUS REDUCTION OF PRICE.
Fresh new pianos made up for Christmas trade, in all of the natural woods.

INSTANCES	a $650 grand for......	$440.00
IN	a $550 upright for....	371.25
NEW	a $500 upright for....	337.50
PIANOS	a $475 upright for....	320.00
OF	a $425 upright for....	285.00
UNQUESTIONED	a $350 upright for....	235.00
MERIT	a $275 upright for....	185.00
AND VALUE.	a $250 upright for....	165.00

BARGAINS in used instruments, many good as new.
Uprights, nearly all makes, from $125 up.
Squares, nearly all makes, from $25 up.
Organs, nearly all makes, from $15 up.
Old instruments taken in exchange at full value.
Easy terms of payment arranged to suit buyers.
This is your last and best chance. Do not miss it. An absolute guarantee, also new stool and cover free with every instrument.
HALLET & DAVIS, Manufacturers,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.
Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

100 BARGAINS
in
PIANOS and ORGANS
in great variety of makes and at especially low prices.
Many good instruments taken in exchange.
Some standard pianos returned from rentals.
Substantial Eastern-made pianos [new] $160.
New Kimball pianos to be dropped from new catalogue.
Used Reed Organs, $10 to $25.
New Reed Organs [various makes], $40; former price $60; payments $5 cash, $3 per month.
THESE PRICES WILL ONLY BE QUOTED to Jan. 1, 1898. [Our inventory date.]
EASY PAYMENTS ON ALL PURCHASES.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. [established 1857],
Wabash-av., So. of Jackson-st.

GREAT OFFER—
100 PIANOS
At
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are making slight changes in several styles of piano cases, which will be ready for market Jan. 1. Until that time we will sell about 50 NEW EMERSON PIANOS of present designs at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and on easy terms, if desired.
25 Emerson pianos to rent. Rent applied if purchased. Will be tuned free of charge.
25 second-hand Emerson and other makes, including one nearly new Steinway, 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Chickering, 1 Gramer, etc.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Emerson Piano Company.
Manager. 215-217 Wabash-av.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

STEINWAY PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
A. B. CHASE PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
HAZELTON BROS.' PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
STERLING PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
HUNTINGTON PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Installment plan if desired. Pianos for rent. Expert tuning and repairing. Second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall. 17 Van Buren-st.

CAUTION—EVERY MODERN KIMBALL PIANO has the name "W. W. Kimball Co." cast in the iron plate in full view. If any piano is represented as a Kimball not bearing this trade-mark, ask for the number and bring to us for verification.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., S. of Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS— STECK PIANOS—
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Sold only by J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

STORY & CLARK PIANOS, HIGH GRADE.
Story & Clark Pianos, high grade.
Story & Clark Pianos, high grade.
STORY & CLARK, Manufacturers, 231 Wabash.

WEGMAN, BRAUMULLER, BRYANT, AND other pianos; easy payments; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one short flight.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A CHICKERING PIANO.
$190 buys a Steinway, fine condition.
THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 269 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AS I LEAVE CHICAGO, ONE Grand upright piano, standard make; absolutely as good as new, for 1-3 its value. 293 Larrabee-st.

BAUER PIANOS—JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS— Manufacturers,
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

SOLID GOLD AND GOLD FILLED LADIES' and gents' watches sold on easy terms by a reliable firm; prices $10 and up. HARDY BROS., 404 Atwood Bldg., Clark and Madison.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411
PROF. C. F. LEON,
THE PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS.
Reads past, future; wonderfully correct. Gives infallible advice on business, speculation, stocks, investments; wills, mines, patents; insurance, law suits, and all business transactions; love, courtship, marriage, divorce, and family affairs.

MISS VAN DE VERE, THE GIFTED PARISIAN, will tell you how to magnetize your lover, secure speedy and happy marriage, and gives invaluable advice in business; even ministers of the gospel consult this born clairvoyant; "Napoleonic" charms make you infallible in love and business. 363 W. Madison-st., 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MME. FISHER, GREATEST LIVING CLAIRvoyant, never fails; advice on lawsuits, divorces, and family troubles a specialty. 1223 Wabash-av.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLER —Ladies, 25c; gents, 50c; full sittings and satisfaction given; call early. 257 W. Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—ASSOCIated Department of Shorthand and Typewriting of Armour Institute of Technology; winter term begins Jan. 3. Address RUPERT P. SO RELLE, Director, for full information.

A YOUNG WOMAN TEACHER WILL DO TUtoring in private homes on South Side; all school studies, music, physical culture, elocution. Address P 680, Tribune office.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUditorium; only effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; trans.; Berlitz bks.

A. LEHMAN, VIOLINIST AND TEACHER; PUpils' concert every month. 613 Steinway Hall.

80 CENTS A LESSON ON PIANO AND violin by a first-class teacher. O 736, Tribune.

STORAGE.

NEW FIRST-CLASS ENGLEWOOD STORAGE warehouse; low charges, liberal treatment. Call or send postal.
THE OLD CHICAGO STORAGE AND LOAN CO.
815-19 Englewood-av. [62d-st.]

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM, 554 W. MONroe, between Ashland-blvd. and Laflin-st.—No matter what your troubles are, call and see us for speedy relief in all women's diseases; grand private rooms; experts in obstetrical cases; special apartments, with first-class care, for wealthy patients; honest dealing in all cases; consultation free. It will pay you to come and see us before going elsewhere. DR. A. EPSTEIN.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOSPITAL
For the reception, care, and treatment of women previous to and during deliverance, and for those suffering from female disorders of any kind. Circular references sent upon application. Office, 209 State, Room 1, cor. Adams. DR. BROWN.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
Dr. Kingston Hanna, graduate University of Edinburg; skillful treatment of all female complaints by improved methods that are absolutely painless; advice free; elegant private sanitarium. Hours, 10 to 6.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LICENSED physician; tumors and woman's complaints a specialty; never failing method; painless; no operation; no danger; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark-st.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph. Chicago's successful specialists in diseases of men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

LADIES DESIRING CONFIDENTIAL MEDIcal advice, safe and sure in all complaints, or private home during illness of any kind, call on MRS. DR. SWARZ, 279 W. Adams-st., nr. Morgan.

DR. WOOD, SPECIALIST IN ALL DELICATE diseases of women; private home for patients; success guaranteed. 121 La Salle-st.; hours 10 to 4.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

THE ONLY SPECIALIST WHO CURES STRICTures and varicocele painlessly by electricity. R. 507 New Era Bldg., Harrison and Halsted.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 39 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

STRICTURES AND ALL URINARY DISEASES cured by electricity; no pain. DR. THOS. GRAHAM, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours 10-6.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 years' experience; advice free; medicine, $1. 182 State-st.

DR. MARS, 394 W. 12TH-ST.: ALL FEMALE troubles treated for $5; letters answered.

MRS. DR. MARTIN, SPECIALIST IN ALL DISeases of women, 211 State-st., Room 1.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

MRS. DR. GERICKE, EXPERT MEDICAL ATtendance guaranteed. Office, 210 State, 5th floor.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO, DEC. 31, 1897.—
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, styled
KENNETT, HARRIS & CO.,
is this day dissolved by consent of all the parties thereto.
Any one of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.
FRANCIS J. KENNETT,
JOHN F. HARRIS,
SAMUEL C. SCOTTEN.

BEGIN THE NEW YEAR ARIGHT
by taking a thorough course in some one of the following branches:
Architectural and mechanical drawing, pen-sketching, water colors, and designing; algebra, geometry, trigonometry, arithmetic, bookkeeping; penmanship, business forms, commercial law; English studies, geography, history, physics; shorthand and typewriting.
We are indorsed by the Chicago Mechanics' Institute. Excellent opportunities. The Columbian, 241 Wabash-av. HANSTEIN & SILVERS.

CHICAGO, JAN. 1, 1898—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the stockholders of the Edward Keogh Printing company will be held at its office, 167 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill., the 12th day of January, 1898, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. FRANK X. DAUL, Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the stockholders of the Shone company will be held at the company's office, 1000-1002 Isabella Building, 46 Van Buren-st., Chicago, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, Jan. 10, 1898, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dec. 31, 1897. K. I. HARRISON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT GEO. M. Patch, Sam'l B. Cadow, and Thomas C. Hannah have this day been admitted to an interest in the business of this firm.
CARRINGTON, HANNAH & CO.
Jan. 1, 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BUY THE NAMES AND ADdresses of boys and girls in the small towns of U. S. Address R 214, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	‡NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 am	‡Kai. W. II., Feb. 5, 10 am
‡Werra, Jan. 15, 10 am	*N'mannia, Feb. 12, 10 am
*F. B'm'k, Jan. 22, 10 am	‡Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 am

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l West. Agts., 90 Fifth-av., Chicago.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT—BY THE Twin-screw Express S. S. Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line, leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada [Alhambra], Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche [Nice], Bizerta [Tunis], Alexandria [Cairo and Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem and Dead Sea], Beyrouth [Damascus], Constantinople, Athens, Canea [Crete], Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 60 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments first-class.
For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N.-w. corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.,
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AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
At 10 a. m.

St. Louis..........Jan. 5	Paris..........Jan. 19
New York..........Jan. 12	St. Louis..........Jan. 26

Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Waesland..........Jan. 8	Rhynland..........Jan. 15

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Westerland..........Jan. 5	Berlin..........Jan. 19
Southwark..........Jan. 12	Noordland..........Jan. 26

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA." New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
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NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Furnessia..Noon Jan. 15	Anchoria...Noon Feb. 5
Ethiopia...Noon Jan. 29	Furnessia..Noon Feb. 19

DRAFTS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS for any amount for friends in the old country at lowest rates. Apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st. Tel. Main 1505.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck...Feb. 26	Normannia....March 24

Twin screw mail service, N. Y.-Hamburg direct.

Palatia..........Jan. 1	Prussia..........Jan. 8

First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 am	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 am
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 am	Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 am
Spree, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 a.m.	Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 am

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 4, 2 p. m.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 Fifth-av., Chicago.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco.
CHINA ....Jan. 6, 1898, 1 p.m.
BELGIC, via Honolulu ....Jan. 15, 1898, 1 p.m.
PERU (via Honolulu) ....Jan. 25, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unexcelled accommodations for all classes.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
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"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE.
Escorted parties weekly by best steamers to Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, Continental Europe, Great Britain, and Ireland. Choice accommodation; moderate rates; all facilities, foreign travel; programs and maps free. 220 S. Clark-st.

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GOODRICH LINE—WE RUN BOATS ALL THE year round between Chicago and Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, leaving Chicago daily at 8 p. m. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 6:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	* 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:13 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 8:43 am

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2390 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kas. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	† 6:45 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:30 am * 8:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denv., Portland, D. Moines	* 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am * 7:45 am c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:30 pm	† 2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:20 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am * 9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	† 6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	† 9:55 pm * 7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	* 6:20 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	* 6:15 pm † 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	† 9:30 pm * 7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a. m., †8:25 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p. m., s6:35 p. m., †11 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., †8:30 a. m., *6:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Jacksonville, Florida	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 8:10 pm	†10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	† 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	† 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:00 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 5:00 pm	‡ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	‡10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡10:00 pm	‡ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	*10:00 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	† 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	† 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	† 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	*10:10 pm	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	‡11:30 pm	¶ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	§11:30 pm	[illegible] 8:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	‡11:30 pm	¶ 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Mon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Ft. Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	† 3:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, & Utah	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Sp'gf'd. & St. Louis DayLocal	* 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	* 4:38 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 8:00 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Peoria Limited	‡11:08 am	* 4:38 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†10:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	*10:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*10:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	*11:32 pm	* 7:50 pm
Detroit Express	* 9:55 am	* 7:35 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:07 pm	* 9:30 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	* 1:02 pm	* 8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:55 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	†10:17 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & TerreHaute	† 9:47 am	†11:45 am

EASTERN

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 5:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	* 5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Nov. 21, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 9:20 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5:15 pm	† 6:30 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:40 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central timetable.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & Louisville Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Washington, Balto., Phila., and New York	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf.	*11:45 am	† 5:40 pm
Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf.	....	‡ 6:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Laf., Louisv., Indpls., Cin., and Dayton	* 8:30 pm	* 7:28 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 6:55 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 7:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	†10:20 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 7:00 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:30 pm

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 8:00 am	† 5:30 pm
N. Y., Wash., Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:30 pm
N. Y., Wash., and Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:25 am	9:00 pm
New York and Eastern Express	2:00 pm	4:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:55 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 4:10 pm	10:00 am
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	* 8:20 pm	8:00 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices, at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	[illegible]

FINDS A POOR FUND.

Mayor Harrison Discovers a Balance of $2,144.

LEFT OVER FROM SWIFT.

Plan to Call Another Special Legislative Session.

AMEND CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Proposition Also for a Constitutional Convention.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF CITY HALL.

Mayor Harrison discovered yesterday that he had some money deposited in the Metropolitan National Bank to the credit of the "Mayor's Relief Fund," and announced that he would hold it for a nucleus, should it be found necessary to start a movement this winter similar to the plan of relief for the needy carried out by Mayor Swift a little over a year ago.

This deposit is what is left of the money raised by Mayor Swift. Under the plan pursued by him the money raised by contribution was expended through the police force. The patrolmen made reports of cases of destitution coming within their knowledge and investigated cases reported to the department. They were also used in distributing the food, clothing, and fuel given to the poor.

If it is found necessary to inaugurate any general plan of relief this winter it is the purpose of Mayor Harrison to follow the plan of his predecessor. That he would have a little money to start with is shown by the following report of last winter's operations furnished to the Mayor yesterday by President Keith of the Metropolitan National Bank, who was treasurer of the fund:

Amount subscribed	$65,054
Amount expended	62,910
Balance	$ 2,144

State Representative Joseph S. Schwab of the Eleventh District, Cook County, sent a letter to Governor Tanner yesterday requesting the Chief Executive to issue a supplemental call to empower the Legislature now in session to authorize a constitutional convention for the purpose of revising the present State constitution and to amend the civil service act. Representative Schwab wants the civil service law amended so as to exempt from the classified service all city employés who are required to furnish a bond for the handling of money.

These questions cannot come before the present session, but if the Governor is so disposed he can call a supplemental special session to meet immediately upon the adjournment of the present to take up any subject comprehended in the call.

Aldermen Mulcahy, Little, and Hirsch, the special committee named to look into the condition of the "Bacon" compressed air ordinance and report its legal standing to the Council, went to work yesterday on the records of the Department of Public Works. The occasion for the investigation regarding the ordinance lies in the fact that the Batcheller Pneumatic Tube company of New York is talking of buying the franchise for the purpose of putting in a tube system in Chicago. The Aldermanic idea is to have the New-Yorkers come to the Council for a new franchise, so the attempt is to have the "Bacon" franchise declared invalid.

Charges were made to the Civil Service commission yesterday that Emil Rosenheim, who was recently appointed inspector in the Street and Alley Cleaning department, had never taken the examination he is credited with passing. The charge is that the examination was taken by his son, and then the father took the certificate and presented himself before the commission.

President Kraus of the Civil Service commission has called the following promotion examinations for the Police department: Lieutenants to be Captains, Jan. 14; patrolmen to be sergeants, Jan. 15. The only officers eligible for these examinations are those now legally appointed in the service and pensioned officers subject to the call of duty in times of emergency. In the eligible lists from the police promotion examinations the three candidates with the highest averages will be submitted to the Mayor for each vacancy. The Mayor will be allowed to select one of the three eligibles submitted for each position. The general examination for chief clerks last June was declared void, and a new examination will be held for chief clerks in each of the departments.

Alderman Coughlin threatens to introduce in the Council an ordinance establishing a curfew law in Chicago. Instead, however, of limiting it to children, he would make it apply to men and women of all ages, compelling all citizens to be under cover by 9 o'clock at night. He pretends that such an ordinance would be in the interest of public morality, but those who know him best incline to the theory that his efforts are directed to increasing the saloon trade in the First Ward, in which he lives and sells liquor. One-third of the inhabitants of that ward are in a saloon when they are not on the street. If a man were fearful of being arrested, even in a saloon, were such a law in operation, he would feel safer in an Alderman's saloon than any other, all of which would redound to the profit of Coughlin.

Chairman McInerney's redistricting committee practically completed the boundary lines of the North Side wards yesterday. Under the plan adopted the North Side will have seven wards instead of eight, as at present. The boundaries as agreed upon are as follows:

Twentieth—North by Fullerton avenue, east by the lake, west by the river, south by Center street to Halsted, by Halsted to Division, by Division to the river.

Twenty-second—North by Center street, east by the lake, west by Halsted street, south by Division street.

Twenty-third—North by Division street, east by Wells street, south by the river, west by the river.

Twenty-fourth—North by Division street, east by the lake, west by Wells street, south by the river.

Twenty-fifth—North by Montrose boulevard, east by the lake, south by Fullerton avenue, west by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks to Diversey avenue, by Diversey avenue to Racine avenue, by Racine avenue to Clark street, by Clark street to Montrose boulevard.

Twenty-sixth—North by Sunnyside avenue, west by the river, south by Fullerton avenue, east by Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks to Diversey avenue, by Diversey avenue to Racine avenue, by Racine avenue to Clark street, by Clark street to Sunnyside avenue.

Twenty-seventh—North by city limits, west by city limits, south by North avenue from western city limits to Kedzie avenue, by Kedzie avenue to Belmont avenue, by Belmont avenue to river, by the river to Sunnyside avenue, by Sunnyside avenue to the lake, east by the lake.

The committee will meet on Monday to complete redistricting the South Side wards.

The cases of the city against A. M. Rothschild & Co., the Fair, the Boston Store, and Siegel, Cooper & Co., charged with violating the city ordinance in regard to the regulation of the sale of liquors and meats, were brought before Justice Gibbons yesterday. The four firms pleaded guilty and were fined $25 on each charge. The cases will be appealed and the constitutionality of the ordinance will be tested.

STEAMER STAFFORD IS SAFE.

Arrives at Frankfort, Mich., After a Stormy Voyage of Sixty Hours on Lake Michigan.

Frankfort, Mich., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The steamer Alice Stafford, which was not heard from for over sixty hours since leaving Manistique, came in safely this evening. Its freight of flour and bran was badly injured, but the steamer was none the worse for its perilous trip.

GARBAGE TO BE REMOVED

NEW SYSTEM GOES INTO EFFECT THROUGH THE CITY TODAY.

Contractors Assume Their Work and Commissioner of Public Works McGann Issues Instructions to the Public—Strict Compliance with the Rules Will Be Required—Ashes and Vegetable Matter Must Be Separated and Put in Different Receptacles.

The new five-year garbage contracts go into operation today. Commissioner McGann says that, while there will be some trouble in changing at once from the old system to the new, yet he will hold the contractors strictly to their contracts from the start, and hopes to soon have the new plan working without friction. In order, however, to make a success of it, it will be necessary for the householders to do their part, especially in the matter of separating the ashes and similar refuse from the garbage, and for that reason he will demand a strict compliance with the rules he has laid down.

Instructions to the Public.

Following are the commissioner's instructions to the public:

On and after Jan. 1, 1898, the contractor for the collection and removal of garbage and ashes from your premises will furnish you with a printed notice of the days of collection and the hours between which the wagons will call.

Vessels containing garbage and ashes must not be exposed on sidewalks, in alleys, or other public places, except on the days and between the hours specified in the notice.

"Garbage" means refuse, animal and vegetable matter from the kitchen. To facilitate its removal and destruction it will be necessary to keep it in a vessel apart from ashes, sweepings, and other household wastes.

Ashes—Under this classification will be collected ashes, sweepings, rubbish, and all other household wastes.

Section 888, municipal code, requires the householder to provide a separate receptacle for each of the foregoing classifications (ashes and garbage), and provides a penalty of not less than $10 or more than $200 for each offense.

These vessels must be large enough to prevent overflow, made of metal, and be provided with close-fitting covers and suitable handles. Those for garbage not to exceed fifteen gallons, and those for ashes not more than forty gallons each.

On the days and between the hours specified in the printed notice of the contractor these vessels must be set out in some convenient and accessible place. They will be collected, emptied, and returned clean to the place where found.

If damaged or broken by carelessness of the contractor or his men the amount of the damage or breakage shall be paid by the contractor. But he shall not be held responsible for loss, damage, or breakage after the vessels have been returned to the place taken from, in the same condition as found. Vessels should, therefore, be taken indoors as soon as emptied. And the Commissioner of Health strongly recommends the scrubbing of the garbage vessel as soon as taken in, with soap and boiling water. This will prevent rapid putrefaction of contents with consequent production of foul gases, injurious to health and offensive to the senses.

The mixing of ashes with garbage; the failure to provide the required metal vessels; the neglect to set out vessels on the proper days and hours; the disposal of garbage in any other than the manner herein specified, so as to create a nuisance prejudicial to health—are each and all violations of city ordinance and rules and regulations of the Department of Public Works, punishable by fine of not less than $10 for each offense.

The contractor and his employés are empowered and required to report any such violations coming under their notice.

For each verified failure or neglect of the contractor to collect the garbage in a proper and sanitary manner, on the days and between the hours specified in the printed notice, he is also subject to a fine for each and every individual instance of such failure or neglect. This penalty will be collected from the contractor before he is paid for his month's work. This will secure faithful service on his part.

The success of this effort to relieve housekeepers of a serious nuisance; to dispose promptly and in an inoffensive manner of household wastes and refuse; to abolish the foul-smelling and unsightly garbage box from our streets and alleys, and to promote cleanliness and the comfort and good health that cleanliness brings—must depend in a very large degree upon the housekeeper.

The city officers confidently expect your help and coöperation in this work.

Please post this notice in an attractive place on premises where more than one family resides.

L. E. M'GANN,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Orders to Inspectors.

The orders to the inspectors of the Street and Alley Cleaning bureau are imperative, and include the following:

Report the condition of your respective districts daily on blanks provided for that purpose.

A failure to secure complete compliance with the specifications or to inflict penalty for not complying will be sufficient cause for removal from the service.

Complaints must receive prompt attention and a special report must be made in every case.

Become familiar with every detail of the ordinance and specifications pertaining to your work. Ignorance of them will be regarded as evidence of inefficiency, and inefficient inspectors will be discharged.

Be sober, alert, energetic, polite, zealous in the discharge of your duties, clean in personal appearance, and obtain the confidence of the citizens of your district so as to procure their aid in securing perfect sanitary conditions.

YERKES DIDN'T DARE TO ANSWER

Editorially Charged by the Journal with Being Afraid to Reply to Council Questions.

Evening Journal: Charles T. Yerkes has been from time to time accused of watering stock, concealing profits, and intentionally keeping the public in ignorance of the affairs of the street railway business he is permitted to transact in this city in order to fool the people and hamper them in their efforts to make him pay a proper compensation for his privileges. He has been given an opportunity to show that these charges were untrue by answering the inquiries of the Council committee appointed to investigate street railways.

He has not dared to answer.

He has been asked the actual value of the tangible property owned by his street car corporations and the amount of stock and bonds upon which this property was helping pay profits in order that it might appear what proportion of profit was due to the corporations' property and management and what to the franchises which have been so freely voted to him.

He has not dared to reply.

He has skulked. He gets behind the pitiful pretense that the members of this committee are not the proper persons to receive this information. Who are the proper persons? Johnny Powers? Coughlin? Hinky Dink?

Yerkes was asked for facts. He was afraid to give them because on the committee were men who fight his schemes to seize the property of the public and use it to his profit without compensating the public for the use of it. A man whose business methods are justifiable should not fear to have the facts about those methods known even to his enemies. If he does fear to have the facts known it's a pretty good indication that his methods are not justifiable.

Yerkes was afraid to have the facts known. He refused to reply. And he gave no satisfactory reason.

But, although he dared not tell, how is it he dared to refuse to tell? The people were demanding to know about this great public business he carries on with the use of their streets, and he stood on his technical legal right to refuse and flouted their representatives, laughed at their assumption, treated them as meddlers and interlopers. If he did not dare let them know the facts, how did he dare refuse?

Because he has no fear of the people as long as he can keep them in ignorance of his business. He can always get up plausible excuses, plausible pretexts. He can raise the plaintive wail whenever there is danger that they will press their demands. He doesn't have to deal with them, anyway. He can do his business with venal Aldermen without regard to the people, as long as they don't know what his car lines are actually doing.

But let the people find out once how much his property can be duplicated for, how much the services of Yerkes are actually worth to the city, what enormous profits are split into modest sums by the ingenious device of issuing stocks and bonds to many times the value of the property they represent, and Yerkes will find he has to reckon with the people instead of the persons who misrepresent them and trade away their rights.

President Wheeler of the Chicago City company answered the questions. A close inspection might disclose the fact that his answers were evasive and unsatisfactory. The increase of the capital stock, for example, from $100,000 to $12,000,000 and the ability to pay 12 per cent on $12,000,000 today is not satisfactorily explained by an off-hand reference to "corporate purposes." But Mr. Wheeler at least did not make the attempted investigation an opportunity to flout the people and insult their representatives. If he did not dare lay bare all his methods, he at least had the grace to pretend he did.

If Yerkes is unwilling to defend himself when he has the opportunity, is he willing the charges of stock-watering and concealment shall stand against him? His silence is an admission of the truth of those accusations. When he again applies for extensions of his privileges he ought to be treated as though those charges were proven facts. No consideration is due a man who refuses to defend himself by a plain statement of the truth to those who have a right to know it.

DISMISSED FROM STANFORD.

Forty-one Idle and Dissolute Students Turned Out of the California University.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 29.—Wholesale dismissals have been made at Stanford University for inferiority in college work, immorality, and vulgarity. Forty-one students have been dropped. Many of them are of the class known as bummers. They distinguished themselves by drinking, carousing, and parading the streets of this city when their football team defeated the State University team on Thanksgiving day. They made themselves so offensive that their names were taken, and now they are paying the penalty.

These dismissals are in line with the policy recently announced by President Jordan, who declared that idle and dissolute students were a hindrance to good work by the industrious.

DESKS
and
Office Furniture

In addition to our own beautiful hand-made Office Desks (the best in the world) we show the entire line of the largest maker of popular-priced office desks in the country.

The equipment of this entire plant, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of desks, is so complete, the output so enormous, that the cost of production is from twenty to thirty per cent less than it is possible for others to produce desks of like quality.

Everything in the way of Office Furniture is shown here—all kinds of Curtain and Flat Top Desks, Typewriter Desks, in large variety, containing many new and convenient arrangements not shown elsewhere; Standing Desks, Office and Directors' Tables, Leather Couches and Easy Chairs, Rotary and Desk Chairs, Stools and Wardrobes.

Round Top Desks range in price from an elegant one of our own make in solid mahogany for $350.00 to a 4-foot solid oak desk at $11.00.

Take the low price at which our Office Furniture is produced, add the small percentage of profit we place on all our goods, and you have lower prices on Office Furniture than can possibly be quoted elsewhere.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,
Wabash-Av. and Washington-St.
Established 1856.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3rd,

is the opening day of our several GREAT JANUARY SALES, each of which is the leading event of its kind occurring in America. They include the following merchandise:

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
IMPORTED WASH GOODS,
WHITE and PRINTED GOODS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS,
CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES.

We will also open at this early date a complete stock of Imported and Domestic Flannels.

N.E. COR. STATE & JACKSON **Sol Wolfe** THE "NEW" STORE
CLOTHIER

Workingmen, Look Here!

This morning, between the hours of 10 and 12, we will conduct a grand special sale of amazing values for the benefit of working people who can't afford to spend much money on clothing. It is a special New Year's greeting, in which every item will be sold below cost. The only sale of its kind in Chicago—the workingman's grandest opportunity.

150 Pairs Men's All-Wool Cashmere Pants—Neat dark hair-line stripes—dark and medium shades—regular price $2.00—our marvelous New-Year's reduction........ **95c**

Broken Lines of Men's Underwear that sold for 75, 89 and 98 cents—Derby ribbed, camel's hair, fleeced lined—wonderful bargains at our New Year's price........ **49c**

Men's Winter Caps—beaver, chinchilla and cheviots—satin lined—worth 75c—cut down for the working people to........ **35c**

ARA-GLEN
DIURETIN WATER
A SURE CURE FOR
Bright's Disease AND Kidney Troubles.
Telephone South 1096.
ARA GLEN M. W. B. CO.,
2803 and 2805 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CHICAGO

CLEAR SKIN.

Fine, regular features are personal attractions every one can possess. At the John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 163 State-st., Chicago, all facial blemishes are painlessly and permanently eradicated. Skin diseases are our specialty, and in cases where no operation is necessary, special medicine is prepared. Consultation free, terms moderate.

THE TRIBUNE;
The Most Artistic—
The Most Complete—
The Greatest Newspaper.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Commencing Monday morning—bigger—brighter—better than ever—those always-greatest

January sales

of highest standard **undermuslins**, white wear, lovely lingerie, housekeeping and hotel **linens**, filmy **wash fabrics**, and their proper garnitures.

Mandel's matchless international organization—thoroughly equipped to completely command commercial conditions—gathering the world's choicest and cheapest—placing the cash dollar where most potent—controlling the product of mills and factories during the dull period last summer, when makers were anxious to keep their organizations intact without profit—*places the attractions of this sale beyond the possibility of competition.*

Details in Sunday papers. Read—heed—Mandel's phenomenal page of facts and figures—to-morrow.

Our great cleaning house sale.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

Our great after inventory sale.

109 TO 115 STATE STREET.
Headquarters for Silks, Silk Goods and Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Goods.

It Opens Monday at 8 a. m., and Will Last All Week—

That Great Event

To which All Chicago and Suburbs Turn Out Twice Yearly Occurs This Week. . . .

Every line that will not be reassorted, every odd piece or lot, all soiled or mussed goods, all misfits, all off shades, every odd garment, piece, or pair, will be marked at prices that will sell them at sight.

Absolutely Without Regard to Cost or Value.

Extra fine odd suits that cost us $118.00 and sold for $150.00 now **$65.00.** Suits that were $35.00 and $40.00 now **$16.50.** Suits that were $15.00 now **$5.95.** Silk waists and skirts the same way. Fancy silk velvets that were $7.50 now **$1.00.** Odd silk waists that were $15.00 now **$4.95.** $1.50 moired velvets **25c.** 75c plain velvets, odd shades, **19c.** $5.00 French novelty silks now **$1.00.** $2.00 dark tinsel brocades marked down to **58c.** And a thousand and one just such bargains all over the house.

Any person who has ever attended one of our Clearance Sales needs only to be told that it occurs next week.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

OPENING SALVAGE SALES OF 1898.
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 11, AT 10 A. M.,
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for account of Fire Underwriters,
At Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
ENTIRE SALVAGE OF

The Tobey Furniture Company,
CHICAGO,
consisting of

250 OFFICE DESKS, Roll and Flat, in Mahogany, Quarter-Sawed Oak, etc.
200 DINING-ROOM EXTENSION TABLES, Round and Square, in Mahogany, Imitation Mahogany, Quarter-Sawed Oak, Flemish, etc.
100 FOLDING BEDS, various Styles and Woods.
150 BOOK CASES and COMBINATION WRITING DESKS and BOOK CASES.
300 OFFICE CHAIRS.

NOTE.—These goods are in ABSOLUTELY PERFECT CONDITION, and will be so guaranteed. The Tobey Furniture Company enjoys an enviable reputation for handling goods only from manufacturers whose products are of known merit.
Goods on Exhibition Day Before Sale.

On Thursday and Friday, Jan. 13 and 14, at 10 A. M.,
Entire Salvage of
E. H. SARGENT & CO.,
106-108 Wabash-av., CHICAGO,
Consisting of Full Lines of

Drugs, Chemicals, Physicians' Supplies, Surgical Instruments, Chemical Apparatus, Assayers' Materials, Acids, Wyeth's Elegant Preparations, Physical Apparatus, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Zeiss Jena Microscopes, Bacteriological Apparatus, Tissue Stains, Fraser's Triturates and Tablets, etc., etc.

NOTE.—Messrs. E. H. Sargent & Co. stand pre-eminent in their line, their reputation being unquestioned for handling goods only of highest character. The major portion of this stock is in absolutely perfect condition.
Goods on Exhibition Three Days Before Sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

Sales for Week Ending Jan. 8, 1898.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4—Dry Goods and Carpets.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5—Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.
THURSDAY, JAN. 6—Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc.
ON SAME DAY, IN ANNEX,
Crockery, Glassware, Enameled Ware.
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ACETYLENE GAS GENERATOR.
Approved by Chicago Underwriters' association.
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LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Bldg. Take elevator.

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BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES, THE BEST heaters made. Hot water heating, hardware, stoves, gas and steel ranges. 1818 Wabash-av.

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WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

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JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 State-st. Price list free.

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HEYMAN, 106 Clark. Diamond and Jewelry Loans
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RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House

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E. H. HUNT, 76 Wabash-av. Flower seeds.

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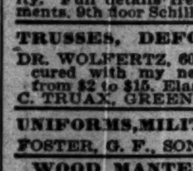

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Costs only $60, and the saving in repair bills is a considerable amount year. Durability, writing, alignment ly perfect. Universal board, and numerous features that cannot forth in an advertisement will be found in the machine. We know that to try it is to buy it, therefore send one to any responsible person for **Ten Days' Trial**
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HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Baths, Wigs.
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L. Manasse, 88 Madison-st.
Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically Eyes tested free. Artificial eyes, etc.

Pages 13 to 24.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

CHICAGO'S SATISFACTORY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1897.

No Counterpart of the Phenomenal Improvement in Financial Conditions in Years.

CLEARINGS INCREASE WITH BETTER TIMES.

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BUSINESS INTERESTS ON MUCH BETTER BASIS.

The year 1897 has wrought remarkable benefits to the business interests of the United States. No year in our history is comparable to it in this respect, with the exception of 1879—the year of the resumption of specie payments. When 1897 began, the gloom of four years of hard times was still hanging over the nation, discouraging enterprise and blighting such industries as tried to persist. The year just ended has witnessed the unwholesome conditions largely dispelled. The vast institution of business credit, on which is vitally dependent the industrial prosperity of all classes of people, has recovered in great measure from the destructive effects of the years of panic breeding silver agitation, and of legislative compromises with cheap money fallacies. Business-men have at last dared to look ahead and to begin to plan such new ventures as mean a larger future employment of labor.

A year ago the agricultural classes, who are the principal producers of what this country has to sell in the world's markets, had been rendered discouraged by the long period in which the prices received for their products barely met the cost of production. The months of the year just passed by have seen an enormous enhancement in the value of American agricultural products. The incumbrances of hard times have been largely removed, and the inhabitants of the country districts have had money to spend. With the consuming power of a great part of the country's population enormously increased, came opportunities to the merchants and manufacturers.

LARGE INCREASES SHOWN IN BANK CLEARINGS.

Clearings have shown large and steady increases throughout the year. Some of the sections of the West, where credit had been most injured by Populism, have shown the largest gains. In general the clearing increases have been from 25 to 50 per cent over the corresponding periods a year ago.

A year ago the country was still depressed and credit was decidedly unsettled by the shock which had come to the business community in July of that year through the spectacular follies of the Democratic silver convention. The country overwhelmingly had declared for sound money, but not at once could the wounds which had been reopened by the panic arising from that convention be healed. The transition from the old to the new year was rendered memorable by bank suspensions and industrial depression. The winter of 1896-'97 was a hard one for the poor, and only prompt and systematic relief prevented widespread suffering. With the induction into office of the new administration, pledged to sound financial policy, business-men began to breath more freely, and to talk and think of better times. It also became the conviction that the banks left by the financial storms of the previous years must have been pretty sound to have escaped whole. Confidence in the integrity of the whole currency was increased, and also in the banks as safe depositories for money. Then began that steady, remarkable increase, month after month, in bank deposits. Millions of dollars came out of the hoarding and hiding places where they had been kept under cover during the period of fearful apprehension over the stability of values. This money filled the vaults of the banks. Business could not keep pace with its increased opportunities, rates fell, and a long period of phenomenal money cheapness set in.

CONGRESS PASSES THE DINGLEY TARIFF BILL.

An extra session of Congress in the summer, after some debate and many changes, passed the new Dingley tariff bill. The new high schedules stimulated the industries favored, removed an element of uncertainty, and gave sure data on which merchants and manufacturers could calculate. As a revenue measure the new law has not yet proved a success, and Treasury deficits still continue—though owing to the favorable balance of trade and the Union Pacific payments there have been no further drains on the gold reserve.

In the early summer commenced two striking price movements, which in their course accentuated in a remarkable way the absurdity of the theory that the price of silver controls and regulates the price of commodities. Wheat began to move steadily upward in value, and finally reached in August the dollar mark price. Silver took a precipitate turn in its downward course, and on Aug. 27 touched 51½c per ounce, the lowest price known for it in history. Through the rest of the year silver continued to be cheap, and wheat to be dear, to the continued discomfiture of the politicians who two years previously had formulated the doctrine that 50c wheat was the corollary of "200-cent" dollars. With the exception of silver the general trend of all prices was higher in 1897. Though wages in many instances were advanced, yet in general as regards labor prices the economic axiom was illustrated that the wage-earner is always the last to share in the recovery of better times, as well as always the first to be affected by industrial adversity.

The employment of labor was, however, very much more general in 1897. The social and economic evils which come to a community, when a large part of its members are unable to obtain work, were thereby minimized to a very great degree.

STOCK MARKET REFLECTS IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

In July the stock market, always a delicate barometer of conditions governing the public mind, whether of hope or of fear, began to boom. A rampant bull market developed, and the steady apreciation of values which ensued did not abate until nearly the end of September. There was nothing comparable to the speculative activity of this period, with the exception of the similar booming period after the resumption of specie payments in 1879. The public was hungry for investments. When stocks got too high it turned to municipal and good corporation bonds, advanced them to high premiums, and made them scarce and difficult to secure. The stock market itself dropped off, and by the first of December had lost about all of its gains. Cuban war news and fears of what Congress would do when it met were at this time the bear factors in stocks. Investment securities did not at any time, however, share in the reaction with stocks, but continued to advance. Since the announcement of the President's pacific message to Congress, and with the possibility apparently strengthened of sound currency reform, during the last month of the year, a general upward move in stocks has been renewed.

The conditions of the international money market developed phenomenal features. Europe's scarcity and America's plenty caused enormous increases in exports of breadstuffs and provisions, at considerably higher prices. An immense foreign trade balance in favor of this country piled up, amounting for the year to about $360,000,000.

TRADE BALANCE ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

This was in large measure paid for by the return to America of the certificates of American properties which had been owned in Europe. The sale of "Americans" by London was a feature of the year. The ownership of these properties at home will mean that less funds in dividends and interest will in the future have to go from this country abroad. Payment for grain, etc., in stocks was not sufficient, however, to settle the balance of trade, and had conditions of comparative stringency abroad not made it profitable to retain balances in the continental cities there would undoubtedly have been large imports of gold to this country during the second half of the year. Exchange is at present weakening to such a degree that gold imports are now soon likely to occur in large amount.

The abundance of money seeking investment, which has advanced the premiums on investment securities, has made it possible for a number of prominent corporations to refund their bonded indebtedness at reduced rates of interest. During the year there have been several notable instances of such refunding operations on the part of railway corporations. They have been able to effect important reductions in their fixed charges. The tendency has been toward lower interest rates on good security. The timidity of capital has been illustrated by the reluctance of capitalists during the early months of last year to lend their assistance to new enterprises. This extreme timidity, however, is gradually dissipating as a result of accumulation of idle funds and further establishment of confidence.

INCREASED PER CAPITA CURRENCY CIRCULATION.

If all the ready cash now in circulation in the United States should be evenly distributed among all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, the per capita distributive allowance would be just 80 cents more than could have been divided out of the amount in circulation a year ago. The Treasury department Bureau of Statistics estimates the population of the United States in December, 1897, to be 73,461,000, and the per capita of circulation to be $28.23. These figures are against a population in 1896 of 71,902,000, and the circulation per capita $22.63. There has been an enormous increase in the amount of money in circulation, owing chiefly to the influx of gold coin which has found its way from the mines and out of safety deposit vaults into active business channels. Since the Chicago Democratic convention in July, 1896, declared for free silver that there might be "more money," the total circulation of the country under gold standard rule has increased over $200,000,000. The actual figures showing the money in circulation on July 1, 1896, and Dec. 1, 1897, as given in the official tables of the Treasury department, are as follows:

	July 1, 1896.	Dec. 1, 1897.
Gold coin	$ 454,905,064	$ 544,494,743
Standard silver dollars	52,116,904	61,280,761
Subsidiary silver	60,204,451	64,822,045
Gold certificates	42,198,119	36,725,409
Silver certificates	330,657,191	373,298,967
Treasury notes	95,245,047	104,576,398
United States notes	224,249,868	262,183,000
Currency certificates	31,890,000	48,840,000
National bank notes	215,168,122	224,956,210
Totals	$1,506,434,966	$1,721,084,538

Gain in circulation in seventeen months, $214,649,572.

These increases in currency circulation do not include checks, drafts, and bills of exchange, though the increasing use of these credit instruments has been a remarkable feature of the year. It is shown in the heavy general increases of 15 to 50 per cent in clearings and in the more active counter business of the banks. Probably over 95 per cent of the transactions of the country are now represented in "deposit currency" and less than 5 per cent in cash.

FARM PRODUCE MOVES AT HIGHER PRICES.

The produce movement of the year was heavy. Production was on a liberal scale, and the movement to market was stimulated during at least part of the year by relatively high prices. Not before in several years had the country been in the excellent position of having a surplus to dispose of and an excellent foreign demand for the surplus. Three good corn crops had piled up a big farm supply of this grain, and the year's production of wheat was fairly liberal. The season has been favorable for live stock, and liberal supplies of hogs and cattle have been a natural result of heavy supplies of feedstuffs.

In the matter of price the advance in wheat was the notable event of the year. The foreign demand was excellent for coarse grain and provisions, but was particularly influential in wheat. The increased requirements of importing countries and the reduced export competition through the crop failures of the southern hemisphere countries formed a basis for dollar wheat. The market, however, was slow in responding to conditions which were clearly indicated and forecast by the market statistics. The upward movement did not begin until well along in the year, but the prices of the last few months carry the average prices way above that of the previous year.

The market has been relieved of the incubus of a heavy visible supply and heavy local stocks. During the greater part of the crop movement cash wheat was at a premium over futures. While the exports of coarse grain have been enormous, the liberal production, and, during most of the year, the heavy stocks, have had a depressing influence. The average prices of all grain have been much higher than for 1896. The spreads between corn, oats, rye, and wheat, however, have been unusual throughout the year. Farm supplies of hogs have been large, and the movement to packing markets has been free. The farmer has had the advantage of prices for live hogs relatively higher than prices of finished product. He has also been able to market cheap corn in the form of fattened hogs at a much greater return than the sales of the grain could have realized for him.

RESULTS TO MANUFACTURERS ARE PROMISING.

The improvement in conditions in manufacturing lines has been general. The people who pin their faith to the proverb that when the farmers and iron men do well the country will be prosperous have had every reason to be cheerful. The activity in iron and steel, particularly during the last few months, has been notable. The steel rail people have not had much call from builders of new steam roads in this country, but have had some remarkable export business. The building of electric roads and a little more activity in building lines have made a demand for considerable iron. The depletion of stocks at the beginning of the year and settlement of tariff uncertainties have been two favorable factors.

The number of workers was largely increased during the year and hours were more regular. The practice of shifts of men working time about as in 1896 was discontinued. During the last three months many firms ran overtime. Wages, as a rule, were not materially changed. In some lines there were slight advances, but in no case diminution of per diem wages. The volume of money earned by workers was materially increased by reason of the conditions mentioned. While the selling price of some lines has advanced it has not affected the ordinary buyer to any great extent. The purchasing power of a dollar is somewhat less than in 1896, but is still greater than in 1893.

Manufacturers of agricultural implements had more call for goods from the Southwest, which, for the first time in a number of years, was blessed with good crops. It is estimated that 40 per cent more wagons were sold in 1897 than in 1896. The improvement in demand for pianos and articles which would come rather under the head of luxuries than necessaries is significant of the feeling of confidence among consumers as well as producers.

YELLOW FEVER A FACTOR IN PROVISIONS.

It has, however, been a fairly satisfactory year from a packing standpoint. The yellow fever epidemic interfered with domestic trade in the South, where the consumption of meats is heavy, but the export trade was better during the latter half of the year than at any previous time since 1891.

The farmers of the country, however, have been particularly favored, and their improved condition has made possible improvement in commercial and industrial lines. The South felt the improvement in agricultural conditions first. The yellow fever was a blow, but general results during the year have been satisfactory. The Southwest had good crops for the first time in years. The export demand and the movement by way of the gulf in competition with other routes put producers in a position to have some voice in the establishment of prices. The winter wheat crop generally was fair, and the Northwest has had a better crop than the estimates made early in the season promised. The grain farmers are not the only people who were favored. Dairy products brought better prices, and the movement of fruits and vegetables at fair prices shows where the country has experienced prosperity. Receipts of wool in this market were never greater than during 1897.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

While the year 1897 has shown larger railway earnings and better business conditions than its immediate predecessors, the marked improvement in the financial outlook did not begin early enough in the year for the completion of many new railway undertakings, and, though much construction work is under way, the mileage of track actually laid is but little greater than that for the preceding year. Within the last six months work has been resumed or inaugurated on many strongly-supported enterprises which, with a little earlier start, would have added several hundred miles of track to the total for the year. The work of 1897 represented considerably more railway building than the mileage of rails laid indicates. The lowest point in twenty years, in respect to railway building, was reached in 1895, when only 1,803 miles of track were added. There was a slight increase in 1896, and 1897 has done a little better, the total reported being 1,864 miles.

Tracklaying was in progress last year upon 153 lines, in 38 of the 49 States and Territories. California stands first, with 210 miles laid on 9 different roads; Louisiana added 145 miles, Michigan 133, Georgia 119, Pennsylvania 116 on 14 lines, Wisconsin 115, Alabama 111, Missouri 110, Arkansas 109, big Texas only 103, Illinois 92, and Mississippi about 90. For the other States named the figures are much smaller. No track was laid in 11 of the States and Territories—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Arizona, Wyoming, and Nevada—and 5 others barely escaped from this category by getting credit for from half a mile to a mile and a quarter each.

BUSINESS OF CHICAGO AT A GLANCE.

Business of the year summarized in this review does not include the speculative transactions in farm produce, securities handled on the Stock Exchange and over bank counters, retail trade, or transactions in realty. Totals are computed on a cash basis. The following is an approximation to the total value of Chicago's trade during 1897:

Produce trade	$ 419,402,000
Wholesale	543,565,000
Manufactures	549,550,000
Totals	$1,512,517,000

These three departments, however, particularly the last two, overlap each other, as the product of the factories is sold at wholesale by the manufacturer. Following the same plan observed for many years in estimating for this doubling up it is necessary to subtract from the above total $112,000,000. The revised statement follows:

Total trade 1897	$1,400,517,000
Total trade 1896	1,216,400,000
Increase	$ 184,117,000

Or a little over 15 per cent.

The following are THE TRIBUNE'S totals for a series of years. The figures in the twenty-sixth line are for the twelve months from Oct. 11, 1871, to Oct. 11, 1872, the series having been interrupted by the great fire. The totals are in gold for each year:

Year	Total
1897	$1,400,517,000
1896	1,216,400,000
1895	1,316,700,000
1894	1,280,000,000
1893	1,435,000,000
1892	1,538,000,000
1891	1,459,000,000
1890	1,380,000,000
1889	1,177,000,000
1888	1,125,000,000
1887	1,103,000,000
1886	997,000,000
1885	959,000,000
1884	933,000,000
1883	1,050,000,000
1882	1,045,000,000
1881	$1,015,000,000
1880	900,000,000
1879	764,000,000
1878	650,000,000
1877	595,000,000
1876	587,000,000
1875	566,000,000
1874	575,000,000
1873	514,000,000
1871-'72	437,000,000
1870	377,000,000
1869	336,000,000
1868	310,000,000
1860	97,000,000
1850	20,000,000

FINANCIAL STORY OF A YEAR.

More Ups than Downs and a Steady Growth in Values of All Local Securities.

The vitality, pluck, and progressiveness of Chicago as a financial center have been splendidly demonstrated during the year. At the beginning of 1897 local financiers found themselves forced into the defensive position of seeking to maintain credit under the most trying conditions of panic and disaster which have ever befallen this city. The year 1896 had been notable for bad business, financial crashes, and aggravation of hard times all over the nation, as a result of the fears of what would happen if the silver party should get into power.

The financial resources of the city had been heavily taxed to meet the crash of the Moore Bros.' failure during the middle of that year, which resulted in the temporary closing of the Stock Exchange. Then in December had come the failure of the National Bank of Illinois—the greatest bank failure in the history of national banks. In the wake of this disaster came the liquidation of the Atlas National, and the failure of the E. S. Dreyer & Co., of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann, the Roseland Bank, and numerous outside correspondent banks. Many people of means and capital felt themselves in immediate financial jeopardy at the beginning of the year.

Sensation followed sensation. Vice President W. A. Hammond of the National Bank of Illinois, overwhelmed with the calamity laid to his door, committed suicide by throwing himself into the lake. The failure of E. S. Dreyer developed the existence of most scandalous relations between banking and politics, involved the loss of the West Park board funds, of charitable institutions, and of savings deposits of the poor. Bankers and business-men had to exert themselves with energy in order to prevent widespread financial disaster in these trying days.

Object Lessons in Failures.

The failure of the Globe Savings Bank came in the spring. It wiped away many public funds, among them those of the University of Illinois. This failure was of chief importance, however, as affording another striking exposé of irresponsible banking and of neglect of trusts on the part of public officials. It was thus valuable in a way as a salutary lesson and warning for the future.

The great number of Chicago financial institutions were found at the beginning of the year to be rock strong. The weak banks which had been a menace to the business community had been forced to the wall and those that were left had increased in public esteem and confidence, owing to the strength they had manifested in trying times.

The depositors of the National Bank of Illinois were paid up 70 per cent with interest within a short time. The liquidation of the Atlas National Bank was also successfully conducted without loss by the associated banks.

When in February it was learned that Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank, was to be Secretary of the Treasury, the satisfaction and good feeling aroused among local merchants and financiers who knew Mr. Gage were most pronounced. The appointment was looked upon as an assurance of sound financial administration for four years to come.

Era of Cheap Money.

The Chicago banks began at this time to feel a rapid accumulation of deposits. Loans increased some, but in no proportion with deposits. Money rates began to cheapen, and in the spring by general agreement among the chief bankers rates on outside deposits were reduced to 1½ per cent. Through the latter months of the year the phenomenon of money unprecedented in cheapness continued, and Chicago financial institutions which were so severely tried twelve months previous were now loaning money in the East, and in Europe at from 4 to 5 per cent. Thus in the time of one year Chicago had emerged from the conditions of financial chaos, wrought by the panic troubles culminating near the end of 1896, and at the end of 1897 had become one of the chief creditor cities of the civilized world.

Many interesting developments occurred in the local banking situation. One of them was the tendency toward the strengthening and solidification of local banks and the saving of expenses through consolidation. The Prairie Savings and the Home Trust and Savings became one bank, being united under the State charter of the latter. The Union National Bank took in the Hide and Leather, total deposits aggregating $10,000,000. Announcement was made of the consolidation soon to take place between the American Exchange National and the National Bank of America, total deposits to aggregate $7,000,000. The Home National Bank on the West Side and several other loaning concerns went out of the banking business because there was not enough profit in it for them.

The Corn Exchange Bank made arrangements to become a national bank. The Commercial National Bank elected as its President James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, and J. C. McKeon, the receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, was chosen Vice President.

Local Stocks Improved.

With reference to local stocks, the last year has been a period of recovery, reconstruction, and gradual rehabilitation of earning power and speculative standing. The local exchange had been a very severe sufferer from the suspension of the Moore Bros. in 1896, its stocks were largely discredited, and capital was inclined to seek other speculative markets. Some of the chief local properties whose shares were traded in had started the year in bankruptcy and the majority of them were paying no dividends. The Alley "L" had been under a receivership and was awaiting reorganization; the Lake Street "L" was in a fight to prevent foreclosure; and the Metropolitan was soon to default on its interest and go to a receiver.

The Union Loop, which opened in October, greatly helped these elevated properties. The signing of the contract between the Loop company and the Northwestern "L," the Lake Street, Metropolitan, and South Side Elevated roads was delayed for some weeks owing to a disagreement over a guaranty stipulation, which was finally settled by the concession of the point at issue by the Union Loop company. The contract provided that the Loop company should receive a minimum guaranty of $250,000 a year, enough to meet interest of 5 per cent on $5,000,000 bonds, and that each of the roads, including the Northwestern, should be responsible for one-quarter of this sum. The four lessee roads agreed to pay 10 per cent of their gross traffic receipts, or one-half cent a passenger, for loop rental, and also to bear proportionately the Union Loop operating expenses, not including, however, the 5 per cent out of gross loop receipts, less interest on bonds, which was to be due the city after Jan. 1.

The 10 per cent rentals paid by the three lessee roads alone from their gross receipts has covered with a large margin the $250,000 annual bond interest. The 10 per cent out of their gross receipts which the elevated roads have had to pay has also been more than covered in the greatly increased traffic returns.

"L" Road Embarrassments.

Nothing has been done in the construction of the Northwestern "L" during the year. The Alley "L" reorganization took place in January, the official name of the corporation being changed from Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company to the South Side Elevated railroad. There was a total issue of $10,323,000 stock, which was given to the old bondholders in exchange for the old bonds of the old company. The first mortgage bondholders received par for their holdings and accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1897. The second mortgage bondholders received 60 per cent of the par value of their bonds and accrued interest. Leslie Carter, who had represented the first mortgage bondholders' committee in the purchase of the road at the sale of the property by order of the court, was elected President of the reorganized company.

A few weeks afterward it was decided to be in the interest of economical operation to make a conversion from steam to electricity in the motive equipment of the road. For this purpose $750,000 4½ per cent gold bonds were sold. The Sprague multiple unit traction system was decided on—the Alley "L" being the first elevated line in the United States to adopt this system, which makes it possible to run single cars or any number of cars with equal ease. The electrical equipment of the Alley "L" will probably be fully installed in February of this year.

Gainer by the Loop.

Since the Alley "L" trains have been running over the loop there have been steady gains in traffic, nearly every week. The average previous to the setting in of the holiday season was about 54,000 daily, the increase over a year ago being about 47 per cent.

Late in January came the sudden announcement of the appointment of a receiver for the Metropolitan road by Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court. The bill to foreclose the mortgage under which there is an issue of $15,000,000 bonds, set forth default in a portion of the interest coupons due Aug. 1, 1896, and inability to pay the interest on the bonds due Feb. 1. The fixed interest charges on the $15,000,000 bonds issued amounted to $750,000 annually, to meet which would require an average traffic of 75,000 passengers, figuring operating expenses at 40 per cent. The traffic at the time the receiver was appointed was between 50,000 and 55,000. During the spring and summer there was a steady decrease in traffic, and in September it was not more than 38,000. In October, however, trains began to run over the loop and there was a decided gain. The traffic is at present about 64,000 per day. The reorganization of the road will not take place for about three months yet, or until the property has had a long enough time in which to show what it can earn, under the improved conditions because of the loop.

The Lake Street road took a great deal of business from the Metropolitan road during the year, by its connection with the Suburban Electric system. The opening of the Harlem and Batavia line also added increases. This road was the first to use the loop, but as it had previously used the part most essential to it, increases from this source have not corresponded with the increases coming to the Alley "L" and the Metropolitan. No official statements have recently appeared, but the traffic was unofficially lately stated to be about 44,000 per day. The fight in the courts with the minority bondholders who refused to consent to the scaling arrangement has involved many legal complications, but at present the end of the foreclosure proceedings does not seem far off.

Bonds Widely Scattered.

A proposition to retire the debenture bonds at 75c on the dollar, providing that 75 per cent of the whole amount should be offered for cancellation, was made by Mr. Yerkes in August. The bid was soon raised to 78, but the bonds were elusive and not enough of them could be secured. As the guaranty of the Northwestern "L" is on these debentures, it would materially aid the plans for financing that road could the guaranty be disposed of by the retirement of the debentures.

The surface railroad lines have enjoyed a year of prosperity. Strange as it may appear, earnings have shown increases during the same period in which the elevated lines have made gains because of the loop. The more general employment of the laboring classes during the year is supposed to account for this phenomenon. A nickel evidently does not mean as much to the average "poor man" as it did a year ago; hence it goes to pay a car fare, and save a walk.

When the State Legislature met, the Humphrey bills were introduced in the interest of the street railroads, with the purpose of securing fifty year franchise extensions and other valuable privileges. The quotations of the surface line stocks at this time fluctuated up and down with the progress of legislation at Springfield. The bills passed the Senate, but were overwhelmingly defeated in the House. Mr. Yerkes then went to Springfield himself and personally conducted the fight for the street railways. A "dummy" bill was put up to receive the hostile fire. The Allen "compromise" bill was then passed, during the closing days of the session, and received the signature of Governor Tanner, thus becoming a law. In effect it simply transferred the scene of the fight for charter extensions to the Common Council, which was given power to grant the same for fifty years.

The extension ordinances have not yet come up in the Council. At present it is perhaps not possible to secure the necessary two-thirds majority to pass them over the Mayor's probable veto.

West Chicago Bonds Refunded.

During the early part of the year a refunding deal in West Chicago was successfully carried out. An issue of $10,000,000 West Chicago consolidated mortgage bonds was sold, the Elkins-Widener syndicate of Philadelphia being the chief takers. These were used in the retirement of $2,000,000 debentures, and of the various floating obligations of the company. Considerable economy in the administration of the system was effected during the year.

The North Chicago street railway had a good year. Earnings have shown even larger proportionate increases than those of the West Chicago system. The City railway has also enjoyed prosperity, notwithstanding rumored dissensions in its directory. M. K. Bowen was made general superintendent of the road early in the year, and was recently made a director in the road. The success of the company in warding off a threatened labor strike during the fall was credited to his judicious handling of the men.

The industrials have also picked up some during the year, although from a speculative standpoint they have spent an exceedingly quiet twelve months. The Diamond Match company paid all the obligations incurred on the Moore notes, and also 10 per cent dividend in quarterly installments. The company is now said to be earning 13 per cent. The policy of the company is no longer to exploit deals before they are consummated. Nevertheless advantageous arrangements have been made in England, Brazil, and Switzerland during the year, and the prospects for contracts in Russia, France, and Italy are good. A six months' option on

Good Crops and Higher Farm Prices Make a Foundation for Increased Jobbing Trade.

WHEAT AGAIN SELLS AT A DOLLAR A BUSHEL.

SYNOPSIS.

Chicago received nearly fifteen million head of live stock, the largest receipts on record at any market.

Wheat sells in primary markets over a dollar on excellent foreign demand and lightest stocks in years.

Exports of wheat, corn, rye, oats, and provisions have been larger than for any year since 1891.

Balance of trade is turned in favor of this country to the tune of nearly four hundred million dollars.

Wheat advances to the highest price in years, while silver declines to the lowest point on record.

Full benefit of improved industrial conditions in the South was not realized on account of yellow fever.

Prosperity among farmers reduces Western mortgage indebtedness and improves collections in the territory tributary to Chicago.

Fifty per cent increase in wholesale millinery sales reflects the increased demand for luxuries with better times everywhere.

Chicago sales of bicycles in 1897 were far in excess of those of any previous year on record.

America furnishes from her surplus nearly 60 per cent of the breadstuffs required by importing European countries.

More wool was handled in the local market during last year than in any previous year in the history of Chicago.

Board of Trade memberships sell as high as $1,000 apiece on increase in speculative interest in produce markets.

More California fruit was handled in Chicago during 1897 than during any previous year by 75 per cent.

Depletion of country merchants' stocks and prosperity among farmers form a basis for an excellent jobbing business.

Seventy-five million more brick were made in 1897 than in 1896, with prices ruling a shade lower.

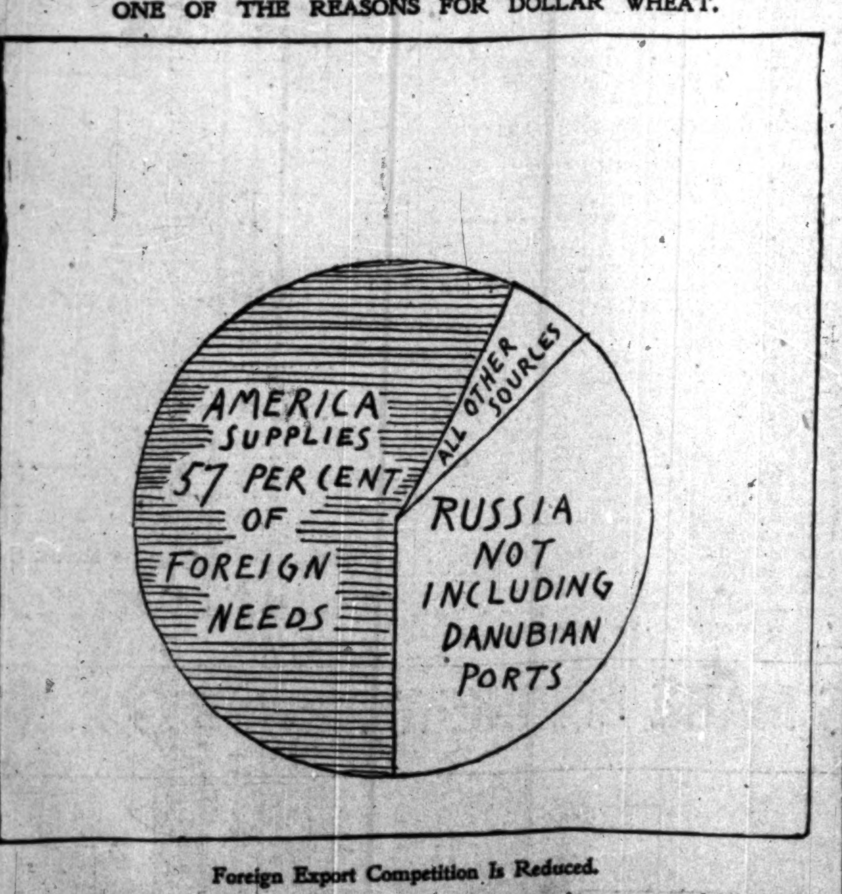
Shoe and leather trades are thrown into confusion on the question of prices by the tariff regulations.

Local money has been plentiful enough to seek profitable investment in the money markets of Europe.

Values of inside business property in Chicago have been well maintained during several years of financial depression.

Refunding of corporation indebtedness at a saving in interest charges is made possible by easy money market conditions.

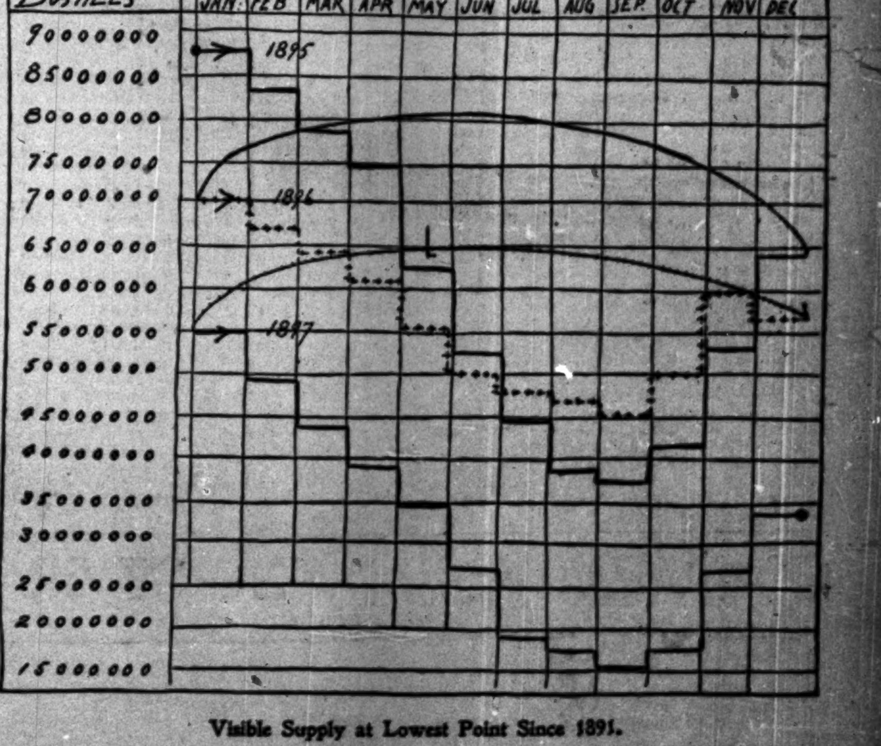
ONE OF THE REASONS FOR DOLLAR WHEAT.



Foreign Export Competition Is Reduced.

The world's wheat market has never in recent years been so completely in the hands of America as during the year 1897. About the only important competition in supplying the needs of the importing countries of Europe has been from Russia. Argentina and India have been out of the running. Week after week there were no contributions to the world's wheat exports from either of these sources. The production of these two countries and their appearance in the world's markets had much to do with breaking down wheat prices from old levels. Short crops and in the case of India famine have reduced the competition in the world's market. The above diagram shows the proportion between supplies furnished during 1897 by American, by Russian, and by Argentine, Indian, and Danubian ports considered together. It shows that America, with a good surplus, supplied away over one-half of the requirements of European importing countries. During the previous calendar year American shipments were 50 per cent or more of the world's shipments during only three months and the average showing was away below one-half. The Danubian shipments during 1897 were less than 8 per cent of American shipments and Argentine shipments less than 1 per cent. The calend[illegible]ar's exports of American wheat and flour were equivalent to about 182,000,000 [illegible] of the world's shipments of about 320,000,000 bushels.

ANOTHER REASON FOR DOLLAR WHEAT.



Visible Supply at Lowest Point Since 1891.

An excellent illustration was furnished last year of the effect of a small American visible supply of wheat on the world's market. The average quantity of wheat in what for several years has been the world's show window has been less than any year since 1891. The accumulation of supplies "in sight" has been recognized as a depressing influence for years. During the closing weeks of 1894 the visible had reached the enormous total of 89,000,000 bushels. The liberal production here and abroad, scarcity of money in hands of producers, warehousing methods and other influences of more or less direct bearing, combined to keep the supply above all previously established levels. At the beginning of 1896 the supply was practically 70,000,000 bushels. Twelve months later it was about 55,000,000 bushels. From that point it ran down until for the week ending Sept. 4, 1897, the visible supply was 14,817,000 bushels. Even the more recent increases have been due in part to the peculiar speculative conditions existing here and at other great markets and to the fact that cash wheat in every market in the world has been at a premium over futures. There was a lower visible supply than that of September, 1897, during the summer of 1891, but by the end of that year the showing was much greater than at the present time. The diagram above shows the course of the visible supply of wheat for three years traced from the quantities on hand at the first of each month.

40,000 shares of the stock at $165 a share was taken by the English Coates syndicate, the stock being kept in escrow at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. When the six months had expired an extension of the option was requested, but was refused. The 40,000 shares are still kept in escrow, and there is talk that an Eastern syndicate may take the block.

Speculation in Biscuit.

New York Biscuit stock has been the chief local speculative favorite for the year. The war against the American Biscuit company allied with the United States Baking company, which originated in a quarrel over a division of territory, sapped the earning power of the biscuit companies, cut American Biscuit company dividends in two, and wiped away those of the New York Biscuit company. Rumors of peace and possible consolidation were in frequent circulation, only to be cast down by announcements of more rate-cutting and of further acts of strife. There began to be fear and dismay lest the whole capital of the concerns be gobbled up to pay for the war. The principle, however, that through war comes peace was illustrated in October.

A giant plan of consolidation was broached and found a hearty reception. The scheme proposed a total capitalization of $55 000,000, of which $25,000,000 would be preferred and $30,000,000 common stock. Present stockholders were to receive for their holdings either all cash on the basis of 75 for American and for United States Biscuit and 65 for New York Biscuit, or half cash and half new stock, 100 shares of common being given with 100 shares of preferred as a bonus. Something over $12,000,000 cash was to be raised by subscriptions, about $3,000,000 of which was allotted to Chicago and the balance to the East. The underwriting has not yet been completed, but there seem at the present writing to be no breakers ahead for the "biscuit trust." The prices of crackers have been restored to what they were before the war. Numerous small biscuit concerns all over the country have been purchased in the interest of the consolidation.

The success of this deal will give material help to the city in a financial way, as much of the stock of the New York and American companies is owned here, and since the failure of the Moore Bros. considerable of it has been held by banks as collateral.

Strife in Strawboard.

Other local securities have not attracted much attention during the year. Strawboard has suffered from strife among the manufacturers. At present there is a "gentlemen's agreement" to control output, but there is some doubt as to its permanency. The brewing companies have also had their internecine trade troubles, and beer at $4.00 per brl has brought insufficient profits. The International Packing company had a good year until the yellow fever scare cut off its business. In Street's a refunding scheme is now under way, which, if it goes through, will benefit the property. Other local industrial enterprises have generally enjoyed increased business since the advent of "prosperity."

The Chicago gas situation has had interesting developments through the year. The gas trust secured the passage of a consolidation and of a frontage bill through the Legislature, and the signatures of Governor Tanner made them law. The trust was thereby legalized and given a practical monopoly in perpetuo against all but existing competitors. The companies which made up the trust were reorganized on Aug. 2 under the charter of the People's Gaslight and Coke company. This left the Ogden company on the North Side and the Hyde Park and Mutual Fuel Gas companies on the South Side the only disputants of the trust's supremacy. A working agreement, by which the Ogden company was to be allowed to lay mains on the North Side, but was restricted to that district, had previously been entered into, as a means of withdrawing the Ogden company's opposition to the consolidation bill. The trust also had an amicable understanding with the other companies.

Absorbed by the Trust.

In October, however, it was announced that Emerson McMillin, the well-known gas promoter, had made a purchase of the Hyde Park and Mutual Fuel property, on the basis of $225 a share. The stock was put in escrow by its Chicago owners until McMillin could underwrite the cash in New York with which to pay for it. In the meantime Chicago Gas stock tumbled off about 20 points because of the fear of what McMillin was going to do with his property. New and unexpected developments came, however. Whether McMillin had trouble in raising cash, or whether the gas trust made threats or offers, or both, was never known. The deal, however, began to play into the gas trust's hands and McMillin became only a go-between. It ended in the purchase of the Hyde Park and Mutual Fuel Gas companies by interests friendly to the trust for the cash sum of $5,500,000. The Ogden company is now the only competitor left and those who own it refuse to sell out. That company is now supplying about one-third of the gas consumed on the North Side.

The death of George M. Pullman on Oct. 18 caused a shock to local financial circles. His interest in local properties had been very great, and his counsel had long been a determining factor of the situation. Robert T. Lincoln was temporarily elected to the Presidency of the Pullman company.

Bank clearings in Chicago for the twelve months of the year as compared with previous years are as follows:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan.	$318,446,097	$389,420,015	$385,452,016
Feb.	283,284,634	330,876,564	311,047,356
March	336,543,377	362,064,257	366,737,270
April	346,953,843	385,969,709	357,917,284
May	366,185,090	406,696,879	430,148,980
June	386,435,190	395,061,018	385,009,752
July	364,390,800	375,304,298	403,454,014
August	390,990,258	318,697,779	365,618,027
Sept.	416,785,429	317,602,405	354,786,536
Oct.	461,430,188	378,545,617	427,456,423
Nov.	457,826,599	357,084,292	407,958,597
Dec.	477,676,329	393,731,278	419,398,941
Total	$4,575,693,340	$4,412,054,108	$4,614,979,203

BUSINESS ON THE BOARD.

Beyond a Change in Rules Affecting Grade of Wheat the Year Was Generally Quiet.

The Board of Trade, as an institution, has had a fairly prosperous year. The volume of speculative trade has been somewhat restricted at times, but has averaged much heavier than during the previous year. A campaign against bucket-shops in various forms has been carried on and its effect has been reflected in increased business of legitimate commercial houses. The list of prominent private wire concerns has had at least one addition during the year. There have been only a few failures of members, and these have not entailed any great losses. None of these failures has occured during the two or three periods of great speculative excitement. The bucket-shop campaigns have been carried on rather against outsiders preying on the trade of legitimate commission houses than against members suspected of irregular practices.

With a greater volume of general business there has been less dissatisfaction manifesting itself in reform measures. The elevator question, that ancient bone of contention, has not been before the board as an important issue. About the time of reissuing licenses to regular houses there were some differences of opinion developed. The legislation secured by the elevator men at Springfield last winter established them in the right for which they have contended with the receivers and shippers in past years—the right to deal in grain while acting as public custodians of property. There has been a disposition to divide on elevator lines on questions of board legislation and control which arise from time to time, but not to the extent of previous years.

No. 2 Spring Wheat Not Contract.

The really important action of the board during the year was that regarding grade of wheat deliverable on speculative contract. At the beginning of the year there were three grades of wheat deliverable on contracts—No. 1 Northern, No. 2 red, and No. 2 spring. In practice there was really only delivery of the inferior grade, No. 2 spring. This is the grade which is the standard in Iowa and in much of the spring wheat section tributary to Chicago. It is also the grade which the elevator men with cleaning houses were able to make with great facility from low grade wheat. A system of accumulating and hedging large quantities of so-called "hospital" wheat had developed, which it was thought made a market in which the sellers' interests were conserved more carefully than those of buyers. To correct this and to bring up Chicago contract standards to those of other markets it was proposed to strike out No. 2 spring as a contract grade. By a vote in May a rule was passed making No. 1 Northern and No. 2 red winter wheat alone deliverable on contracts. There were two strong opposing factions, and the vote cast was unusually heavy. The rule of course caused some confusion regarding trade in future deliveries made prior to its passage.

In June, after suggestions of manipulation and advancing prices ahead were quite numerous, an effort was made to rescind the action taken in May. The effort failed, however, and the second vote was even more convincing as to the general sentiment of the membership than the first. Owners of cleaning houses and hedgers against wheat which would not make No. 1 Northern or No. 2 red winter were anxious to have the No. 2 spring grade reinstated as contract, and they found allies in the people handling Iowa grain. No. 2 spring ceased to be contract on September deliveries, and naturally nearly the entire supply was delivered out to the shippers on that month's contracts. It found its way into consumption at much nearer the level of No. 1 Northern than in ordinary years, and the supply of No. 2 spring, without the incentive to elevator men to its manufacture, did not accumulate at a more rapid rate than other standard grades.

Improvement in Physical Condition.

The Real Estate committee of the board completed some improvements began the previous year, and, considering the experience of owners of office property generally, the board was fortunate in keeping up its rental income. The refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the association was successfully arranged and a lower rate of interest secured.

The price of Board of Trade memberships ranged from $500 to $1,000 during the year. The Board of Trade canceled seven for nonpayment of dues of 1896, and under the new rule for retiring them purchased two at $500 each, the rule empowering the directors to retire memberships at a price not to exceed $1,000. During the year there were 160 transfers.

In the spring memberships advanced rapidly from $600 to $900 in the space of thirty to sixty days, due to an active demand and an indifference of holders to sell. They then sold off, due to poor demand and a disposition on the part of a great many merchants and business-men who had no active interests on the board, and probably influenced by the prevailing hard times, to dispose of their certificates, for which they had no use and which were a source of expense to hold. In September, due mainly to the advance in the price of wheat and the evidence of better times generally, there was a more active demand, which carried them up to $1,000, from which price values have gradually receded until they are now selling at $775 net to the buyer, and have been in fair request at this figure. Present holders are rather firm in their views and not inclined to sell very freely at the present market value.

The following table shows the work of the Board of Trade clearing-house for the year:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
January	$5,200,335.00	$1,945,756.31
February	4,732,898.75	1,651,853.26
March	4,164,912.50	1,376,859.47
April	9,324,265.75	3,058,061.03
May	5,133,821.25	1,620,844.40
June	3,970,388.75	1,301,920.78
July	5,338,655.00	1,491,044.70
August	14,917,500.00	4,722,254.62
September	9,287,417.50	2,884,690.96
October	7,722,553.75	2,411,890.58
November	5,022,172.50	1,746,281.07
December	5,584,982.50	2,083,390.83
Totals	$80,399,901.25	$26,294,848.01
Preceding year	$81,814,059.63	$29,064,348.19

WHEAT GOES OVER A DOLLAR.

Foreign Demand Makes It Possible to Market a Liberal Surplus at Relatively High Prices.

The feature in the wheat market during 1897 was the price. Wheat at or above a dollar a bushel was something which the crop of speculators developed through a period beginning with phenomenal increase of production in southern hemisphere countries and running into a panic scarcely considered within the range of possibilities. By common consent the short sellers had established a maximum price in the vicinity of 70c. For a year or more a positively bullish statistical situation had meant nothing in the way of sustained advances and a respectable percentage of the local speculative trade had become imbued with only one side to the wheat market. With corn and wheat nearer a common level than ever before the latter grain had in a sense lost caste.

The history of the wheat market of last year was really made in the last seven months. During the first five months the course of the market was similar to that in 1896. Statistics of supply and demand suggesting a future period in which this country would be called upon to furnish a large part of the world's supply of wheat had lost their novelty and with it their market significance. Estimates showing unusual depletion of farm reserves and statements indicating the exhaustion of foreign supplies were alike ignored.

Early Course of Market Discouraging.

It was early established that the competing exporting countries of the southern hemisphere would cut but little figure in supplying European requirements. With the volume of speculation cut down by general financial and industrial conditions the bearish considerations had relatively much greater force than the bullish factors. Crop prospects in the Southwest, where wheat had been practically a failure the previous year, caused depression, and early in April May wheat got down to 64½c.

Rallies were short lived and the local bulls who for a time had the courage of their convictions, became discouraged and the real advance of the year set in with most of them looking on, but not interested. There were the usual early spring crop scares, which, however, were of moderate influence only. It was recognized early that the winter wheat prospects of the country were good and so favorable were seeding conditions that the June government report made the spring wheat area 110 per cent of that of the previous year.

During several months the European political situation was a consideration in wheat. Consols were watched as carefully as cables and there were a number of more or less important "war scares." On one of these about the middle of April May wheat touched 78c. California damage reports were not sufficient to hold the market on any such level, and by the early part of June May wheat was down to 67c. In May the rules were changed to make No. 2 spring wheat not deliverable on contract. The intention of the rule was to prevent the maintenance of a depressing visible supply, made up in great part of "hospital" wheat. The large vote by which this important change was made was due in part at least to the repeated discouragements of believers in higher prices on the underlying legitimate situation.

"Deal" of the Year 1897.

The real turn of the market was in June. An incident in the subsequent advance has been the existence of a concentrated holding of wheat. It has been looked upon in some quarters as a contributing cause and not as an incident. In any event, it has been an interesting feature. The "deal" has shifted from July wheat to September, from September to December, and from December to May. It has been located in turn with Armour, with a clique of bull operators, and more recently with a prominent local capitalist, possibly acting in conjunction with a prominent St. Louis exporter. The operations have all been attributed without much regard to the actual facts in the case to "the clique." The existence of this interest in the market has been a great local speculative factor which has kept the trade uneasy at times and mystified all the time. One broker has been prominently identified with all the operations, and he succeeded during the greater part of the time in concealing his principals.

The methods followed have been peculiar, to say the least, and old-timers who have seen corners run and markets manipulated before have wavered between the opinion that they were brilliant and the opinion that they were reckless and only saved from utter failure by fortuitous circumstances.

The trading has been through upwards of two dozen concerns, and at times has been extended from wheat to nearly everything traded in on the floor. It included spectacular operations in privileges and some inexplicable moves in cash wheat. On the approach of delivery day of July, September, and December the prospects were for corners. The bull interest consistently disclaimed any idea of manipulation. When the July and September deliveries passed over without a squeeze the short sellers were encouraged to fight advances.

Manipulation Has Been Disclaimed.

The first suggestions of manipulation came in June, when it was found that large quantities of July wheat sold to Armour would not settle. Only for a short time, however, was he looked upon as the "man in the air." Since that time his position with reference to the deal has been one of the elements on which the trade was unable to agree. He arranged to carry the clique's cash wheat on the earlier deliveries, and openly announced himself as in sympathy with the clique's operations. On the other hand, the Armour Elevator company was heavily short on hedges, and in covering these sales on the failure of wheat to materialize from usual sources was largely responsible for the heavy movement of Duluth wheat by lake to Chicago, which was one of the features in the marketing of last year's spring wheat crop. Apparently the market surprised even the bull pool by its rapid and sustained advance. This interest liquidated originally about 75c for September, or about 10c below the point at which it again took up the campaign.

The operations of the clique were only an incident in the advance. The conditions which made the operations more or less successful had their origin away from the wheat pit. The advance starting in June began to attract attention to the reduction of the visible supply and to the practical wiping out of local contract supplies. The reduction of local contract stocks was by no means technical—a result of the rule throwing out No. 2 spring as a deliverable grade of wheat. When the local contract supply of No. 1 Northern and No. 2 red was down to its lowest point, with only a few hundred thousand bushels in store, the local stock of No. 2 spring wheat was only a fractional part of the stock of the previous year.

Foreign Buying and Crop Movement.

The new crop wheat had no sooner begun to move than the foreigners began buying. This buying has continued since with scarcely any intermission. Export clearances have been exceptionally heavy, this country furnishing the major portion of the requirements of importing countries. Exports for single weeks have been greater than for any similar periods since 1891. The visible supply ran down to 14,817,000 bu, as against 45,270,000 bu the lowest total reported in 1896. The shortage in foreign supplies has been recognized everywhere. The foreign demand began to assert itself when the winter wheat movement began and became more and more pronounced when the big spring wheat movement set in.

The most important export competition with the United States was by Russia. The distribution of each week's world's shipments showed demand from unusual sources. American wheat went to many practically new markets and the unusual movements naturally attracted considerable attention. The United Kingdom buying set in earliest in the season, but of the later buying for continental account that for France was the most noteworthy. It was persistent and heavy and of wheat in all positions. The estimates of French requirements varied to such an extent that they were of no value in figuring on prospective demand from that quarter and about the best explanation of the difference between the private and official estimates was that the government had taken a hand in the figuring to offset the effect of the movement for the revision of duties. During the greater portion of the American crop movement the cables were a controlling influence. There were reactions in the foreign markets, but in a general way the foreign markets were strong in the face of unprecedented American exports.

Dollar Wheat in August.

In August September wheat sold at $1.00, and late that month sold at $1.03½. The failure of any corner to materialize caused a little speculative setback, and for some time the spring wheat movement was sufficient to offset the effect of liberal clearances and to encourage influential selling. It was not until Nov. 26 that a dollar was again touched for wheat in the speculative market, that price being made for the December delivery. December wheat had sold down sharply during the time between these two dollar-wheat periods. On a dozen occasions, however, the price was within a cent or two of even money.

The conditions under which cash wheat commanded a premium in every market of the world were not fully appreciated or the liberal movement from first and second hands and to terminal markets would not have been regarded as essentially bearish. The spring wheat receipts were much larger than might have been expected from the crop estimates, and there was every incentive to move wheat to market promptly except, perhaps, the drought in the winter wheat States, with its bearing on seeding.

In the first place the price as compared with the experience of a number of seasons was high. The roads were perfect all fall. More influential, however, was the relation of cash wheat to futures. So long as cash wheat was higher than the futures, and this was the case during the heaviest crop movement, particularly in the Northwestern terminal markets, there was every reason to hurry grain forward and none to hold for usual storage charges. No interest in the grain business has felt the changed conditions more than the elevator people, who found that their established custom of buying cash grain and at once collecting part or all of their carrying charges by selling for advance delivery would not work.

The heavy lake shipments of wheat from Duluth to Chicago have not been the only movement of wheat of abnormal character due to market exigencies. Considerable wheat moved from Kansas City to Minneapolis and some from Toledo and Detroit down to St. Louis. The conditions under which the Duluth wheat was brought to Chicago by Weare and Armour, however, made it one of the features of the wheat year. When it became evident that the Leiter interest, which had been in practical control of the local market from July on, proposed to stand for delivery in December the elevator men put forth unusual efforts to secure grain to fill sales made earlier in the season and to realize the margins between prices in the Northwest and Chicago due to the congestion in the December deal here made possible. Grain was rushed into Chicago, and the local stock of contract grain was increased at an average of 200,000 bu a day for several weeks. The December price went to $1.09, and even the May price worked up toward the dollar mark. The elevator people delayed deliveries until the close of navigation and then put the wheat out in million bushel lots. The Leiter interest took the grain delivered readily, and, although it developed that the unprotected short interest was moderate, the December premium was maintained through the heavy deliveries and right up to the expiration of the future.

The position of the market at the close of the year was about as follows: There is a heavy stock of excellent wheat in Chicago, controlled practically by one man. The foreign demand has been unprecedented, and, except for heavy Argentine offerings, which at the present time do not seem probable, has a promise of continuing. The American winter wheat crop was not started under favorable auspices and the movement of wheat to primary points, and particularly to Chicago, has been at the expense of interior supplies. The proposition from the Leiter standpoint is the marketing successfully of a big line of choice wheat under promising conditions.

ENORMOUS EXPORTS OF CORN.

Year of Unusual Activity, with a Big Crop, Low Prices, and Heavy Movement.

In round figures cash corn covered a range of 11c during the year, with the direction of values tending irregularly upward throughout the year. As in all seasons the market had its soft spots, but these depressed periods were so largely in the minority that as a whole the market showed decidedly more strength than weakness. This is evidenced by the periods of the year at which the low and high points were established, the inside figure being current in January and the high water mark reached in September. Epitomizing the whole situation it may be said to have been a year of big crops, average low prices, enormous exports, and a more diversified interest in the two branches of the market, cash and speculative, than is ordinarily given the grain which is generally given second place in the attention of the trade.

The year opened with a visible supply of 19,852,000 bu, 6,142,000 bu of which were in store in this city. During the earlier months of the year little disposition was noticed on the part of farmers to clean up the accumulations of the crop of the former year and market their grain. Prices were not specially attractive, and shipments were not urged by the receivers owing to the bad effect on the market of large arrivals of soft corn from Iowa and Nebraska. During the first two months of the year the weather in the West was anything but favorable to the marketing of corn, a grain always peculiarly sensitive to the general weather conditions which then prevailed.

Farmers Begin Selling.

But the slowly appreciating price and the steadily increasing export demand tended in time to open up the country cribs, where, in the Western and Southwestern States comprising the corn belt, this grain had been held from one to two years awaiting the period of prosperity which was scheduled to arrive with the incoming administration. When the condition of country roads would permit it farmers' deliveries were heavy. By the last week in March the visible had picked up to 25,151,000 bu and Chicago stocks to 11,695,000 bu. Around this time exports were breaking all former records, some weeks running as high as nearly 7,000,000 bu. There was an unexampled market for everything in the way of corn that farmers had to sell, and they were not slow to avail themselves of opportunities which had not been theirs for a number of years. Adverses and reverses were forgotten in the realization that an era of higher prices for corn, as well as all other farm products, had merged from the realm of fancy into the actuality of fact.

With the opening of navigation about the middle of April serious inroads were made on the stocks which had accumulated up to this time here and at other shipping points, and the visible began to run down, losing 10,000,000 bu before the end of July. One of the features of the year's market, however, came in somewhat earlier than this. The wise ones in the market foresaw the probabilities, already strongly marked, of its being a year during which an unusual degree of interest was destined to attach itself to this grain, and the wise ones were right. The government reports, so far as they referred to corn, were beginning to inspire considerable nervousness as to the outcome of the new crop. Based on both a reduced acreage and a decreased yield, the early estimates indicated a crop from 10 to 20 per cent below the average.

Reports of Great Damage.

These figures were rapidly increased, the most discouraging reports as to the conditions and the state of the crop coming from all parts of the western and southwestern country. Under the circumstances the "boom" which set in early in August was a foregone conclusion. At this time far more speculative attention was given corn than any other grain in the local market. Forty and even 60 per cent were commonly accepted figures as to the prospective damage, and the situation in corn was made vastly more critical by the severe and long continued drought which set in before the summer season was fairly inaugurated.

This boom was one of the spectacular features of the corn year, and it was during its progress that the highest figures of the year were established, No. 2 cash corn selling at 32⅝c in September. Coincident with these high prices came a long continued period of hot weather and a protracted drought which for several months made the outcome of the 1897 crop a matter of the widest speculation. It could not be called the growing crop, for there was insufficient moisture in many sections to germinate the seed, while in others, where the seed had begun to come up, the tender shoots were burned and withered as soon as they made their appearance above ground.

It was a trying season. Corn shipments from all interior points fell off rapidly, farmers being actuated by a desire to hold their remaining surplus of old corn for still higher prices. Pasturage was burned out in all the Western States, necessitating the feeding of grain to live stock fully two months earlier than was the usual custom. This fact made it necessary in all parts of the corn belt to keep on hand immense stocks of corn which would otherwise have come to market.

Damage by Drought.

For over two months the terrible drought remained unbroken. In all parts of the belt where corn made much headway toward maturing it maintained a desperate struggle with the elements, but it finally won, and with the breaking of the drought a sense of relief and easiness supplemented the feeling of apprehension and uncertainty that had prevailed so long.

With the breaking of the drought there was a rush to market corn which broke all previous records of heavy receipts, on one occasion 1,600 cars being received in one day. Prices naturally took a downward turn, the end of each month, from September to the end of the year, finding values a little lower than at the end of the month preceding. But even the lower prices benefited the farmer, for when the grain got down to a shipping basis enormous quantities were moved. The fall season became a period of enormous exports and serious inroads were made on a visible at one time during the year over two and a half times as great as at a corresponding period during the year before. There was, likewise, an extraordinarily large quantity moved out of Chicago elevators to fill similar houses at Buffalo and other Eastern points, where it was bought for the purpose of earning storage charges.

Rates Divert Traffic.

An event which was entirely new to the corn trade was the accumulation of large quantities of corn during the summer at Duluth, never before a storage point for corn. This was made possible by special freight rates, which diverted large quantities of corn from this market, resulting in the filling of elevators at that point, and the earning of carrying charges thereby.

The closing days of December were marked by enormous exports.

The following table shows the range and average price of cash No. 2 corn by months, and for the year, with comparisons:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	23¾	21¾	22.12
February	23¼	21½	22.40
March	24¾	22¾	24.03
April	25¼	23¾	24.25
May	25¼	23	24.47
June	25¾	23½	24.86
July	28¼	24¾	26.20
August	32¾	26¾	29.09
September	32	27¾	29.78
October	29	24	26.28
November	27¾	25¾	26.16
December	27¼	25	26.43
Year	32¾	21¾	25.50
1896	30¾	19¼	25.84
1895	55½	24¾	39.88

MORE OATS, BETTER QUALITY.

Largely Increased Yield, for Which There Was a Good Local and Export Demand.

The yearly market in oats was disturbed by many conditions entirely new to the crop situation. They have at all times been a salable property, selling well when other grains were inclined to drag, and being in particularly good demand by foreign countries. With low prices early in the season, there was a slow but steady appreciation, which increased values to a point where oats overtopped corn. One of the most remarkable effects of their salability has been to work a decided reform in the handling of oats in districts where they are extensively raised. From habits of carelessness engendered, if not encouraged, by low prices farmers have become much more economical. They have adopted entirely new farm methods, the result of which has been to work great savings where heretofore a loss has been entailed by imperfect and improper methods of harvesting. Oats have gone to France to be used as breadstuff in larger quantities than ever before shipped. This is an entirely new situation and has been a factor in higher prices. The crop itself has been larger and in every way better than its immediate predecessors. Whereas the crop of 1896 averaged twenty-two lbs to the bushel, that of 1897 will show a gain of at least one-third in weight, making the average approximately thirty-two lbs.

A change has also entered the situation as it applies to oats storage. Heretofore the accumulation has been largely at Chicago and Eastern points, where elevator facilities have been ample. During the last year, however, points in the Northwest entered the storage market as strong competitors for the property, and by reason of the making of favorable freight rates large quantities were taken into new districts, on which storage charges were earned by elevators constructed for the purpose.

Position Strong Throughout.

The position, statistically and otherwise, has been strong throughout the entire year, although at all times prices have not been at a point where farmers believed they could raise and sell the property with profit. The low point on the crop—15¾c—was reached along in May, when the visible was 24,400,000 bu. At that time the stocks in Chicago aggregated 6,200,000 bu. Withdrawals on export and local consumptive account were such, however, by the middle of March the visible had decreased to 13,600,000 bu. During the summer months, when all grains were inclined to sag rather than advance, there was no marked activity in oats. With the approach of the fall season the outlook was considerably improved, and prices began to show some advance. By the 1st of August the visible had reached its minimum, being then 6,700,000 bu, of which 1,400,000 bu were in Chicago. Between that time and early in October these figures were about doubled, shipping and local demand being such that prices showed a steady gain. The midsummer drought benefited oats to about the extent it affected other grains, running up prices to 24c per bu, from which point, however, there was a reactionary move, carrying values down to 20½c. The year closed with a visible of approximately 15,000,000 bu, Chicago elevators containing about 1,500,000 bu.

Towards the close of the year speculation in oats increased to such an extent that it became almost as important a grain as wheat. During the later months a number of long lines were accumulated and generally held for higher prices. The market showed such active conditions and such an attractive daily range of prices that interest not before active in oats speculation came into the market and broadened it to an appreciable extent.

The following table shows the range and average price of cash No. 2 oats by month and also comparisons:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	17	15¾	16.36
February	16⅝	15⅝	16.13
March	17	16	16.47
April	18¼	16	17.16
May	18⅝	17	17.81
June	18⅝	17½	18.24
July	18⅝	17	17.74
August	20⅛	16⅛	18.84
September	20⅝	18⅝	19.27
October	19⅞	18	19.01
November	22⅝	19¼	20.28
December	23⅞	21	22.33
Year	23⅞	15¾	18.30
1896	20⅞	14¾	18.13
1895	31½	16¾	24.15

HALF RYE CROP SENT ABROAD.

Market Heavy and Prices Low Early in the Year, but Conditions Improve Toward the Close.

Rye ruled very low during the six months of the old crop year—January to July—the range being from 33c to 42c per bushel. There was no export demand whatever for last year's crop, and as distillers had accumulated large stocks of highwines and had practically ceased making them, the demand from that source was cut off, causing unusually low prices. Farmers found it the cheapest animal food and used it up largely at home and for mixing purposes.

A fact affecting the market unfavorably during the earlier months of the year was the almost entire absence of a shipping demand for the cereal. It was not until well along in the summer that these conditions underwent a material change and an export demand sprung up, which materially benefited prices. From a point as low as 30c in April the market for No. 2 cash rye advanced to 56c in August. One of the unusual circumstances which contributed to this improved state of affairs was the extraordinary spread between average prices of wheat and rye, which during the early summer months was 45c. The normal spread between the two grains, on a basis of values that ordinarily prevailed, was less than half this amount. About this time the crop shortage in nearly all European countries began to attract attention and it was figured that, with rye less than half the price of wheat, the European countries, in many of which rye was the principal breadstuff, were not going to import wheat as a breadstuff when rye instead could be used so advantageously. The matter was argued so energetically and skillfully as to have a practical effect on prices. The appreciation was slow but steady, the course of the market being quite steadily upward from April to the latter part of August. The extremes, low and high, were in these months, between which periods there was an advance of 26c, the low point being 30c and the high 56c.

Helped by Foreign Crops.

A large percentage of the interest and profitable business in cash rye in this market during the year depended on market and crop conditions abroad. These conditions often contradicted the trade maxim that a bull market is an active market, for when rye was above a shipping basis, according to prices prevailing abroad, export business was almost entirely shut off. The high prices current in the summer months naturally brought out more rye than could be taken care of by the speculative trade and values naturally reacted.

When the year began the visible supply of rye was but a trifle over 3,000,000 bu, of which 1,200,000 bu were in Chicago elevators. These stocks were maintained with very little fluctuation until midsummer, when they began to decline, the visible at the middle of July being 2,000,000 bu, and the Chicago stocks depleted to less than 200,000 bu. Two months later there was again a change, the visible picking up to 1,900,000 bu, and Chicago stocks to 430,000 bu. From this time on there was a pretty regular increase in both stocks until the close of the year. Toward the close the exporters and their operations became a regular feature of the market, except at such times as holders' ideas of values threw the market out of line and off a shipping basis.

Nearly Half the Crop Exported.

The crop of 1897 is about 26,000,000 bu, of which 10,000,000 have been exported since July.

At the beginning of December there were 3,600,000 bu in the visible and 770,000 bu in Chicago. Later, however, the market again getting on a shipping basis, large quantities of rye were moved out of this city and consequent inroads made in the local stocks. The movement, however, was checked by the close of navigation, the export orders being then mainly filled from Baltimore and other Eastern points where stocks had accumulated. With the competition of export demand eliminated from the situation as a market factor millers began to buy a little more freely.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	38¼	33¾	36.88
February	36	32	33.81
March	34¼	32	33.29
April	36¾	30	33.67
May	35¼	33	34.26
June	35	32½	33.84
July	42	33½	37.18
August	56	41	44.25
September	53	46	48.38
October	47¾	44	46.02
November	48	45	47.18
December	47	45	46.33
Year	56	30	39.59
1896	43	28	35.32
1895	70	32½	48.43

BARLEY PLENTY BUT OFF GRADE

Trade Conditions, However, Such That a Fair Range of Prices Is Obtained Throughout the Year.

The barley crop of 1897 was about medium in quantity, but was of an average poor quality, a considerable proportion of it being fit only for feed. The percentage of feed grade was, in fact, so large that fair malting, in the dirt, tested 43@45 pounds, against 47@49 pounds the year before. On account of the poor quality and comparative scarcity of good, the trade began paying high prices early in the season, a good deal selling at 45 cents per bushel, with feed going at 27@29 cents. About the time these prices were current the larger maltsters throughout the country began talk of forming a trust, which later developed into the American Malting company. While these negotiations were pending individuals bought as sparingly as possible and still keep houses going.

Late in October and early in November they were compelled to stay out entirely. Shortly before the middle of November the trust became an established fact, but not until the trade suffered a period of stagnation, choice grades losing from 3 to 5 cents per bushel, while feed declined only from 1 to 3 cents. Oats mixers then bought freely, because it paid to mix cheap barley with low grade oats. This sustained malting values.

After the formation of the trust its buyers came on and sustained the market in good shape, buying large quantities and paying fair prices. The aggregate capacity of the combine is about 20,000,000 bushels, East and West, the great bulk of the purchases being in the Chicago and Milwaukee markets. The crop this year was between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels. Because of its beginning operations so late in the season the trust was compelled to buy freely of spot and "to arrive" barley, which kept offerings fairly well cleaned up till after Dec. 1, when it became so well supplied that bids were reduced somewhat and prices tended downward.

As a whole the results of the combination have been favorable to the trade. Buyers for the trust are ready at all times to buy a fair quantity of malting and pay reasonable prices. It does away with much of the unsettled conditions noticeable in former years, and to that extent is beneficial to the farmer and country shippers, as they can rely on market prices quoted them from day to day.

SEEDS RULE GENERALLY EASY.

With the Exception of Flax, Which Sold High, None of Them Showed Much Movement.

Moderate demand, low prices, and values fluctuating within a narrow range characterized the year in timothy seed. The quality of the 1896 crop was not such as to attract either speculative or legitimate buyers early in the year, and fresh offerings kept fully up to the shipments. The demand came late owing to the backward spring, and the season's trade was a very short and active one, and prices in April rose 50c to 60c per 100 lbs, being the largest advance of the year. The aggregate trade, however, was but a moderate one, and left fair stocks of seeds to be carried over into new crop.

The new crop futures for contract prime, August and September delivery, opened at $3.00 and $2.75 to $2.90 respectively, and with fairly free trading never reached above these points. The early summer was particularly favorable to the grass crop, and prices for futures practically settled until August touched $2.62½ and September $2.55. As the season progressed signs of drought affecting the crop were quite apparent and caused an advance to $2.85 for August and to $2.75 for September. The dry weather, however, was favorable for early harvesting, and the first half of August saw liberal receipts of new seed of fine quality; this movement kept up late into September, when the inferior grades began to be offered, and there was a much wider range of values, without any particular change in the market. Since September the bulk of the receipts have been of medium to ordinary qualities, which have not been attractive to buyers, and these grades have gradually settled in price until the difference between them and the contract grade materially widened. Fairly liberal stocks of these ordinary qualities have therefore accumulated, and as August and September receipts were heavy the year closed with quite a large surplus of timothy as in nearly all other crops.

The year opened with contract prime clover at about $3.00 per 100 lbs. There was a moderate stock on hand. Qualities, however, were almost universally poor, as that was the characteristic of the 1896 crop of clover. This fact made the price of what little there was of really choice seed very high, so that while such seed was selling at about $8.00 per 100 lbs, the other qualities, which constituted the bulk of the crop, were selling materially lower. During the spring the price advanced some, and when seeding demand was over stocks were very much reduced. The summer was very favorable for the growing clover, and in consequence October delivery sold down to about $6.00.

Large Receipts Affect Prices.

As the characteristic of last year's crop was its generally damaged condition, this year's crop is the opposite and is generally of very fine quality. Large quantities of this seed coming out early in September caused a depression in prices, and a constant lowering of values ever since has been the prevailing feature of the market.

It had been expected that with such low prices for clover large quantities would be exported. In this, however, the trade has been disappointed, and in consequence the close of the season finds values about $5.15 to $5.25 per 100 lbs for prime seed, which is probably the lowest price on record for such qualities. The stocks in trade centers are also probably the largest ever known.

The exceeding large crops of flaxseed for the last two years left a liberal supply for export over and above home wants, and during the first six months of last year there was a fair amount taken for shipment to Europe. In July the reports as to the condition of growing crops were so unfavorable that a speculative demand set in, advancing prices above export value. Since that time home speculation has been very active, with wide fluctuations and large advance in prices. January quotations were about 75c, in July about 80c, and at the close of the year about $1.20. The visible supply is about one-half that of a year ago at same time. Crushers hold fair stocks of both seed and oil, and with the better times it is expected there will be a liberal consumption and that stocks of seed will be absorbed by crushers before the new crop comes into the market.

The following table shows the monthly range and average price of No. 1 flaxseed during the year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$.78½	$.73	$[illegible]
February	.77⅜	.73¾	.76.19
March	.81⅛	.75½	.79.46
April	.80	.73½	.77.48
May	.79½	.76	.77.94
June	.80	.75	.76.78
July	.89	.77	.82.64
August	1.20	.87¾	.98.59
September	1.09¼	.99	1.05.01
October	1.07½	.91	1.02.57
November	1.10½	1.02	1.07.43
December	1.22½	1.04¼	1.16.27
Year	1.22½	.73	.89.66
1896	.93½	.63¾	.80.24
1895	1.52½	.89	1.22.80

In millet and Hungarian there was a drag all during the year. Dealers had some old stocks on hand that could not be sold, and when the new crop came on there was scarcely any demand. Prices were just about the same as in 1896, and there was but very little fluctuation.

YELLOW FEVER HURTS TRADE.

Active and Promising Southern Demand for Hog Products Interfered with by Quarantine Regulations.

The feature of the year in provisions was the interference with the cash trade in the South, first by floods and second and more seriously by yellow fever. Industrial conditions showed signs of improvement in the South long before improvement due to returning confidence and better prices of farm products was recognized in the West. The promise early in the year was for an [illegible] extension of quarantines and the demoralization of commerce in the lower Mississippi Valley was a blow to the trade from which it has not fully recovered.

Aside from the influence in actual supply lines the yellow fever was a factor which drove speculation out of provisions. During the greater part of the year the market has lacked the elasticity given by a speculative interest. There has been only feeble response to bullish influences and opportunities have been presented for safely depressing prices below a justified level.

The following table shows the range and average price of mess pork by months and for the year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$8.00	$7.55	$7.7
February	8.00	7.45	7.7
March	8.90	7.95	8.4
April	8.60	8.07	8.4
May	8.70	7.95	8.3
June	7.95	7.30	7.6
July	7.95	7.40	7.6
August	8.95	7.70	8.2
September	9.00	7.85	8.4
October	8.20	7.50	7.8
November	7.70	7.20	7.4
December	7.90	7.15	7.5
Year	9.00	7.15	7.9
1896	10.85	6.50	7.9
1895	12.87½	7.32½	10.2

Heavy Hog Receipts All Year.

Aside from the yellow fever the factors in provisions last year were the heavy receipts of hogs at all packing points, the disparity existing during a great part of the season between prices of live hogs and finished product, and the excellent export demand, particularly during the last few months. There has been no hog cholera, and with a season favorable for raising hogs, and an abundance of low-priced corn from three heavy crops, the liberal movement of hogs to market was to be expected. The best posted people in the trade, however, have been at sea on estimates.

A number of prominent packing interests bulled provisions consistently and persistently for months on the theory of a depletion of farm supplies of hogs and cash trade prospects, only to become discouraged and to be forced to liquidation. The most important bull campaign was led by the English packers.

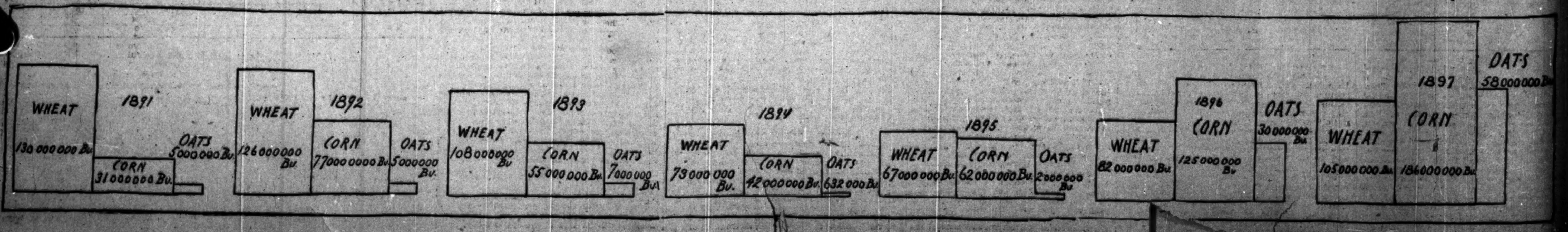
The following table shows the range and average price of cash short ribs by months and for the year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$4.27½	$3.60	$3.9
February	4.25	3.67½	4.
March	5.00	4.05	4.
April	4.90	4.30	4.
May	4.85	4.20	4.
June	4.70	4.10	4.
July	4.80	4.10	4.
August	5.90	4.55	5.
September	5.95	4.75	5.
October	5.25	4.30	4.
November	4.95	4.15	4.
December	4.80	4.10	4.
Year	5.95	3.60	4.
1896	5.85	3.05	4.
1895	7.17½	5.07½	[illegible]

Speculative Selling Against Production.

Packing operations were heavy everywhere, and particularly at Chicago, and the speculative market was kept weak by sales of packers against their output. The de

COMPARATIVE SHOWING OF GRAIN EXPORTS BY CALENDAR YEARS—CORN AND OATS MAKE ENTIRELY NEW RECORDS.



mestic trade was fairly good all year, and between the time of the floods in the spring and the breaking out of yellow fever was excellent.

During the latter part of the year the export demand improved materially and the exports were much heavier than during the previous year, and at times heavier than during any previous year since 1891. The export trade, particularly in meats, was excellent.

The enormous accumulations of lard, which proved to be a depressing factor in 1896, have been going into consumption, and the production of lard has been restricted as much as possible. In 1896 the discount of lard under ribs was one of the abnormal features. Lard has gradually worked up so that this discount has been wiped out. It has been a year of low prices, light speculation, heavy production, and good consumption.

The following table shows the range and average price of cash prime steam lard by months and for the year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	$4.05	$3.80	$3.967
February	4.00	3.67½	3.726
March	4.25	3.95	4.140
April	4.25	4.06¼	4.166
May	4.12½	3.55	3.840
June	4.15	3.47½	3.892
July	4.30	3.80	4.050
August	4.85	4.20	4.473
September	4.90	4.35	4.516
October	4.52½	4.15	4.348
November	4.32	4.15	4.222
December	4.65	4.20	4.419
Year	4.90	3.47½	4.141
1896	5.85	3.05	4.339
1895	7.17½	5.07½	6.208

LIVE STOCK RECORD BROKEN.

Immense Increase in Total Receipts at the Yards and a Big Jump in Valuations.

Chicago received a total of 14,760,000 head of all kinds of live stock last year, being the largest on record and 670,000 larger than in 1896. The total valuation was over $216,000,000, against $187,745,655 for 1896 and $200,584,380 for 1895. Cattle averaged $46 per head, calves $10, hogs, $9, sheep and lambs $4, and horses about $70 per head. Prices ruled higher on all kinds of stock. Sheep receipts for the year were the largest on record; hogs the second largest, and the total for cattle the smallest since 1887. Shipments of hogs from Chicago were the smallest since 1884 and the number of hogs slaughtered by local packers about a million larger than ever before and 2,870,000 larger than in 1893. Combined receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for 1897 were 1,400,000 larger than ever before, or a total of 14,964,000. The four markets received 5,932,000 sheep, or 400,000 more than ever before.

The valuation of live stock received in Chicago last year in round figures was divided as follows: Cattle, $117,576,000; calves, $1,233,000; hogs, $75,321,000; sheep, $14,400,000; and horses, $7,800,000.

In round numbers Chicago received a grand total of 2,556,000 cattle during 1897, being the smallest receipts since 1887, about 1,010,000 less than the banner receipts of 1892, and 44,000 less than in 1896. Most of the decrease was in Texas and Westerns, the year's receipts of "rangers" being 436,246, against 595,347 in 1896, about 790,000 in 1895, 988,280 in 1892, and 1,059,530 Texas and Westerns in 1891. As there were 159,000 less rangers than in 1896 the decrease of 44,000 in the grand total of cattle made an actual increase of 115,000 in the number of cattle marketed from the corn belt. Each year there is a large increase in the number of Texas and Western range cattle that are finished in the corn-feeding sections, and if this fact was accorded its full significance in considering the figures of the year just closed it would be found that Chicago received fully as many branded cattle as in the previous year and less so-called native cattle than for many years past.

Terms to Die Out.

Now that Texas long horns are disappearing so rapidly and high grade shorthorns, Herefords, and black Scotch cattle are so common in the Southwest as well as in the Western range country, it will not be long until the terms "Texas" and "Westerns," as applied to cattle, will lose their significance. Already thousands of well-bred Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico cattle are being sent to the feed lots and pastures of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kanas, and Nebraska before they are branded; and of course they lose their identity completely. The year opened with empty feed lots and an overabundance of cheap corn; consequently feeders bought young cattle freely, going to sections never before called upon by people in the corn belt, which resulted in their stocking up with a large number of undersized and poorly bred animals, making the general cattle shortage seem much less than it was by massing the feedable supplies of the country in the corn belt. Prices paid for feeding stock, taking into consideration prevailing quotations for fat cattle, never were so high before, in fact, many feeders sold in Chicago to go back to the country 25c per 100 lbs above the price of fat cattle, but later in the season countrymen suffered, inasmuch as some of the same cattle were returned to market and sold for less than first cost.

During the year native beef steers sold at $3.25@6.00; bulk, $4.10@5.00. The average price of steers for the twelve months was $4.50, against $4.05 in 1896, $4.50 in 1895, and $4.25 in 1894. During the year exporters purchased 253,100 fat cattle in Chicago, being the largest number taken by them since 1890, about 10,000 more than in 1896, and nearly 100,000 more than in 1895. They usually buy good to choice 1,250@1,500-lb steers, and during 1897 paid a range of $4.00@5.50. During the year exporters bought thousands of cattle in Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Prejudice Dying Out.

The prejudice which Britishers have so long and unjustly held against our cattle is disappearing, and the superiority of American beef is no longer denied. Outside of holiday prices the heaviest cattle sold highest in September, when $5.75 was reached. Average prices were lowest in February and December. The average weight of cattle for 1897 was about 1,092 lbs, against 1,117 lbs in 1896. Native butcher stock was very high throughout the year—in fact, there never has been a time in the history of the cow trade when prices were so high compared with steers. Cows were comparatively scarce throughout the entire season. The average price of cows and heifers for the year was about $3.05, against $2.65 in 1896, $2.85 in 1895, and $2.50 in 1894.

Receipts of straight Texas cattle were the smallest since 1881, being over 500,000 short of the banner receipts of 1892, when 717,153 arrived. The total for 1897 was 202,097, against 223,422 in 1896. The figures were disappointing to the trade, yet nothing else could be expected, as since 1892, when the output of Texas was seriously abridged by a long protracted drought, supplies of Texas cattle have been on the wane. The cattle of late years have improved in quality as a result of the persistent demand for high-class breeding stock. The demand for feeding cattle in Texas during the year was the strongest ever known; so great, in fact, was the demand that big herds often changed hands three or four times at a handsome profit each time. The demand for feeding cattle also made an unusual drain on Mexico, as about 290,000 were imported against 147,500 in 1896. Texas steers sold in Chicago during the year at $2.75@4.80. The average price was $3.75, against $3.30 in 1896, $3.60 in 1895, and $3.15 in 1894.

Second Largest Year in Hogs.

During 1897 hog receipts averaged about 700,000 monthly, or a total of 8,369,000, the second largest on record and within 220,000 of the banner receipts of 1891. While Chicago receipts failed to surpass the record combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis broke all previous records, being nearly 2,000,000 larger than in 1896, about 4,770,000 larger than in 1893, and 1,386,000 larger than in 1891, when Chicago had her banner run. Shipments of live hogs from here in 1897 were the smallest since 1884, being nearly 300,000 smaller than in 1896 and 1,337,000 smaller than in 1891, consequently Chicago packers slaughtered more hogs in 1897 than in any previous year in the history of the packing business. They handled in round numbers 6,790,000, equal to about 1,000,000,000 lbs live weight. The quality, taking the twelve months, never was better, and the average weight was 244 lbs, against 246 lbs in 1896 and 230 lbs in 1895. Prices during the last twelve months fluctuated within a narrower range than ever before, selling from $3.00 to $4.65, or a range of $1.65, against $2.05 range in 1896, $2.60 range in 1895, and $5.00 range in 1893, when they sold at $3.75@8.75. The average price for 1897 was $3.70, being 20c higher than the previous year, 60c lower than in 1895, $1.35 lower than in 1894, and $2.90 lower than during the World's Fair or panic year.

Light bacon grades sold at a premium in every month in the year and averaged 10c higher than heavyweights. The year started on a very low range of prices, with a 65c advance in March and April, followed by a 60c drop in May and June, when the June crop of hogs was marketed. Prices reacted the next three months, and in September light reached $4.65, the high point of the year. December prices were about the lowest of the year, with a very narrow range of prices on all grades. The small operations of Eastern shippers made but little competition in the market and held prices down. Through lack of speculation in Board of Trade products there was scarcely a month in the year that the price of mess pork justified even the extremely low prices for hogs. One of the notable features of the hog supplies was the large decrease from Iowa, where sickness killed off a great many. Had Iowa been able to keep up her usual fine proportion the marketing of hogs would have been vastly larger than ever before at Chicago. During the year Iowa furnished 4,000 cars less than in 1896, while Illinois increased 1,000 cars. Wisconsin increased nearly 2,000 cars, while Missouri decreased 1,700 carloads. From first to last the trade generally figured on large hog supplies, and country feeders acted accordingly, getting their supplies to market about as fast as they could be put in marketable shape. While prices were low, they left a margin of profit simply because of the abundance and cheapness of corn. Bacon grades met with a better demand than usual, and considerable interest was taken in the matter of getting supplies of hogs that would make bacon to compete with that grown in England and Denmark.

High Water Mark in Sheep.

More sheep arrived last year than ever before, the total reaching nearly 3,600,000, being a few thousand more than in 1896 and 1,451,000 more than in 1892, when only 2,145,079 arrived. While receipts have increased very materially during the last five or six years, the average weight has been steadily decreasing—in fact, the average for 1897 was only 85 lbs, the lightest on record and three lbs lighter than the previous year. Rather more than half the year's receipts consisted of lambs. The quality of the sheep during the year averaged medium, and yet better than in 1896, especially the Western rangers, which showed better care.

There was also a notable betterment in the quality of Texas, which were scarcer than for several years past. Prices were the highest in several years, the strength in the market being due largely to the unprecedented demand from country feeders, who forwarded 377,000 to feed lots, against 299,000 a year ago.

The shipping and export demand was good, and with active competition from dressed mutton men considerable tone characterized the market most of the time. The average price of sheep for the year was $3.85, or 65c higher than in '96, 55c higher than in '95, over $1.00 higher than in 1894, and 10c lower than in 1893. Average price of lambs for the year, $4.95, against $4.50 in '96, $4.55 in '95, $3.55 in '94, and $4.75 in '93. Native sheep during the year ranged at $1.25@5.25, bulk $3.40@4.50. Western sheep sold at $2.15@5.35, bulk $3.50@4.50; Texas sheep, $2.15@4.75; Mexican sheep, $2.50@4.90; and lambs $2.30@6.40, bulk $5.00@6.00.

Sheep were highest in the spring, when the heavy fed Westerns were being marketed. A feature which characterized the market that never was observed before, was that the price of good sheep was almost as high in the fall as in the spring. Lambs sold highest the last two months of the year. Shipments of sheep for the year were about 75,000 larger than in 1896, being the largest shipments since 1891.

More Horses Come to Town.

Chicago received about 6,000 more horses than in 1896, but there were 5,000 less than in the banner year of 1895. The quality of the horses was generally ordinary, but there were signs of improvement, and there is little doubt that the great export demand for horses is destined soon to create a marked revival in the breeding of fine American horses. In 1896 prices were the lowest on record, but the last year there was a general advance of fully 10 per cent, with heavy drafters showing a gain of 20 to 25 per cent over last year. Prices were lowest in August and highest in the two closing months. Nearly 112,000 were received in 1897, all but 10,000 of which were reshipped. At the special sales of fine bred stock held throughout the year fancy animals sold between $1,000 and $4,000, with quite a good many at $400 to $800. Poor to good drivers quotable at $50@160; choice to fancy drivers, $175@300; drafters, $60@250; chunks, $45@125; light horses, $25@65; carriage teams, $200@600; and plugs and rangers, $5@45.

Following is the Chicago movement of live stock for 1897, with comparisons:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Jan ..	189,199	5,349	763,904	272,960	9,206
Feb ..	180,129	6,417	709,538	244,877	10,499
March .	209,510	10,865	576,018	303,326	17,782
April .	191,996	16,961	542,887	277,146	15,584
May ..	200,468	15,667	729,748	268,790	10,864
June ..	203,108	14,038	774,987	270,444	7,270
July ..	202,040	14,057	601,658	290,671	4,393
Aug ..	254,240	11,796	643,721	363,071	6,756
Sept. ..	262,772	7,473	601,127	397,166	8,253
Oct. ..	230,276	7,648	729,214	341,692	7,733
Nov. ..	220,625	7,120	817,547	280,988	6,494
Dec ..	211,700	5,900	878,900	294,700	6,900
T'l '97 ..	2,556,063	123,300	8,369,249	3,605,837	111,735
T'l '96 ..	2,600,475	138,337	7,659,472	3,590,655	105,978

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Jan. ..	63,524	209	136,100	32,905	8,982
Feb ..	60,972	226	164,143	33,502	10,178
March .	65,362	197	137,201	74,581	15,833
April .	62,021	792	132,415	68,251	14,664
May ..	60,362	1,789	106,914	44,017	9,803
June ..	67,429	1,330	97,123	18,766	6,383
July ..	64,901	787	140,251	22,103	3,977
Aug. ..	82,487	622	176,731	76,442	5,387
Sept. ..	90,948	1,185	158,251	92,848	7,100
Oct. ..	80,594	1,525	148,308	81,692	6,912
Nov. ..	70,712	1,456	130,489	42,240	5,722
Dec. ..	73,400	1,200	98,000	49,200	6,000
T'l '97 ..	842,712	11,318	1,625,046	636,517	100,941
T'l '96 ..	818,326	6,457	1,896,312	561,289	98,445

FROM FARMS AND ORCHARDS.

Large Quantities of Produce Received and Sold at Prices Giving Profit to Shippers.

Butter—The year opened with a dull, dragging butter market, extra creameries selling at 19c. A quiet feeling prevailed until the middle of the month, when more demand developed and prices were advanced ½c. Trade continued in a healthy condition, and the month closed with a firm market and a quotation of 20c firmly established. A decidedly firm and active market prevailed in March. Receipts were light, bad roads throughout the country in creamery districts caused a great shortage in the supply of butter, and by the last of the month buyers were standing in line for goods at 21c. Many of the creameries were unable to get the products of their factories to the railroad station for shipment, owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads, and for a time receipts were not sufficient to supply the current demands. Before the first week of April had passed, however, receipts had increased, and receivers found it necessary to shade prices ½c to clean up their holdings.

An easy feeling was developed early in May, which carried the price to 14c, and by May 20 receivers were hunting for buyers at 13½c. This was the low point of the season. Buying for cold storage began at this figure the third week in May. It was rather early for the storage of butter, but there was a small portion of the receipts full grass goods and of a quality sufficiently fine to warrant speculators placing it in cold storage. The last week in May brought with it a reaction, and the month closed with the market at 15c.

Good Export Demand.

The July butter market was a remarkably steady one and highly satisfactory to the trade in general. A large volume of business was transacted for storage purposes, and an export demand materialized, which furnished an outlet for a large portion of the month's receipts. This European buying lasted until late in the fall and developed into the largest business ever done in this line. Foreign buyers gave the preference this year to the finest creameries instead of low-grade goods, to which they have heretofore confined their purchases, and the result has been very satisfactory to both the European and American dealers. By the middle of August the dry weather had caused a shrinkage in the make of Western creameries, and this caused an advance in values of 1c per pound.

Before the first week in September had closed the price had declined to 17c. At this price the market ruled steady for a time, and by the middle of the month had again advanced to 18c. Receipts kept dwindling away, and an urgent demand caused a sharp advance to 19½c by Sept. 20, but at this figure buyers were unable to find a sufficient supply of goods to fill their orders. Prices advanced rapidly to 21@22½c, and before the last of September 22c had become the established market. Early in October butter began to come out of cold storage freely. The stock proved to be of exceptionally fine quality, and trade gave the preference to the June stock, as it could be had at 18½@19c. Early in December the market reached 23c, which price appeared to be the outside for the year. When prices reached this point trade seemed to draw away, and a reaction seemed certain to follow. This was the case by Dec. 15, when prices were lowered to 22c, and even at this figure goods did not move freely.

The year has been a noticeable one in many respects in the butter trade. Cold storage speculation has proven to have been extremely profitable, and the export trade has assumed large proportions and has given promise of still further development. The quality of butter furnished the European market this year has been of such a high standard that it has created an extremely favorable impression abroad, and European buyers are beginning to make arrangements for a regular yearly supply of butter from this country.

Coolers Filled with Eggs.

Eggs—The year opened with a very unsatisfactory condition in the egg market. A large amount of storage stock had been carried over, and this proved a burden on the market. Fresh goods ranged from 16½c down to 15c in January, storage selling down as low as 7c per doz. The February market was better the early part of the month, sales being made at 17c and 14½c was the low point for fresh stock. At the opening of March prices eased off to 12c, and March closed with an 8c market. In April the prices ranged from 8c to 8¾c, and a large amount of stock was taken for cold storage purposes. The May market ranged between 8¼c and 8½c and June 8¼c to 9c.

The largest amount of eggs ever carried in storage in this market was placed in the coolers. Holders began early in the season to feel as though their holdings should be unloaded at the earliest possible moment. The July market ruled from 8c to 9½c and August from 9½c to 13½c. The latter part of August a considerable quantity of storage eggs found their way to market at 12c. The September market was a dull one, eggs selling from 13c the early part of the month down to 12½c at the middle. Before the 1st of October, however, the market had advanced to 14c. October being the month it is usually most profitable to market storage eggs, the holders began to feel nervous about their holdings and pushed their goods on to the market whenever an opportunity presented itself.

The market ruled weak for storage and steady to firm for fresh, and October closed with fresh stock being firmly held at 15@15½c. During November fresh eggs advanced to 17½c, while storage declined to 11c. An exceptionally light supply of fresh stock caused a further advance during December to 20c for fresh. The early part of December, up to Christmas, storage eggs ruled dull at 10½@11c. About this time a firmer feeling developed and stock sold as high as 12½c.

Fair Profits in Cheese.

Cheese—The cheese season of 1897 opened with markets all over the world almost bare of stock. The American trade was weak and slow, owing to the prevalence of hard times, but the English markets were very brisk and higher prices were paid, so that everything in the shape of cheese could be and was exported. About the first of March some of the large Canadian dealers issued circulars broadcast throughout England breaking the market, and from that time on quotations were weak and sales dragged. While there was no great surplus of stock cheese was not sold so readily and prices were less. Sales were made of smaller lots than usual to secure anything like a fair price, this condition continuing up to about July, when a bull movement was started and was continued until the middle of September. During this period many sales for future delivery were made in the South and in Great Britain, and from that time on to the close of the year the market was drooping and declining, until within a short time before New Year's, when there was a slight reaction, but still at ruinously low prices. The high prices of the beginning of 1897 stimulated production to such an extent as to create a large surplus over actual demands, which helped the decline, and speculators and early buyers lost a great deal of money. Prices at the opening of 1898 are so low that it is expected this fact will encourage consumption to a large extent, and from the really small supply on hand it looks to dealers as it all cheese now made will be in the hands of consumers before the new season for making opens. The average price for 1897 was not really so low, notwithstanding the serious decline of the last half, for the high prices of the first half made the business a fairly remunerative one to dealers.

Filled cheese is practically out of the market, with the exception of a few factories that are still making it for exportation to England.

Rather Fewer Vegetables.

Vegetables—The supply of vegetables generally was not so extensive as during 1896, but prices were much better. Onions were scarce, the crop not being more than one-half the usual one, and the same conditions prevailed as to parsnips. Carrots averaged about three-quarters of a crop, while beets ran about as usual. Cabbages were in good supply and the quality excellent. The trade in potatoes was the heaviest in the line of vegetables. The amount shipped here was lighter than last year, there being a failure in many localities where the crop was heavy in 1896, New York and Ohio suffering particularly in this direction on account of extended droughts. This compelled looking to the West for supplies, and buyers were here from many Eastern points throughout the season, the consequence being a well sustained market. The low prices prevailing in 1896 did not operate to reduce the acreage planted, although in many places the amount realized did not pay for the digging. The largest shipments to this market came, as usual, from Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Michigan crop proving lighter than for some years, and but few being shipped here up to the close of the year. From the two States first named the receipts were about twice those of the year previous, but were readily sold on arrival. In Wisconsin and Minnesota shippers have built houses exclusively for storage of potatoes secure from freezing, and have arrangements so that cars can be run into them and be loaded in security, no matter how cold the weather may be. This has resulted in keeping the early dug potatoes from being shipped in such quantities as to glut the market, and gives a steadier market and better prices in general.

Winter vegetables—During the winter months large quantities of fancy vegetables are received from California, including cauliflower, tomatoes, celery, artichokes, green peas, and cabbage. The first carload of cauliflower arrived in November in time to sell for Thanksgiving trade, and it brought fair prices, from $2.00 to $2.50 per crate, holding about 24 to 36 heads. Receipts will continue for three months. Tomatoes bring from $1.75 to $2.50 per 20-lb crate. Cabbage is sold principally later in the season, say during March and April, after the home product has become exhausted. The celery business has grown from year to year, so that it is now carried on on quite a large scale. A considerable acreage has been planted in California, and the product is being marketed at from 30c to 50c per dozen stalks. The celery is well bleached, crisp, and fine, and the quantity sold is large. Prices this year are lower than last on account of increase in the crop.

Fruits Well Distributed.

Native fruits—The year was a satisfactory one to both growers and dealers, more so to the former than to the commission merchants of this city. In all sections of the country farmers are combining, packing in a satisfactory manner, and attempting to sell direct to dealers, leaving commission merchants out of the transaction. This has been the drift of this evolution in the trade and has resulted in the producer saving the immense losses resulting from a glutted market. This was very noticeable during the last season, when the immense grape crop of California was judiciously distributed to all sections of the country, the growers reserving New York City as a dumping ground for surplus, when in the ordinary course of shipping in former years all markets would have been overstocked with disastrous results. This spirit among growers has developed widely in Michigan, and about the only shipments that came to commission dealers the last year were from small growers, the larger raisers of all kinds of fruits combining to sell direct to the customers, on whom the commission men formerly depended. Another feature bearing heavily against the trade that gives promise of direful results to commission dealers of this and other cities is the recent embarkation of the large dealers at the Stock-Yards in the butter, egg, poultry, veal, and kindred lines of business.

Grapes Alone Unprofitable.

During 1897 profits were far better than during 1896 in all lines of fruits, with the single exception of grapes, the tremendous crop of all sections proving sufficient to overstock the market. The peach crop proved about one-third of that of the preceding year, but the price received by growers was satisfactory. In fact, the smaller crop realized the most money to the producers, as in 1896 at times the fruit did not bring on the market the cost of picking and shipping. Southern peaches came early and sold at from $3.50 at the first of the season to $1.50 at the close, for Georgias, six baskets in a crate. Mississippi opened at $1.00 to $1.25, and declined to about 75c. The crop in Indiana and Kentucky was light, but that of Illinois was better than the one of 1896. The Michigan orchards produced about one-third of the crop of 1896, the estimate in bushels being about 8,500,000. The passage of an ordinance by the City Council forbidding the shipping of peaches in any other than peck, half-bushel, and bushel packages, and prohibiting the covering of baskets with tarlatan, proved another source of disaster to the commission men. It is estimated that from one-half to three-quarters of a million bushels of this fruit were kept out of this market by the ordinance referred to.

Improvement in Quality.

The quality of peaches of last season was far better than that of the year previous, the fruit being larger and better flavored. The opening price was 50 to 60c per basket, declining later to 40c. The basket manufacturers of Michigan reduced the prices of 1896, which had been raised about 30 per cent above the regular scale, back to from $18 to $22.

The Eastern markets did not receive much of the Michigan crop last year, being supplied mainly by California, Georgia, and western New York, the Maryland and New Jersey yield being somewhat short.

Few strawberries were received from the Pacific coast, as compared with the shipments made in 1896. At the close of the year California berries were plentiful, selling at from 50c to 60c per qt. During January Florida berries began to arrive and were good sellers at from 75c to 85c per qt. In March Mississippi consignments began, opening at from 50c to 60c, but soon declining to from 25c to 30c. The first were fairly good in quality, but rains later spoiled the keeping qualities. Tennessees began to appear in this market in April, the crop while good being light. Prices were well sustained, ranging from $1.75 to $2.00 for cases of 24 qts. Illinois berries appeared in May, opening at from $2.50 to $3.00 per case. While the quality was good the yield was only fair, being about half a crop. Indiana followed with a fair crop, of good quality and prices well sustained. The opening figures of $3.00 per crate fell off to $2.50, and later in the season to $2.00. The Michigan crop was only fair, the shipments were made in 16-qt cases, and the opening price of $1.50 fell off to $1.00 and 75c later. The Wisconsin crop was light, coming in the last week of June and early in July. For 16-qt cases the average price was from $1.00 to $1.25. The region of country around Traverse City, Mich., sent berries to this market for the first time last year. This is the most northerly point from which berries were ever sent to Chicago, and they were in consequence the latest to arrive, coming from the middle to the last of July. They were not of ready sale, the season being practically over and other berries having supplanted them in popular favor.

Good Crop of Small Fruits.

Other lines of berries commanded good prices throughout the season, the supply being light. Red raspberries were in moderate supply, the main shipments coming from Illinois and Indiana, and averaging from 75c to $1.25 for 24-pint cases. The crop of blackberries was large in both Indiana and Illinois. Of recent years the wild blackberry has entirely disappeared from the market, being displaced by the cultivated berry. On account of rains during the ripening season the quality was poor, the best berries selling for $1.00 for 24-quart cases. Michigan sent in the best berries, selling from $1.00 to $1.25 per case.

The apples in cold storage at the opening of 1897 were in good condition and the spring trade was well sustained, prices for good stock ranging from $4.00 to $5.00 per brl. Supplies of cooler goods held up well until June apples came in. The fall apples were of poor quality and the crop was not more than one-third of that of 1896. The yield of winter apples was considerably short of that of the preceding year, which was the banner year of history. The largest yields were reported from Missouri and Illinois. Eastern Kansas, Nebraska, and Arkansas all had moderate crops. There was a demand on this market from Wisconsin, from which point goods were shipped in during 1896.

Short Apple Crop East.

In New York, Michigan, and Canada the crop was about one-third of that of 1896. The shortage was occasioned mainly by a spell of hot weather in October which caused the fruit to ripen too rapidly, so that fruit that promised well matured so quick that the fruit when placed in coolers has rotted in the barrel, entailing great loss on the holders. Sales cannot be made without repacking, something never before encountered in the cold storage business. Prices of winter apples started in at $2.00 and met a steady advance, the close of the year showing quotations at $4.00 to $4.50 per brl. The per cent of shrinkage by reason of repacking cannot be ascertained to a certainty, and consequently the loss by reason of rotting is not known. This condition applies more directly to Ben Davises than to Jonathans and Winesaps, which are keeping fairly well, and bring about $1.00 more a brl. A new feature in apples during the last year was the shipping of bu boxes of extra fine goods from Colorado, Oregon, and Washington, those from the first named State being grown by irrigation. The fruit is of fine appearance and sells well, bringing from $1.50 to $3.00 at wholesale. These apples, while perfect models, lack the fine flavor of smaller fruit.

The shipments of melons to this market were about similar in bulk to those of 1896. The quality of watermelons was about the same, but prices were somewhat advanced, the combination of growers throughout the melon raising districts proving sufficient to prevent gluts, and also operating to compel buyers to advance money on shipments before they left the place of growing. This latter procedure saved growers from the losses of former years, when they were often called on for freight charges in addition to losing the entire shipment of melons. A fair average for the season was about $125.00 per car to the growers. Cantaloupes and other small melons were in fair quantity and sold well.

Cranberries Were Short.

The Cape Cod crop of cranberries was fully 40 per cent short of that of 1896, and the New Jersey yield was curtailed 25 per cent. Wisconsin, however, showed a gain of about 50 per cent, about 16,000 brls being shipped to this city. The effect of these conditions at the opening of the season was to create a fictitious market, underestimates being made by dealers. The opening prices might have proved about correct had not the season for ripening been unfavorable. Dealers in this city were all disappointed at the quotations at which the market started, with $7.00 for Cape Cods. They were picked too green and the price fell off to $5.75. The lowest point of the season was $4.75, about the last of October, from which time the market began to improve, closing the year at $6.50. The Cape berries were also affected by fire worms, a rather unusual occurrence. The Wisconsin crop, while abundant, was of poor quality, ascribed to the recent burning over of the bogs. The facts mentioned kept the quotations on all goods much below the average. Chicago is fast becoming the great center of the cranberry business of the country. Leading local houses maintain branch offices at Cape Cod, and make direct shipments to all points in the United States, including such trade centers as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, as well as the far West. The supply for the balance of the season, which extends to about April 1, is light, and dealers expect prices to rule high for goods that will keep.

Pacific Coast Favored.

Pacific Coast Fruits.—General fruit crop conditions during the year 1897 were favorable for the Pacific coast fruit raiser, the principal factors adding to his prosperity having been the somewhat general shortage of Eastern fruit crops, together with a better tone in general business and times.

On May 12 the first car of the season arrived in Chicago, consisting of 1,300 10-lb boxes cherries from California, which brought in the fruit auction sale $2,300. Following this, other cars of cherries arrived during May, the total quantity of the fruit sold during that month reaching fifteen carloads. The receipts then gradually increased during June and July, with the month of August reaching the height of the season, and then gradually working down again during September, October, November, and December. The last auction sale for the year took place Dec. 15 and consisted of a carload, about half grapes and half apples, all from California.

During the season there was a total of 1,226 carloads of Pacific coast deciduous fruits sold at auction in Chicago, as against 833 carloads sold during 1896. A few years ago California alone was thought of as a State producing fruit for general Eastern distribution, but this year Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona also proved themselves of coming importance in the business. The time was when all these California fruits were shipped to Chicago and this was a general distributing market; but with the large increase in crops, and also the spreading of fruit raising into other States, other markets were sought, and now many of the large Eastern cities handle a large quota of these luscious Pacific coast products. For the first time in the history of the business has New York City sold more carloads of these fruits at auction than Chicago, notwithstanding a large increase in Chicago in sales over last year.

Cherries a Short Crop.

The crop of cherries was below the average in quantity and brought satisfactory prices. Apricots came next and were a short crop. Peaches were in fair supply during the season and sold from 75c to $1.50 per 20-lb box. The peach crop in Michigan, being comparatively light, was in favor of California. Plums were in good supply. The one kind of fruit of which there was a decided oversupply, and which brought ruinously low prices, was Italian prunes. They are shipped in 20-lb crates and have formerly brought from $1.00 to $1.25. This season the crop was extra large and came from California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The freight charge on a 20-lb crate of Italian prunes is about 45c, and many cars were sold this season at from 30c to 50c per crate. Outside of this one bad feature the trade in Pacific coast fruits can be said to have been very satisfactory.

Good Prices for Grapes.

On account of some unfavorable weather during the critical period of growing the grape crop was cut off somewhat, and therefore not as large as was expected. They brought good prices right through the season. The market for California pears, with the exception of winter Nells, showed a great improvement over the previous year.

In addition to the fruits already named there were also a number of cars of California quinces, which, however, were not in great demand, on account of a scarcity of that fit companion to quinces in the culinary department—sweet apples. Aside from the 1,226 carloads of fruit sold at auction mentioned above there were also a large number of cars of pears, and especially apples, from the Pacific coast, which were sold at private sale, and would probably swell the total receipts to at least 1,500 carloads, of which the Earl Fruit company alone reports having handled over 40 per cent.

A number of cars of oranges were shipped during the month of December, which were of good color and well matured. Prices for the best seedlings, started at $2.00 per box, f. o. b. California, the freight amounting to 90c per box, and the oranges sold in this market from $3.00 to $3.25 per box in a wholesale way. After the holidays trade usually falls off considerably, and with the shipments increasing the price naturally assumed a downward course. Seedling oranges during January, February, and most of the rest of the season sold at $2.00 to $2.75 in Chicago. The crop was of good size and fine quality, and it is estimated that about 6,000 carloads were shipped out of southern California during 1897. The prospects for 1898 are that at least 8,000 carloads of oranges will be sent out from California, and if all the conditions remain favorable these figures may even have to be increased.

Helped by an Import Tax.

The first carload of oranges for the season of 1897-1898 left California early in November, thus showing that the Golden State is able to send out fruit nearly the entire year.

During 1897 the import duty on citrus fruits was raised about 20c per box to 60c per box, which will be of great benefit to this country during 1898, as far as the orange business is concerned, in view of the large and fine crop to be marketed, there being absolutely no need of importing foreign oranges, and yet the quantity of home production being plentiful enough to admit of selling at very reasonable prices throughout the season. In lemons, California is also coming to the front more and more each year; it is only a question of time and suitable land capacity when the entire supply will come from that country.

Broomcorn Affected by Drought.

Broomcorn—About the same volume of broomcorn was received in this city from the crop of 1897 as from that of the preceding year. At the opening of the season, Sept. 1, prices began at once to advance, the old crop having ranged from $30 to $65 per ton, the new being sold at from $50 to $80. Owing to the conservative buying of manufacturers and dealers, and the desire of growers to realize early on the crop, prices fell off in November about $10 a ton. The best corn was raised in Illinois, that of the Western States being light by reason of drought and late maturity. There was also a largely decreased acreage throughout the West, and a tendency among growers to largely abandon raising. At the opening of the season it was estimated that the supply of old corn was from 10,000 to 15,000 tons short of the supply Sept. 1, 1896. On this account it is not expected that the corn grown in 1897 will more than supply the natural consumption, and a surplus is not expected to be on hand at the beginning of the next season. At the close of the year stocks in the hands of broommakers were light, as was the supply in stock for the consumption of the coming year held by dealers and growers. At this time last year the supply had not been so low for ten years past, and now that this shortage is still greater it is confidently expected that prices will advance and that the quotations on the crop of 1898 will be much higher than for some years.

Hops—There has been considerable change in the hop trade in the last twelve months, as compared with the previous year. In 1896 there was a market for not over half of the cost of production. The low prices during that period being quite an inducement, most brewers filled their storehouses to their full capacity. Ordinary conditions would have again produced poor results to growers this year, but on the approach of harvest disastrous storms and rains developed almost universally, and a great many hops, especially on the coast, have been affected with mold and decay. In addition to this a short crop throughout the world is assured, and the consequence is that English consumers must come to this country for the remainder of their wants. There being but a limited amount of the better class of goods, export demand produced a natural demand, making a market late in the year of 16 to 18 cents for choice goods. At the same time last year quotations were ruling at 10 to 12 cents.

Poor Year for Hay.

Hay.—Trade in 1897 was not as satisfactory as in 1896. The crop was large in almost every section of the country. As a consequence there is no demand from anywhere, and all the hay received in Chicago has had to be sold for local consumption. This has kept prices low; but still not low enough to admit of any shipping out. The quality of the hay raised in 1897 was somewhat better than that of 1896; of prairie hay particularly. Seldom has Indiana produced a better marsh hay than in 1897. The same hay in some sections suffered a little from heat and drouth. There was a greater area sown with timothy seed in the fall of 1896, so that the greater crop was caused not only by a greater production per acre, but also by larger acreage. Prices ruled rather low. Prairie hay ranged from $3 to $9, timothy from $6 to $9.50, and the average price of all hay through the year can be set down at about $7. Receipts were about 300,000 tons.

Hides.—The market ruled steady and strong for the entire year. Fluctuations have not been nearly as wide apart as during the last few years. Supplies have been considerably limited, which has forced the market up to higher and steadier prices than for an entire twelve months. Prices of buff hides fluctuated from 8¼c to 10c, closing about 9¾c. These averages are far above those of former years.

Pelts.—The year's market has been generally satisfactory. Prices of wool have been of a natural gain for the entire twelve months. Anticipations of dealers have generally been realized with frequent improvements that were hardly expected. The average gain in the value of estimated wool from January to December would be about 6c per lb.

Country Tallow.—The tallow market has experienced a very steady trade, fluctuations have been nominal, and no extremes at any time either for high or low prices.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce. The figures are those given by the Board of Trade, except live stock, cheese, butter, and eggs:

Articles.	Received 1897.	Shipped 1897.
Flour, brls	2,947,006	2,736,211
Wheat, bu	28,087,147	26,669,466
Corn, bu	116,747,389	97,456,807
Oats, bu	118,086,662	104,666,956
Rye, bu	3,388,751	2,890,872
Barley, bu	17,195,744	7,717,351
Total flour and grain	286,452,698	243,047,663
Grass seeds, lbs	70,035,851	87,740,334
Flaxseed, bu	4,976,209	2,859,493
Broom corn, lbs	9,952,065	8,969,117
Cured meats, lbs	169,787,811	837,630,339
Canned meats, cases	13,665	1,086,325
Dressed beef, lbs	86,456,930	1,007,229,652
Beef, pkgs	272	66,434
Pork, brls	2,200	239,880
Lard, lbs	50,267,408	444,333,255
Cheese, lbs	84,790,975	56,619,902
Butter, lbs	225,651,504	206,316,440
Dressed hogs, No.	1,698	64,481
Live hogs, No.	8,339,424	1,622,968
Cattle	2,551,997	841,638
Sheep	3,599,192	636,731
Calves	123,300	11,318
Horses	111,700	100,941
Hides, lbs	80,582,176	124,280,961
Wool, lbs	35,464,564	42,556,430
Coal, tons	6,810,222	853,458
Lumber, 1,000 ft	1,406,580	574,743
Shingles, 1,000 ft	372,499	251,208
Salt, brls	1,930,565	922,230
Hay, tons	245,149	19,609
Potatoes, bu	7,528,786	2,986,549
Eggs, cases	1,962,134	1,001,028

The shipments by lake to Chicago for the last two years compare as follows:

	1897.	1896.
Flour, brls	1,060,734	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	18,449,628	13,232,818
Corn, bu	85,250,760	74,379,206
Oats, bu	50,192,982	23,798,409
Rye, bu	3,653,255	971,603
Barley, bu	4,078,372	5,451,824
Flaxseed, bu	1,667,484	3,351,518
Pork, brls	27,810	38,760
Lard, lbs	40,421,200	53,210,200

VALUE OF PRODUCE RECEIVED.

The following are the totals for the last year and corresponding totals for 1896:

	1897.	1896.
Flour	$ 14,000,000	$ 7,488,000
Wheat	22,725,000	13,095,000
Corn	29,500,000	22,598,000
Oats	21,500,000	19,712,000
Rye	1,305,000	776,000
Barley	5,400,000	5,097,000
Millstuffs	900,000	790,000
Total breadstuffs	$ 95,430,000	$ 69,556,000
Butter	41,105,000	41,436,000
Cheese	6,400,000	5,923,000
Hides	7,000,000	5,798,000
Wool	6,100,000	4,948,000
Flaxseed	4,500,000	7,725,000
Other seed	1,700,000	1,947,000
Broomcorn	635,000	535,000
Salt	1,000,000	875,000
Potatoes	1,500,000	943,000
Other vegetables	600,000	590,000
Tallow and grease	1,100,000	1,085,000
Hay	2,300,000	3,000,000
Apples	410,000	410,000
California fruits	3,250,000	2,000,000
Other fruits	2,800,000	2,800,000
Hops	580,000	532,000
Eggs	7,500,000	8,918,000
Poultry and game	2,100,000	2,750,000
Live stock	216,349,000	189,855,000
Beef	7,890,000	7,312,000
Pork, barreled	17,000	59,000
Lard	2,274,000	3,032,000
Meats (hog)	6,862,000	6,462,000
Totals	$419,402,000	$368,491,000
Total for 1895		$394,193,000
Total for 1894		427,275,000
Total for 1893		469,973,000
Total for 1892		507,000,000
Total for 1891		499,600,000
Total for 1890		471,385,000
Total for 1889		388,000,000
Total for 1888		371,000,000
Total for 1887		350,000,000

GAINS IN WHOLESALE LINES.

All the Industries Report Large Increases Over Previous Years, Some as High as Fifty Per Cent.

Dry goods—While the percentage of increase in the volume of dry goods sold during 1897 over the previous year is hard to determine there remains no doubt that Chicago merchants experienced the best year they have had since 1892. The year did not open auspiciously, but there came a gradual increase, more marked with the coming of each month, and with no periods of retrogression, and by mid-summer it was evident to experienced observers that the results of the year would show the business again on a normal basis. The most noticable gain in patronage over the years of depression and light trade came from the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. Merchants in those sections were impelled to make heavy purchases by the demands made on them by the farmers. The favorable crop conditions were such that in many Western States money had never before been so plentiful among the agricultural classes and the prevalence of hard times for so long a period had placed them in a position where extensive purchases were an absolute necessity. There was no tendency among any class of merchants to make speculative purchases or to overstock to any extent, and in consequence trade was in an unusually healthy condition and collections were never more prompt.

At the close of the year stocks throughout the country were light, and with the financial condition so favorable and so assured, the outlook for spring trade was extremely good. Prices of staple cotton goods varied little from those of the previous year, but in woolens there was a marked appreciation. This was the most pronounced in dress goods, some lines of which advanced from 25 to 30 per cent. In blankets and flannels the advance was checked to a great extent by reason of the large stocks held by dealers before the tariff went into effect.

More Business at Smaller Profits.

Boots and shoes—While the volume of business in boots and shoes was increased about 20 per cent over that of 1896 the year was far from satisfactory to Chicago merchants. During 1896 the price of leather was advanced from 20 to 30 per cent, but the quotations on standard lines of manufactured goods remained unchanged. During the last year another rise in leather was recorded, and again the prices of madeup goods did not advance, and dealers see in the situation no immediate relief. The fact is that hides have ruled so high that leather could not be made and sold at any profit at the ruling quotations of the year. It was the same with shoes, manufacturers could not buy leather on the market and sell their leading makes without a loss of from 7 to 10 per cent. In rubber goods about the same state of affairs prevailed; sales were largely increased, but at the same time profits were largely decreased. Chicago is now not only the greatest distributing center for shoes in the United States, but these goods are sold at closer prices here than in any other jobbing point.

Expensive Clothing Sold Cheap.

Clothing—Wholesalers of the medium and better class of men's and boys' clothing experienced a prosperous year, the volume of sales being substantially increased over the business of 1896. The cost of manufacture was increased both by the rise in woolen goods and by the advance in wages paid workmen. In some lines of cloths made of foreign wool the advance was from 25 to 30 per cent, but while all grades of clothing were higher in cost to the maker the ratio of increased cost was not maintained in the selling price. The opening of 1897 gave little promise of better business than for 1896, and this condition held for the first six months. With fall came an acceleration of trade that continued up to the close of the year and brought the receipts of 1897 fully 20 per cent above those of 1896. Goods are much cheaper now than in 1892, and while the volume of goods sold in 1897 was the largest since the year mentioned, the amount of money received did not aggregate any more than the sales of that year. Collections were unusually good and country dealers paid more promptly than for several years. A feature of encouragement alike to manufacturers and dealers is the fact that from all sections of the country comes a demand for a better grade of gods than have been called for in the last ten years. It has been hard for country dealers to realize that the advance in prices is not a fictitious one, and, accordingly, they have bought only as the demand was made manifest. This leaves stocks low at the close of the year and paves the way for an excellent spring trade.

Better Goods Were Bought.

Hats and caps—The year just closed was one of marked improvement in the line of hats and caps, the increase over 1896 being estimated on a conservative basis at fully 33 1-3 per cent. The trade has two seasons of active business, the first closing about July 1 and the second about Nov. 1. The bulk of the increased business of the year came with the second period and the gain was so substantial that some of the leading houses of the city increased their force of traveling salesmen as much as 25 per cent and arranged to cover additional territory as well as to more carefully work those sections before embraced in their lists. Prices were somewhat advanced, especially in woolen goods, some lines of which were so affected by the tariff as to cause dealers to refuse to guarantee prices. A much better grade of goods was called for by the country merchants than for some years, and stocks were very light at the close of the year, except with those merchants who had taken on a large line of cheap goods in anticipation of a continuance of the demand for the same, which had been enforced by the economic conditions surrounding buyers generally since 1893.

Millinery—Wholesalers of millinery had their expectations of an excellent spring trade fully realized, and the revival that came early in 1897 was continued throughout the entire year. The volume of business was the largest since 1892, a much better grade of goods than had been in demand for some years was called for, and in every way the year just closed was satisfactory. Jobbers throughout the country were practically without stock at the close of 1896 and with the brightening of prospects in the early spring began making extensive purchases, which met with ready sale and stimulated increased orders for the later trade. As compared with the preceding year wholesalers place the business of 1897 fully 50 per cent in advance, and reports from dealers in all sections warrant the belief that the coming spring trade will be much improved over that of 1897.

More Call for Staples.

Drugs—The year 1897 was marked by a steady increase in the volume of business and a gradual advance in the price of drugs. Large purchases, made in anticipation of the change in tariff duties, for a time glutted the market, but stocks rapidly melted away, and prices in the main were based on the cost of goods with the new duty added. The demand for chemicals in the arts was large and prices for this class of merchandise advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. Among the leading wholesalers of the city there is a feeling that the era of low prices has passed. Stocks in first hands are moderate, the speculative feeling has entirely disappeared, and purchases are made for actual wants covering a reasonable period of time. One feature was noticeable throughout the year—sales being confined to staple articles. Fancy goods and druggists' sundries did not show that increase which prevailed in other lines. The most marked increase in orders came from the country towns, the larger cities—and Chicago especially—not having responded to the general conditions prevailing elsewhere.

Furs—Dealers in furs report a business of from 25 to 30 per cent in excess of that of 1896. Two causes contributed to this result—the betterment of financial conditions and the more favorable weather at the opening of the fur season of last year than was experienced the year previous. The gradual revival in this line has been more than satisfactory to the substantial conservative houses in the trade. Prices of all domestic furs were very much depressed during the first half of the year. With the beginning of autumn much encouragement to the fur trade generally set in, and the manufacturer again began to enjoy a normal trade. While the volume of business was not so great as in recent years, the mild weather retarding its advancement, the class of goods desired was of much higher grades. The demand for all natural furs—sable, mink, otter, beaver, marten, skunk, chinchilla, ermine, lynx, fisher, and fox—in all colors, from white to black, was greater than for many years, while sealskins and Persian lamb (foreign dyed furs) are still the principal commodity of the trade, having advanced an average of 25 per cent on Dec. 9 in London annual sales. The complete collapse of the cheap coney and astrakhan furs proved not only a benefit to manufacturers but to consumers as well. Stocks are, as a rule, moderate. There has been no failure of note in the trade during the year.

Leather Responds Moderately.

Leather—The last year was not altogether satisfactory to tanners. Hides and skins were costly and seldom in accumulation. Manufactured products, such as shoes, harness, saddlery, belting, etc., are not as easy to advance in price as raw hides. Hides were in only moderate supply, and the 15 per cent duty on the imported article seriously interfered with American tanners obtaining relief by way of supplies from abroad. Competition among manufacturers of shoes, harness, belting, etc., is always keen, and there has been a general inclination on all sides to accept small profits and to ignore the ruling prices for hides and leather in fixing sale prices of the finished goods. Consequently the wholesale shoe and leather trade has been in a state of confusion during 1897, as regards prices.

Hides and skins were comparatively higher than leather, leather higher than the products made therefrom, and at the opening of 1898 every effort is being made to put the quotations of finished goods on a level with the cost of raw material. Each year the leather industry becomes more and more scientific. The popularity of colored leathers has forced many of the most conservative tanners to make them, and to pay less attention to the manufacture of the staple black leathers. Much of the upper leather used for the fine and medium shoes today is chrome-tanned, which means that chemicals are used exclusively in their making. Those manufacturers who do not follow the chrome process use gambier or terra-japonica. Bark is now used only for sole, harness, belting, and grain leathers, a radical departure from the processes of a few years ago. By the chrome method excellent leather can be made in two days, and counting the time the hides are soaked in water, limed, tanned, finished, and dried the whole process does not exceed fourteen days. Another triumph of recent days is the making of colored leather that will not crack, to accomplish which the tanners are much indebted to a foreign tanning material, quebracho extract, made from the quebracho tree, which grows in South America.

The curse of the leather trade of 1897 was the imposition of the duty of 15 per cent on imported hides and skins. A rebate was allowed on exported leather made from foreign imported hides, but the tax is bitterly resented by every member of the shoe and leather industry, regardless of politics. By a recent ruling of the Board of Appraisers in New York raw calf and kip skins are admitted free, which will be some slight compensation for the injury caused to the leather trade by the Dingley bill. The year closes with hides remaining high and firm in price, and tanners resolutely holding their stocks for what they consider reasonable quotations.

Encouragement for Hardware.

Hardware—While the shelf hardware business for 1897 began the year under depressed conditions, and for several months seemed to get comparatively worse, it began to improve during April, and since that date the volume was steadily increased. The year closed with a remarkably brisk trade, and presented an encouraging outlook for 1898. While there were not many material advances in values, the entire line stiffened considerably, and at the end of the year there was an appreciable rise in almost all goods. The volume of business done in the city was fully 20 per cent in advance of that of 1896, and while some houses were unable to withstand the continuation of hard times during the early portion of the year, and in consequence suspended business, the old established firms report a satisfactory year. The force of traveling men has been largely increased, new territory is being constantly added to that already held, and as a hardware center Chicago is gaining as in other lines from year to year, until now it is probably the leader in this, as in many other important branches of the wholesale business.

Crockery and Glassware—Wholesalers in the line of crockery and glassware shared in the revival of trade, and during the last quarter of 1897 experienced such a rush of orders as had not come at any time since 1892. Higher priced goods than have been called for in several years were demanded, and in decorative ware the trade was heavier than the most sanguine dealers had anticipated. The volume of business done during 1897 was fully 25 per cent in advance of that of 1896, and the outlook for an extensive spring trade is excellent.

Curtailed by the Tariff.

Liquors—There was but little change in the volume of business done during the first half of 1897 in the wholesale liquor business as compared with that of the same period of 1896. With early fall came an appreciable improvement, the autumn and winter trade being about 20 per cent in advance of that of the year preceding. The increase of the year over its predecessor was about 10 per cent in volume, and about 15 per cent in real money values. Prices of standard goods were nominally unchanged as compared with those of 1896, but in finer grades, such as wines, cordials, etc., there was an advance. The increase of the tariff on imported goods had somewhat of a tendency to curtail business. Very much improved conditions as to collections were reported as to the country trade, but in Chicago this was not so noticeable. Throughout the year there was but little show of speculative quotations, real values, based on the actual cost of the goods and the demand for the same, ruling the market. Dealers see an encouraging outlook for the spring trade, and expect 1898 to set business back in normal channels, from which it has been diverted during the last four years.

Tobacco—There was considerable agitation in the leaf tobacco business during the last year, owing to tariff legislation. The threatened duties impelled extensive trading in both foreign and domestic goods early in the spring. On account of the shortage of Havana, and the high prices that were asked, cigar manufacturers were forced to seek a substitute, which was found in filler tobaccos grown in this country. The demand for this article rapidly increased prices, and market conditions were intensified by the fact that the crops of 1894 and 1895 had been short, and that the rainy growing season of 1896 had caused that crop to be unusually light, in consequence of all of which filler was difficult to obtain. Up to March there was considerable speculation in all classes of filler, and large holdings changed hands at high figures.

Tobacco Taken Out of Bond.

The report of the tariff bill by the House committee in March caused trading in this article to cease. The retroactive provision in the bill frightened importers, jobbers, and manufacturers into the withdrawal of bonded goods, so that they could avail themselves of the old duty rates. Many millions of dollars were invested in duties between April and July. The withdrawal of vast amounts of money from regular trade channels for this purpose served not only to abate speculation, but threw a damper over legitimate trading. In consequence business during the summer months was very quiet, and there was no brightening until fall, when the new crops were put in the market.

Binders of Eastern growth commanded good prices and moved quickly. Wisconsin binders came into favor among manufacturers of high-grade goods, and on account of superior quality has displaced considerable Eastern tobacco. Prospects for the coming year are very bright for the Western leaf merchant, as Chicago is daily becoming a larger and more important tobacco market, drawing its trade from as far West as California, as far South as Florida, and from the East as far as Pennsylvania.

Paper Prospects Finally Brighten.

Paper—Wholesalers of paper had a year very similar in conditions to 1896 up to about the middle of August. Prices declined during this first part of the year, a result of overproduction and the keen competition resulting therefrom. Four houses were compelled to retire from the field, the continuation of adverse conditions for so long a period proving too much for them. With the close of August came a decided change in conditions and the betterment of trade continued to increase during the remainder of the year, so that the tonnage of 1897 far exceeded that of 1896. Not only was the demand largely increased when the tide turned, but prices were advanced, and on summing up the business of the last four months of the year it proved larger than that for any similar period since 1892. Throughout the entire country paper mills closed the year with a satisfactory showing. Mills in the Fox River Valley, Wisconsin, are exporting large quantities of paper to Japan, and manufacturers see in this trade an outlook for the disposition of the overproduction that has so disastrously affected prices. Near the close of the year one mill in the locality mentioned sent a train of seventeen cars loaded with paper for export to Japan, and from the same source two mills had advance orders that will tax their capacity until July next.

Wooden and willowware—The expected revival of trade in the line of wooden and willowware came with the opening months of 1897, but not to the extent anticipated by manufacturers and wholesalers. The summer, fall, and winter, however, brought such an increase in orders that many concerns were unable to respond and nearly all manufacturers were oversold and slow in filling orders during almost the entire last half of the year. While prices were a shade firmer there was but little advance. The main comfort of dealers was in the fact that there was no fluctuation in quotations. The value of the output of the last six months was fully 50 per cent greater than for the same period of 1896, and at the close of the year almost all factories were running at their full capacity and employing all the workmen possible to secure.

Flour Prices Advance Late.

Flour—Commencing with the first day of 1897, when prices of the highest grades of spring wheat patents were advanced to $4.75 per barrel, wholesale, there was little change to note for the ensuing six months. During this period the range of prices was not to exceed 65 cents per barrel. In August, however, a decided change came over the market when values advanced $1.60 per barrel, making the selling price of top patents about $6.25. In September the price receded to $5.50, and to the remainder of the year fluctuations ranged from $5.35 to $5.50, closing at the last named figure with a strong market.

During January, 1897, the demand for winter wheat flour was good and the price ranged from $4.15 to $4.25. During February the price declined somewhat and during the latter part of the month quotations ranged from $4.00 to $4.10, which also ruled for March. In April the lowest point of the year was touched, varying from $3.90 to $4.00. With May came quite an advance, $4.25 to $4.35 being the range. The highest price of 1897 was in the latter part of August and the early part of September, when $4.50 to $4.60 was touched. During October and November came a reaction, the figures being from $4.35 to $4.45. December figures were $4.50 to $4.60. The demand throughout the year was fair, and the average price about $4.40 to $4.50.

Poultry Not Plentiful.

Game, oysters, and fish—Receipts of turkeys for the holiday trade were not as heavy as was expected, country shippers holding their stock back for the last ten days of the year. Shipments early in the month of December were so light that heavy buyers could not quote prices with any degree of certainty, and were compelled to go outside of the regular channels to secure stock. The consequence was that when heavy shipments began to arrive, about the 20th, there was quite a break in the market, and sales were slow. Prices for choice, dry-picked turkeys ruled about the same as for 1896, from 9½c to 10c per pound to the shipper. There was little if any stock placed in cold storage, as up to the close of the year prices were too high to allow purchases for freezing purposes. The quality of the turkeys shipped for the Christmas market has not been finer for some years past, being plump and in excellent condition.

Both prairie chickens and partridges were scarce, large, fancy, undrawn prairies bringing as high as $7.00 to $7.50 per dozen, undrawn partridges from $6.00 to $6.50 per dozen. During the holiday season of 1896 prairie chickens ruled about the same price, but partridges were a drug on the market, at $3.75 to $4.00 per dozen. Quail were very plentiful during the last two weeks of the year, arriving in fine condition and being large and fat. Prices ranged from $1.40 to $1.50 per dozen. Venison was received in abundance up to the close of the game season in Minnesota, since which time receipts here were merely nominal, dealers drawing on their freezing house stock to fill orders.

Both fish and oysters were plentiful during the season, with the exception of whitefish and trout, which were both scarce all during the fall. This was owing particularly to the stringent fish laws that are now being enforced in the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior regions. The supply of all kinds of fish from the Eastern and Pacific coast markets was steady, and prices ruled about the same as in former years.

Higher Prices for Salt.

Salt—The sale of salt varied little in the number of barrels from the report made of 1896, but in the amount of money received there was an appreciable advance, due to the rise in price. At the close of the year quotations were about 30 per cent higher than at the opening. The first advance came in July, followed by another in about 30 days. This was warranted by the situation in the market at some points of manufacture, in consequence of the extended strike of the soft coal miners. Prices in Chicago ruled throughout the year as follows: Jan. 1 to Feb. 22, 55c per brl; Feb. 22 to April 12, 60c per brl; April 12 to Aug. 17, 65c per brl; Aug. 17 to Sept. 13, 70c per brl; Sept. 13 to Dec. 31, 75c per brl.

Wool—A review of the wool trade of 1897 with that of the preceding year is in marked contrast in many particulars. The amount handled in this city will undoubtedly exceed that of any previous year in the history of the wool trade. Each succeeding year sees Chicago gaining in the territory from which wool is received and to which shipments are made. At the opening of the season, with the prospect of a tariff being placed upon wool, there was a decided improvement in demand, as compared with the close of the previous year. All identified with the trade, both dealers and manufacturers, felt that wool was good property to own, and speculators, owing to the extreme low prices prevailing, were attracted to it.

All of these conditions taken together acted as a stimulant, and from the opening of the season to the close of the year there was a strong market, with a constant advance in values up to about Nov. 1. From that date until the close of the year prices were well maintained, yet the volume of business was comparatively light. The change of wool from a free basis to a highly protected one, and the general depression of business was expected to put the trade into a stagnation affecting all lines and all localities, but this was avoided by the return of confidence and real prosperity, and all branches of the business have experienced a marked and substantial gain. The year just closed was a satisfactory one for all engaged in the wool trade and good profits have been made, which is a decided change from the prevailing conditions of the last four years. Domestic unwashed wools ranged from 14c to 24c; Territory wools from 8c to 20c, according to quality and condition. Manufacturers are well supplied with orders and with stock, and the outlook may be termed satisfactory.

Decided Gain in Groceries.

Groceries—The volume of business done in the line of wholesale groceries was about 20 per cent greater than that of 1896. Values averaged higher in almost all lines, and the ruinous prices of some of the staples recorded in the preceding year were retrieved. Buyers were conservative, and, while not stinting their purchases, did not overstock in any direction. Trade was better with merchants from the country than with city dealers, and the same was true of collections; yet wholesalers find no fault, and closed the year well satisfied with the result.

Coffee continued to decline throughout the year, the lower grades losing about 3⅜c per lb from the average price of 1896. The higher and medium grades did not show so marked a falling off in value; indeed, the finest varieties of Java not only held their own, but at the close of the year were about 1c per lb higher than at the opening. The decline was due to the abundant crops in the coffee regions from which the lower grades come, and a light crop in Java was the cause of this grade slightly advancing.

About the same amount of Japan tea was received in this market as in 1896, but prices averaged about 15 per cent higher. This was due to the rigid inspection law now in force, which took effect March 1, 1897. There have been established standards below which no teas can come in. The standard is based on the cup or drinking quality, and is rigidly enforced. Prices of China green teas also, on account of this law, have ruled 20 per cent higher, and the amount received will not exceed 65,000 half chests of Pingsuey greens, against an average yearly receipt of 170,000.

Tea Bought to Save Duties.

A feature of the year's business was the abnormally large buying in May on account of the prospective duty of 10 cents per lb, which was proposed in the tariff bill. This was not imposed, and left the market weak. Stocks at the close of the year, in the hands of both jobbers and importers, are fully 25 per cent less than for former years, and as the stocks in retailers hands are also very low every indication points to a decided rise between now and the first arrival of the 1898 crop, which reaches us about July 1.

Dried fruits were at a low ebb in 1896, especially apples, the evaporated fruit selling as low as 3½ cents per lb. The light crop of apples of 1897 had the effect of more than doubling the figure above given, and all kinds of dried fruit were advanced, California peaches and apricots gaining from 15 to 25 per cent. The yield of California fruits was smaller than that of 1896, and the driers took less stock. The shipments were much curtailed from the figures of the previous year, in apples alone the falling off being from 1,200 cars to 300 cars. The supply of dried peaches was shortened about 50 per cent. Had not the weather remained warm during the early winter the demand would have been such as to have greatly stimulated prices, and the outlook for an advance all along the line is good. We are supplying the foreign trade with dried fruit more and more each year, and importations have about ceased, the countries from which we formerly received the largest amounts now being among our best buyers.

Higher Toward the Close.

In fancy groceries the year showed very little advance over 1896 during the first six months, but with favorable crop conditions came a marked increase in business, and since July 1 the trade constantly gained in volume. All staple articles, corn and tomatoes, for instance, advanced in price, the articles named gaining from 30 to 40 per cent. The production of all canned articles in vegetables and fruit fell off largely as compared with 1896, and the demand was never greater than during the last sixty days. These facts, combined, had the effect of stimulating the market, and the prospect is fair for still further advances in quotations. The short currant crop in Greece, together with the law compelling 15 per cent of the production of each year to be held in reserve, operated to cut down the shipments and raise the price about 40 per cent. California raisins advanced about 40 per cent early in the season under speculative buying, but soon after the first shipments came in the market became heavy and the advance was lost. This article is now produced in California to such an extent as to almost entirely displace the imported raisins, and it is thought that one favorable year will show even a surplus over the consumption. The crop of 1897 was very heavy and the quality never better.

More Activity in Lumber.

Lumber—Trade opened under somewhat depressing conditions. Owing to the low price of corn and other farm products in tributary country, collections were backward and remittances from the retail dealers were tardy and meager, which caused some financial hardship to wholesalers. Dealers were cautious about extending credit, and country retail dealers and their customers were likewise cautious about buying lumber for which they could not readily pay. These influences restricted a demand that otherwise might have been larger. About the 1st of September the cargo market assumed new strength and prices of dimension and common inch lumber began to advance, going up from a basis of $8.00 to $8.50 a thousand for short dimension to $9.00, and subsequently to $9.50. Inch lumber advanced in price to about an equivalent amount. This gave an energetic impetus to the lumber movement. It had the effect to induce a free buying on the part of wholesale dealers, who sought to stock up their yards before there should be a further advance. Lumber piled at the mills changed hands rapidly, and contracts were made for lumber to be cut. Movement by lake increased. The condition in this market was infectious, and dealers at Tonawanda, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Toledo redoubled effort to get their share of mill output before the close of navigation, for in late years there has been a sharp rivalry between Eastern and Western dealers for the best chances for procuring supplies from the mills. The yards at the close of the season contained from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 feet more lumber than at the close of the season previous, but stocks at the mills were less in amount than the year before. Lumber receipts for the year showed an increase over 1896 of 113,057,000 feet, while shipments increased 67,008,000 feet. Shingle receipts increased 116,546,000.

Trying Year in Coal.

Coal—The year 1897 was a most trying one to anthracite coal interests in the Western market, and especially so during the last six months. For the first half of the year there was a fairly steady adherence to the circular prices, despite the large stocks on hand Jan. 1—685,161 tons—and for some months there was a continued improvement in the situation. Overproduction, together with the tardy approach of winter weather, combined to make the outcome very unsatisfactory, despite the efforts of several of the interests at restriction. Reference must be made to the strides being made by West Virginia coal and oil in all of the large Western cities, not only for raising steam, but in nearly all branches of industrial works, as well as for domestic purposes. So great has been the increase during 1897 that the natural increase in anthracite coal, which in past years was quite noticeable, has been entirely obliterated. During May some effort was made to bolster up the market, but in a few weeks the old weakness returned.

July 1 the circular was advanced 25c, making broken $5.60 and other sizes $5.85 at Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, and other distributing points on the upper lakes. Although there has been a very fair amount of anthracite sold throughout the West, it is now mostly in the hands of consumers, as stocks are light generally between Chicago and the Missouri and in the territory usually supplied from this distributing point. The receipts of coal by lake show a decrease of 85,922 tons, as compared with the season of 1896, while the receipts of all rail have fallen off about 100,000 tons.

Bituminous coal of every variety was in greater evidence than demand during the month of January. Few if any of the Western trunk lines were taking their full quota of fuel and some of them less than 50 per cent of their usual supply at this time of the year, due to the light movement of merchandise West and East. Later there was a distinct improvement in the inquiry for steam varieties of coal owing to the revival in certain branches of manufacturing, principally iron and steel, and prices were somewhat stronger. In April there was the usual strike scare, and large consumers stocked up because the situation was unusually menacing in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois.

Affected by Strikes.

The attitude of the miners in the Pittsburg bituminous coal field was such as to cause much anxiety among the operators in that district and which finally culminated in a general suspension of work in all the railroad mines on July 5, with one exception. The strike was general throughout the Western States and some 75,000 to 85,000 miners laid down their tools to engage in a fight for living wages. The strike was the outgrowth of the great strike of 1894. This uprising of the miners had the indorsement of a majority of the operators, as well as the public in the States affected. While the strike was yet in its incipiency prices on soft coal of all kinds advanced 25 per cent. Coal was bought and shipped from the head of the lakes; Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and other ports contributed their quota, as also Cincinnati and Louisville. Large shipments were received from West Virginia and Kentucky, and the strike created a boom in those fields, as good prices were paid for the coal. In August there was no cheap coal to be had of any kind, and at times there was a positive scarcity, but nothing approaching a famine notwithstanding the fact that supplies had been greatly contracted. During the harvest season the stringency was particularly felt by the farming community.

Late in November a settlement was effected between the operators and miners in the northern field of Illinois, and the large plants at Wilmington, Streator, and Spring Valley commenced hoisting coal. During December large consumers gave blanket orders to their contractors for coal for stocking in view of the holidays, when the mines generally close for a week or ten days. At the close of the year there is considerable doubt as to the outcome of the national convention of operators, miners, and miners' officials at Columbus, O., on Jan. 11. In face of the prolonged strike the receipts of Pennsylvania bituminous coal have increased 25,000 tons, as compared with 1896, but Ohio coal shows a decrease of about 30,000 tons. West Virginia and Kentucky coal—largely the former—has grown to enormous proportions, the increase over last year being about 225,000 tons. The increase in Illinois coal is small on account of the strike, being only 25,000 tons, while Indiana receipts show a gain of about 210,000 tons. Receipts of coke have increased about 100,000 tons as compared with 1896, showing the greatly augmented industrial activity in iron and steel in Chicago and its environs, which will be better understood when it is known that shipments of coke from Chicago during the year decreased 45,000 tons.

VALUE OF WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

Following are the totals for last year, with the corresponding figures for 1896:

	1897.	1896.
Dry goods and carpets	$90,000,000	$81,000,000
Groceries	78,000,000	65,000,000
Lumber	28,000,000	26,000,000
Manufactured iron	19,000,000	15,000,000
Clothing	19,800,000	16,500,000
Boots and shoes	43,000,000	38,500,000
Drugs and chemicals	8,900,000	7,400,000
Crockery and glassware	5,700,000	4,750,000
Hats and caps	9,000,000	7,250,000
Millinery	5,500,000	4,000,000
Tobacco and cigars	18,500,000	15,500,000
Fresh and salt fish, oysters	7,500,000	6,500,000
Oil	4,200,000	3,850,000
Dried fruits	4,200,000	3,650,000
Building material	8,500,000	3,200,000
Furs	3,900,000	3,150,000
Carriages	1,650,000	1,500,000
Pianos, organs, and instruments	9,000,000	7,500,000
Music books, sheet music	7,000,000	6,500,000
Books, stationery, and wall paper	23,000,000	20,000,000
Paper	27,000,000	23,500,000
Paper stock	4,500,000	4,000,000
Pig iron	18,000,000	15,250,000
Coal	20,000,000	18,500,000
Hardware and cutlery	23,500,000	19,100,000
Wooden and willow ware	5,930,000	4,750,000
Liquors	16,000,000	14,000,000
Jewelry, watches, and diamonds	20,625,000	17,500,000
Leather and findings	4,200,000	3,500,000
Pig lead and copper	5,460,000	4,750,000
Iron ore	3,000,000	2,250,000
Miscellaneous	6,000,000	5,500,000
Totals	$543,565,000	$469,350,000
Total for 1895		$504,675,000
Total for 1894		464,000,000

Increase for the year nearly 15¾ per cent.

INCREASE IN MANUFACTURING.

Review of the Whole Field of Output Shows a Gain of About 15 Per Cent.

Iron and Steel.—The events covering the last year in the iron and steel trade of Chicago were remarkable and proved surprising to all concerned. The expected failed to materialize and much happened that had not been foreseen.

January opened with a hopeful feeling and the outlook for trade, but general business did not respond to the encouraging conditions. Wages were cut by some concerns near the close of the month. The only article that showed any improvement in demand was wire products. These goods were somewhat more active in February and some revival in the car building trade was experienced. The Steel Rail association was dissolved on Feb. 9 and rails dropped from $26 to $17, with some sales at $16. These prices were the lowest ever known in the history of any country. Heavy buying by the railroad companies resulted, some lines providing for both present and future needs. The month closed with a better feeling and brighter prospects. March opened with some improvement, but prices were still depressed. Eastern freight rates were reduced, which caused finished products to decline in price. In April pig iron manufacturers began to secure business, and by aggressive work captured orders that would otherwise have gone to the South.

May opened with a cut of 40c on the Southern pig iron freight rate and many orders were secured. Implement manufacturers also gave some heavy contracts for finished iron and steel, the purchases being heavier in this direction than ever before, and the month closed with heavy transactions all along the line.

In June the improvement in demand rose still higher and shipments of all kinds of goods increased beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. Bridge works were busy, both on local orders and contracts placed by distant buyers, the railroads being among the heaviest purchasers. Shipyards also secured unexpected orders for vessels to be used in the lake traffic and heavy orders were taken for plates.

Orders Begin to Come In.

Prices then advanced some, and idle factories started their fires. Some export orders were received for steel rails and wire rods, and by the middle of June the mills were the busiest for any time in eighteen months. Orders flowed in from the Pacific coast, and form all directions buying was brisk. July saw another reduction in Southern freight rates, the cut being an additional 15c. Much inconvenience was caused by the coal miners' strike, some classes of trade being injured to quite an extent. Large quantities of basic Bessemer pig iron were made for export to Germany. During August the trade was improved by the enforced buying of cars by the railroad companies.

A phenomenal business was done in September in wrought and cast pipe and heavy orders were booked for bridge and car material, and business generally was rushing. In October prices hardened somewhat and trade was heavy, large consumers trying to cover their needs into the next year before any additional advance came. Many mills fell behind with their orders and shipments were so slow as to cause serious inconvenience to buyers at a distance. Heavy orders for bats came with November, throughout which month the trade was healthy and the demand sufficient to keep the mills busy.

All lines had a better month during December than is usual for the closing month of the year. Heavy orders were placed for steel rails and the price was advanced $2. Car builders secured contracts sufficient to keep them running for several months and placed extensive orders to cover their requirements.

The advance in the amount of iron ore received during the year was fully 40 per cent over the figures for 1896. In pig iron the volume of business was enhanced about 15 per cent, while in manufactured products the results of the year's business showed a net gain of 25 per cent. Had prices not declined to the extent they did the year would have made an excellent showing. In pig iron the quotations were lower than for any year since 1890, and the same was true of finished iron and steel. The special feature of interest to local manufactures now is the fair prospect of the production of coke from Illinois coal, success having attended the experiment made in that direction. This will insure cheap coke, the one thing needed to place Chicago at the head of the iron and steel industry of the world.

More Copper Being Used.

Copper—Considerably more copper was used by Chicago manufacturers during 1897 than for some years past. The railroads bought more freely, as did the electrical construction concerns. The price of ingot copper fluctuated between 9¼c, at which quotation it was held at the end of 1896, and 11c, the latter being the closing figure of 1897. Fully 60 per cent of the copper produced in the United States is exported to foreign countries, the shipments from the ports of New York and Baltimore for the last year reaching considerably above 100,000 tons. The price is regulated by this foreign demand, and the recent advances in electrical construction abroad have had the effect of stimulating the production and advancing the price several cents on the pound during the last three years.

Type founders—Type founders report about the same volume of business as for the preceding year. Prices were somewhat advanced during 1897, owing to an increase in the cost of materials. Automatic machinery has increased in use to a large extent during the last five years, but during no time has its effect been more disastrous to hand labor than during the year just closed. Wages remained at the usual scale, but the number of workmen was decreased about 5 per cent as compared with the number employed in 1896.

Electrotyping—In the electrotyping, stereotyping, and kindred lines of business there was but little change over the volume of business done in 1896. The price of lead was advanced about 25 per cent by reason of tariff duties, but no change in the quotations of finished products resulted. Stereotyping has been practically discarded except for newspaper work. Where photo-engraving is not used to supersede stereotyping, electrotyping is employed to displace it, the latter having been brought up to a point of perfection and the price reduced more than 50 per cent over quotations of ten years ago. Many new houses have been established in all lines of illustrative work within the two years last past, with the result that prices have been severely cut and the business placed in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition, from the manufacturer's point of view, but to the immense satisfaction of customers. The outlook for the coming year is hopeful, the closing months of 1897 showing an unlooked for increase in volume.

Subject to Good Demand.

Optical Goods—Manufacturers of optical goods report but little increase in their business for 1897 over that of the preceding year. Prices, number of workmen, and wages paid have all remained practically unchanged. The demand at the close of the year was the strongest at any time during the twelve months, and dealers were hopeful for a revival that has been needed since the financial depression set in.

Feather Dusters—An increase of from 15 to 20 per cent is reported by makers of feather dusters and like goods in comparing the business of 1897 with that of the year before. More boys and girls, by whom the bulk of the work is done, have been employed, and the scale of wages is slightly advanced over that of former years.

Sails and Awnings—From 10 to 15 per cent is the increase reported in the business of making sails and awnings during the last year. This advance came gradually throughout the year, and employés long out of steady employment resumed work at the usual wages and on regular time.

Jewelry—There was an increase in the amount of jewelry manufactured in 1897 of about 20 per cent over the production of 1896. While prices remained unchanged there was a demand for a better and higher priced grade of goods. Many houses report a trade for the last three months exceeding that of any like period within the last four years. The number of workmen was somewhat increased, time was more fully occupied, but per diem wages were not changed.

Wall Paper—An increase of fully 20 per cent is reported by manufacturers of wall paper in comparing the output of 1897 with that of 1896. The number of workmen was increased in about the same proportion and there was no diminution in the wages paid. From the opening of the year purchasers bought more freely and with more confidence, the tendency being toward better goods and cheaper prices.

Blank Books and Stationery—In this line the volume of business was improved about 10 per cent over that of 1896, but prices did not recover from the demoralization incident to the strong rivalry of previous years. Manufacturers do not complain so much of the lack of orders as of the unsettled condition of quotations, but the outlook is considered favorable for a return to a normal condition of trade and prices.

Leads the World in Soap.

Soap—Three new firms entered the field of soap manufacture during 1897, furnishing employment for about 500 additional hands, and largely increasing the volume of the output. Materials used were quoted at very low prices, and the product placed in the hands of wholesalers and jobbers at low rates. Chicago maintains the lead in this industry over any place in the world, and large as the output of former years has been it is estimated that from 15 to 20 per cent more goods were made and sold in 1897 than during any previous year.

Trunks—But little difference was noted in comparing the manufacture of the higher grades of trunks between the year just closed and its predecessor, but in the cheaper, or jobbing, lines there was quite an increase noticed in favor of 1897. The price of leather was advanced about 10 per cent, but no attempt was made by manufacturers to raise the price of the finished products. The only encouragement received during last year came with the closing months, when both the quality of goods and the size of orders proved to be satisfactory. The number of workers was increased somewhat, but wages were undisturbed.

Breweries—The breweries of the city had a prosperous year; the net returns of the business, while not quite equaling those of 1896, were satisfactory. Three of the leading concerns, representing fully 40 per cent of the business of Chicago, reported brewing profits of more than $1,500,000. The consolidation of about twenty of the smaller concerns is contemplated.

Cigars—The manufacture of cigars increased fully 20 per cent over that of 1896. Prices of all grades of tobacco were from 15 to 20 per cent higher, accounted for by the fact that a very limited quantity was received from Cuba, and the further fact that the duty on Sumatra tobacco was increased under the provisions of the McKinley bill from $1.50 to $1.85 per pound. Almost 25 per cent more men were employed at the factories and wages were somewhat advanced. Manufacturers reported the tone of business at the close of the year as being better than at any time since 1892, and the outlook for 1898 is still more promising as to prices, output, etc.

Large Increase in Candies.

Confectionery.—In confectionery the bulk of the goods manufactured increased fully 50 per cent over the amount in 1896, and manufacturers employed more help than at any time during the last five years. Several new concerns engaged in the business during the year, some limited to specialties and some making all lines of goods, and all have prospered. The fall trade was especially heavy and that of the holidays the largest since 1892.

Stoves and Ranges, Steamfitting and Heating.—Manufacturers report an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent in the volume of business for 1897 as compared with 1896. From 10 to 15 per cent more men were employed. The trade of the last three months was better than for any similar period during the last five years and there is nothing in the outlook for 1898 to cause dealers to expect anything but a continuation of the present good business.

Baking Powder.—Sales of baking powder were about 25 per cent greater than for 1896, the prices of materials fluctuated but little, and in all features of the business manufacturers found more satisfaction than during any year of the last five.

Signs.—The sign making business of the last year was much improved over that of the year before. The few large houses that now practically control the business in this city reaped a fairly good harvest, while the smaller concerns that depend on sign writing on a small scale and on lettering found a welcome increase in the number of their orders.

Axle Grease.—Manufacturers of axle grease, in which industry this city leads the world, report an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent, coming, however, during the last quarter of the year. Materials were never lower and the business proved fairly remunerative, with an outlook for much improvement in the spring trade.

Paper Boxes.—The increase in the manufacture of paper boxes during 1897 was from 20 to 25 per cent over that of 1896. The first nine months of the year proved but little better than the average for the preceding year, but during the last quarter came a revival in orders not experienced for some years. More employes were engaged and at the close of the year all factories were running full time and with large contracts.

Chemicals.—The business done exceeded that of 1896 fully 50 per cent. While prices were steadily advanced there was no excitement in the market nor tendency towards speculative conditions. In some lines the effect of the tariff has been to lower the price of goods manufactured here, while in other lines the cost of materials used has been so appreciated as to bring about a suspension of operations. One of the largest and oldest chemical houses in the United States on facing these adverse conditions closed their factory here and transferred their operations to Milan, Italy.

Brushes.—There was an increase in the output of brushes made and sold during 1897 of 25 per cent as compared with the business of 1896, and manufacturers report the trade in better condition generally than at any time within the last five years. The prices of finished goods remained unchanged, although in almost all lines of material there was an appreciable advance. As compared with the year before there was about 25 per cent more hands employed, wages were somewhat advanced, and manufacturers were well satisfied with the result of the year's business and confident of the coming season.

Reaching Out in Cement.

Cement.—In connection with the building and construction interests of Chicago there has sprung up an industry, comparatively new, that bids fair to become one of immense proportions. The manufacture of Portland cement is referred to, and it is not generally known that this article, equal in every respect to the imported cement, is now made in Chicago. In 1896 about 3,500 brls were placed on the market, and the demand proving that much more could have been disposed of the work was started with confidence in the ultimate result. During 1897 about 15,000 brls were turned out, and 50,000 brls more could have been as easily sold. The Portland cement made here compares favorably with any made in the entire world, and is unexcelled for all purposes to which cement is adapted. A portion of the material is obtained within the city limits, the remainder coming from Indiana.

Brick.—The output of the yards manufacturing common brick during 1897 was 75,000,000 in excess of the number made in 1896, bringing the aggregate for the year up to 275,000,000. There was quite a depreciation in the selling price as compared with the previous year, the quotations for 1896 ranging from $4.00 to $5.00 per thousand, the ruling figures for 1897 being from $3.50 to $4.00. Notwithstanding the increased production for 1897 the gross amount of money received by the manufacturers was not augmented, the decrease in the price just about balancing the excess in numbers made. Prices improved somewhat in November, reaching $5.00. The output of the year did not tax the capacity of the city yards quite one-half, the production of a normal year being about 900,000,000. The stagnation so long prevailing in all lines of building material showed evidence of being broken during the last two months of 1897, and the universal feeling among manufacturers and contractors at the close of the year was that with the advent of 1898 there would come a marked improvement. About one-half the usual number of workmen were employed in brickmaking last year, but the wages paid were the same as during seasons when the product sold at its highest price and the capacity of the yards was fully taxed, manufacturers showing no inclination to compel the employés to share in the falling off of receipts.

Roofing—The roofing business suffered during the last year in common with other branches of the building trade. The principal reasons assigned include both the lack of new buildings and the reduction of rentals, causing landlords to make none but needed repairs. The prices of materials and the wages paid to workmen both remained as in 1896.

More Uses for Crushed Stone.

Crushed Stone—Crushed stone is fast becoming an important factor in the building material business of the city. After almost completely displacing dimensions stone for foundations it has now displaced to a great extent hemlock planks in street foundation work. While this latter use of crushed stone is comparatively new for Chicago, it has long prevailed in Eastern cities and in the larger places in Europe. Students of street construction stamp as a costly error the use of only from six to eight inches of stone in the work referred to, for in the other localities mentioned long experience has taught the lesson that less than one foot to fourteen inches is unwise and false economy. Another error claimed by experts is he use of cheap grades of cement, the opinion prevailing that the very best Portland cement only should be used.

Lime Kilns.—There was a falling off in the output of lime of about 10 per cent as compared with 1896, making a loss of about 30 per cent within the last two years. The number of workmen was reduced to some extent, but wages were not disturbed.

Plumbing.—The continuation of the stagnation in building interests during the greater part of 1897 affected the plumbing trade to such an extent that the business of the first ten months of the year was little if any better than the average for 1896. With November, however, came a revival that marked a decided advance and the last two months an excellent showing, placing the returns of the year from 5 to 10 per cent ahead of 1896. Although materials had reached a very low point during the preceding year, another decline came and the quotations of 1897 were the lowest ever recorded in the history of the trade. Finished products also reached a point lower than ever before, especially in gas and electric fixtures, in which line the cheapest grades were demanded to the almost total exclusion of the high-priced articles formerly so popular.

More Implements Sold.

Agricultural Implements—Manufacturers of harvesting machinery did about the same amount of business during 1897 as in 1896, but stocks of completed goods were more nearly disposed of last year than during the previous one. Sharp competition reduced prices somewhat among the less prominent houses, but the standard concerns maintained the usual scale. The export business of the year was slightly increased over 1896. Large orders came from Kansas and Nebraska and other sections that had long been affected by unfavorable agricultural conditions. The number of hands employed was about the same as during the last three years.

Bicycles—The production of bicycles during 1897 was not as great as that for 1896, although the number of wheels sold was greater than for any previous year in the history of the trade. The output of 1896 was so much in excess of the demand that many of the larger manufacturers were compelled to carry over a large portion of their stock, in some instances the number reaching as high as 5,000 to 8,000 wheels. This fact made manufacturers conservative in regard to their production in 1897, and of the 800,000 wheels estimated to have been sold throughout the United States it is doubtful if more than 650,000 were built during the year. Early in the year the outlook was bright for a large trade, but the late spring affected the trade very materially and resulted in a wholesale cutting of prices on most lines. Later in the year there was not a concern engaged in the business that did not sell wheels at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the prices listed at the opening of the season. The demand for very cheap wheels has increased within the last two years, and it is expected that the business done in this grade for 1898 will exceed that of any year in the past.

Furniture—Manufacturers of furniture experienced a year of excellent business, the output of the last three months exceeding that of any similar period since 1892. Prices of many lines of material were advanced, iron, glass, and lumber all costing more, but the prices of finished goods did not increase in the proportion that would equalize the matter. The number of employés was largely increased over that of 1896, and in some directions wages were slightly advanced. A marked demand for a better and costlier grade of goods than has been called for in some years was a feature encouraging alike to manufacturers and dealers. Some factories found it impossible to supply the demand for this class of goods, having made the bulk of their output in the cheaper lines that have found such favor with buyers for some time. Some of the leading firms of the city report a business for the last quarter of 1897 not exceeded within the last ten years, and confidently look forward to a continuation of like conditions during the coming year.

Pianos and Organs—Manufacturers of musical instruments of all kinds experienced a year far beyond their expectations, and from the revival of trade that came with the last half of 1897 they were enabled to count up a volume of receipts at least 20 per cent in excess of the business of the year before. More hands were employed, wages were increased in some directions, additional territory was included in the portions of the country dealing with Chicago manufacturers, and in every way the business was given such a tone as it had not had since the financial panic set in.

Store and Office Furniture—As compared with 1896 the manufacture of store and office furniture and showcases increased fully 15 per cent. There was a constant advance in the price of glass throughout the year, and when the final rise about Nov. 1 of about 15 per cent was announced, there had been a total advance of about 150 per cent over the quotations of 1896. Lumber also sold higher, but with all the appreciation in cost of material the selling price of finished goods, while somewhat advanced, did not respond to the increased expense attendant on the manufacture. More workmen were employed, work was more steady and continuous, and all conditions were more favorable alike for employé and employer than for some years.

Wire Goods—In wire goods the business ran along similar to that of 1896 up to early fall, but during the last three months of the year came an appreciable increase, giving a total advance over the previous year of about 15 per cent. Prices of materials and of finished goods remained comparatively unchanged.

Forty Per Cent More Wagons Sold.

Wagons and Carriages—The line between the two branches of wheeled vehicle manufacture, wagons and carriages, was very distinctly marked during the last year. The former being in the line of farmers' needs were freely bought, the several years of depression and bad crops having rendered the demand for new wagons imperative, and the income of the agriculturists in 1897 warranted the expenditure. Fully 40 per cent more wagons were made and sold than during 1896, and manufacturers were all busy at the close of the year in preparing stock for the spring trade. In carriages the year was far from satisfactory or profitable, the fact that these goods are not in reality necessities operating to check their sale until the improved conditions are more accentuated.

Rubber Goods—The volume of rubber goods manufactured and sold was about the same as during the preceding year for the first half of 1897, but the last half of the year showed a decided increase. More men were employed by the manufacturers, more contracts on file, and the business generally had a better tone than ever before in the history of the rubber business. Not only was the trade in bicycle tires one of immense proportions, but the comparative recent adoption of rubber tires for vehicles gave the business a strong impetus. Prices advanced during the year from 10 to 15 per cent on high-grade goods, and there was a like rise in the cost of the raw material. The importations of rubber at the port of New York reached a total of $2,000,000 during the month of September, and during the following month over 2,500,000 lbs were received, of almost a like value.

Scarcity Sustains Prices.

Tanneries—New methods of tanning leather have practically revolutionized the business in this city, causing marked changes in the industry. The old lines of hemlock tanned wax calf and kip are fast being superseded by Gambier and chrome tannages. By the use of these latter agencies it is possible to make shoes from lighter substanced leather, which, being exceedingly soft and pliable, are continually growing in public favor. There was a scarcity of light hides throughout 1897, causing a well sustained market and during the closing months bringing quite an advance in hide quotations. As is usual in such cases, the tanners were unable to obtain prices for the finished leathers in proportion to the advance in raw stocks. Harness, saddle, and strap leather tanners were generally busy throughout the year. The advent of the bicycle, with its leather saddle and tool bag, reduced the loss which would otherwise result from the cutting of harness leather. With the coming of fall there was a revival in the demand for harness leather, which advanced from 22c and 23c to 28c and 29c. The production of sole leather, outside of the United States Leather company, was considerably increased, and prices held remarkably firm, but, as in upper leathers, did not equal the full advance in cost. The sole leather industry was affected to a greater extent by the 15 per cent duty on imported hides than any other of the tanning interests. While considerable stocks were brought in, in anticipation of the duty, importations were not as large as they would have been had there not been a considerable element of doubt as to the passage of the clause in question. Kid, goat, and sheep skin tanners closed a somewhat remarkable year, the demand for light shoes bringing the cutting of kid and goat leathers into larger requisition than for years past. Exports of leather, both sole and upper, are rapidly increasing. Fifteen years ago the United States imported millions of dollars' worth of French calf and French kid annually. At this time these imports have fallen very low, while exports are fully as great as, if not greater than, imports have ever been.

Estimates of the various leading industrial enterprises follow:

MEAT PRODUCTION.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Hog packing	18	$13,000,000	16,900	$57,000,000
Beef canning and packing	11	5,500,000	8,850	36,200,000
Lard, lard oil and stearine	4	1,000,000	2,250	5,000,000
Butterine	6	2,000,000	800	4,000,000
Sausage	15	600,000	600	4,000,000
Totals	54	$22,100,000	29,400	$104,200,000
Totals for 1896	58	21,350,000	28,950	95,750,000

The volume of wages last year approximated $17,200,000, against $15,000,000 for 1896.

IRON AND STEEL.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Rolling mills	6	$22,000,000	3,100	$17,250,000
Foundries	70	13,000,000	3,930	16,000,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc.	80	6,250,000	3,000	12,000,000
Boiler works	28	700,000	450	1,500,000
Car wheel works	6	3,000,000	1,600	8,500,000
Stoves and furnaces	10	600,000	550	750,000
Steam fitting and heating	22	1,250,000	1,050	3,000,000
Galvanized iron, tin, and roofing	75	800,000	1,150	2,100,000
Barbed wire and wire works	10	400,000	300	750,000
Miscellaneous	60	4,250,000	3,400	8,000,000
Totals	367	$54,650,000	18,650	$65,050,000
Totals for 1896	367	52,250,000	16,975	54,275,000

The amount of wages paid approximated $10,400,000, against $9,500,000 in 1896.

IRON AND WOOD.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Wagons and carriages	45	$2,700,000	1,500	$3,100,000
Agricultural implements	6	8,500,000	6,500	20,775,000
Car and bridge builders	5	5,875,000	4,250	13,000,000
Elevators	5	1,750,000	700	1,750,000
Miscellaneous	5	625,000	325	600,000
Totals	66	$19,450,000	13,275	$39,225,000
Totals for 1896	66	19,450,000	13,075	34,000,000

The wages of the year were estimated at $12,150,000, compared with $10,525,000 the previous year.

BRICK, STONE, ETC.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Brick yards	58	$2,750,000	2,500	$2,225,000
Cut stone	70	1,750,000	900	1,750,000
Marble and granite	38	1,250,000	875	1,875,000
Gravel roofers	75	250,000	725	800,000
Lime kilns	5	250,000	225	200,000
Terra cotta	3	1,000,000	600	875,000
Stained glass	10	650,000	250	750,000
Totals	260	$7,700,000	6,075	$8,475,000
Totals for 1896	260	7,700,000	5,900	8,425,000

The amount of wages paid approximated $3,750,000, against $2,800,000 for 1896.

LEATHER.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Tanners and curriers	19	$5,000,000	1,750	$7,500,000
Boot, shoe, and slipper mfrs	57	8,000,000	5,800	16,500,000
Saddle and harness manfrs	5	800,000	425	1,800,000
Trunk mfrs	12	1,000,000	575	1,125,000
Miscellaneous	9	1,200,000	400	2,800,000
Totals	102	$15,800,000	8,950	$29,725,000
Totals for 1896	101	15,000,000	7,700	25,250,000

The volume of wages paid approximated $6,000,000, as against $4,850,000 in 1896.

BRASS, COPPER, ETC.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Brass, copper, etc.	10	$1,000,000	2,250	[illegible]
Plumbers' supplies	8	1,500,000	850	[illegible]
Tin stamped sheet metal ware	34	2,500,000	2,100	[illegible]
Jewelry manufacturers	24	1,800,000	2,350	[illegible]
Watches, clocks, and tools	8	500,000	175	[illegible]
Optical goods	5	750,000	225	[illegible]
Telegraph and electrical supplies	21	2,500,000	1,950	[illegible]
Smelting and refining	3	4,500,000	450	[illegible]
Iron and brass works	6	400,000	300	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	52	1,250,000	1,450	[illegible]
Totals	171	$16,700,000	12,800	[illegible]
Totals for 1896	167	15,950,000	11,350	[illegible]

The estimated amount of wages paid in [illegible] $9,250,000, against $7,750,000 in 1896.

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Planing mills, sash, doors, mldg's, boxes, etc.	80	$3,600,000	1,900	[illegible]
Cooperage	17	350,000	500	[illegible]
Furniture	200	7,750,000	5,450	[illegible]
Picture frames, and moldings	50	1,500,000	850	[illegible]
Pianos and organs	30	6,000,000	3,250	[illegible]
Billiard tables	4	750,000	275	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	31	750,000	1,100	[illegible]
Totals	412	$20,700,000	13,325	[illegible]
Totals for 1896	412	20,700,000	12,425	[illegible]

The estimated wages were $9,500,000, [illegible] $7,750,000 for 1896.

BREWING, DISTILLING, AND TOBACCO.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Breweries	42	$20,000,000	2,600	[illegible]
Malt houses	26	4,000,000	500	[illegible]
Distillers and rectifiers	80	5,200,000	1,025	[illegible]
Tobacco & snuff	22	750,000	735	[illegible]
Cigars	1,025	1,100,000	1,600	[illegible]
Totals	1,195	$31,050,000	6,460	[illegible]
Totals for 1896	1,195	31,050,000	6,025	[illegible]

The wages paid were estimated at [illegible] against $4,250,000 in 1896.

CHEMICALS.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Chemical works	5	$700,000	240	[illegible]
White lead, paint	20	1,400,000	730	[illegible]
White lead corroders	2	1,750,000	125	[illegible]
Varnish	12	4,000,000	175	[illegible]
Axle grease	2	300,000	60	[illegible]
Glue, fertilizers, etc.	5	1,900,000	900	[illegible]
Soap	12	4,300,000	2,150	[illegible]
Linseed oil, cakes	3	2,600,000	250	[illegible]
Soda water	18	600,000	500	[illegible]
Mineral water	5	650,000	90	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	3	350,000	160	[illegible]
Totals	92	$17,950,000	5,380	[illegible]
Totals for 1896	89	16,650,000	4,655	[illegible]

The total wages paid were about [illegible] against $3,035,000 in 1896.

TEXTILES.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Men's and boys' clothing	48	$18,000,000	13,500	[illegible]
Colored shirts, overalls, etc.	20	2,250,000	2,275	[illegible]
Men's neckwear	8	800,000	1,350	[illegible]
White shirts	18	1,100,000	1,675	[illegible]
Furs	12	1,250,000	675	[illegible]
Cloaks, suitings	10	2,300,000	6,250	[illegible]
Cloak and dress trimmings	4	375,000	425	[illegible]
Millinery	8	1,500,000	1,450	[illegible]
Hosiery	4	400,000	700	[illegible]
Totals	132	$27,975,000	28,300	[illegible]
Totals for 1896	132	25,975,000	24,350	[illegible]

The wages approximated $10,250,000, as against $7,750,000 in 1896.

PRINTING.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Printing and binding, publishing and newspapers	230	$6,000,000	5,500	[illegible]
Litho. houses	12	1,000,000	650	750,000
Electro. and stereo.	18	280,000	750	800,000
Photo engraving	5	500,000	400	1,500,000
Wood engraving	6	300,000	200	800,000
Type founders	4	1,000,000	300	1,100,000
Printing presses	3	550,000	400	800,000
Edition book binders	13	400,000	1,800	2,225,000
Totals	291	$10,030,000	9,900	$32,800,000
Totals for 1896	285	9,600,000	9,850	31,450,000

The estimated wages paid were $7,150,000 against $5,225,000 in 1896.

ALIMENTS.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Principal bakeries	45	$3,500,000	2,150	$6,775,000
Flour mills	3	1,500,000	175	2,000,000
Coffee and spice mills	13	3,000,000	900	11,500,000
Baking powder, extracts, etc.	12	1,550,000	920	4,750,000
Confectionery	23	1,650,000	1,450	2,750,000
Preserved and canned goods	12	375,000	210	1,275,000
Vinegar	7	625,000	75	[illegible]
Pickles	16	475,000	150	1,250,000
Miscellaneous	8	2,500,000	1,000	9,000,000
Totals	138	$15,175,000	7,180	[illegible]
Totals for 1896	129	14,965,000	6,200	32,950,000

The wages paid approximated $5,875,000 against $4,000,000 for 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Industries.	No.	Capital.	Workers.	Product.
Bicycles	6	$2,000,000	2,300	[illegible]
Toys	12	250,000	2,250	[illegible]
Signs	20	75,000	250	[illegible]
Brooms	4	100,000	350	[illegible]
Brushes	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feather dusters	2	100,000	225	[illegible]
Showcases	12	125,000	150	[illegible]
Corks	3	125,000	100	[illegible]
Paper boxes	20	275,000	1,150	[illegible]
Sails, awnings, etc.	18	600,000	310	[illegible]
Shipyards	2	500,000	1,000	[illegible]
Perfumery	5	200,000	160	[illegible]
Totals	122	$4,950,000	9,095	[illegible]
Totals for 1896	116	4,650,000	8,675	[illegible]

The wages paid were estimated at [illegible] against $3,500,000 in 1896.

TOTALS OF MANUFACTURES.

	1897.	1896.
Number of firms	3,401	[illegible]
Capital employed	$254,230,000	[illegible]
Number of workers	168,440	[illegible]
Wages paid	$97,525,000	[illegible]
Value of product	$549,550,000	[illegible]

The production shows a gain of nearly 15 per cent, as compared with 1896, which made a showing of a loss of about 9 1-5 per cent below the totals of 1895.

INDIANS LIKE CANNED FRUIT.

Take It in Preference to "Chuck"—No Danger from Reds While Stock Holds Out.

"About eight years ago I was in Kan on business for a newspaper," said a who has traveled hither and thither in West for twenty-five years. "I received message ordering me to Fort Reno in Oklahoma country. The message informed me that there was a threatened uprising the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in that country.

"I had been in that country before, remembered that I had never seen a lot of Indians than the Oklahoma lot. I had my orders and started. Fort Reno about seven miles from El Reno, a on the Rock Island road. I reached El early in the evening, and rode over to fort as rapidly as an Oklahoma horse be driven. Colonel Wade, son of old Wade, was commander of the fort. He ceived me in his quarters in anything a military makeup. When I explained mission he laughed. He talked to me late in the night, and told me that if white people would attend to their business the Indian would take care of himself. told me he would furnish me with a and a map, and that I might ride over mile of the country where he had jurisdiction and if I behaved myself he would guar more protection than I could get in any in the country.

"The next day I went over to Darling which is the Indian agency; the storehouse and the schools are there. I had a letter Captain Lee, who was in charge. He me that there was no danger of any rising in that country unless the stock canned fruits gave out. In that case would not stay in the country.

"I learned that the Indians had work an unsatisfied appetite for canned They were content to forego their 'chuck' which is Indian for beef, if they could canned stuff. Nearly every Indian on reservation had credit at the Indian This is not because they are so honest they want to pay, but there is no chance the storekeeper to lose. He turns bill to the agent, and the amount is deducted from the next payment of land money Indian government.

"A few days before two young bucks had been students in a well-known In school in the East, entered one of the and stole six cans of cherries. They drunk and refused to pay for the They galloped away on horseback. were pursued by the storekeeper and a breed, overtaken, and thrashed. The goods were recovered.

"Out of that incident came the rum another uprising among the Cheyennes the Arapahoes. I tell you that since Bull went out of the Indian business has been no danger from the reds."—York Sun.

King's Odd Chariot.

The present successor to Behanzin Kingdom of Abomey, who happens be his brother and his betrayer French, has had built a kind of chariot, wherein he stands, arrayed prodigious helmet, and smoking the of cigars. But it is in the team which him that his originality is shown, consists of his Ministers of state.—Chronicle.

Czar's Magnificent Scepter.

The Russian scepter is of solid gold, feet long, and contains among its ornaments 268 diamonds, 360 rubies, and fifteen eralds.

Strength of Spiders.

Naturalists say that, in proportion to size, spiders are seven times as str lions.

CHICAGO BUSINESS PROPERTY VALUES ARE WELL MAINTAINED THROUGH THE YEAR.

Sales of Important Down-Town Properties in 1897 Made at Satisfactory Prices.

REAL ESTATE MARKET IMPROVES SLOWLY.

Chicago real estate failed to recover to any great extent in 1897 from the lethargy of the previous year. This is due to the fact that property is the last commodity to feel the effect of a depression in the business world and is also the last to recover its normal condition. Capitalists do not invest in real estate as a rule until a surplus has been accumulated as the result of a general improvement in other lines of trade. This is also true of the buyers of lots for home purposes, who really make or unmake the market.

While there was no marked improvement in the market last year, the sales, leases, and loans of importance compare favorably in number and volume with those made during 1896. The important changes in the ownership of down-town property seem to indicate that the prospect of an early revival in the demand maintained valuations despite the dullness of the market.

Grocers' Block Appraisal.

An important appraisal was made by Thomas Murdoch, Erskine M. Phelps, and William A. Fuller to determine the ground rent of the Grocers' Block at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street. The ground, 169x115 feet, was valued at $340,000, being at the rate of $17.50 a square foot. The ground rental, as determined by this appraisal on a 6 per cent basis, was fixed at $20,400 a year for the term, as compared with an annual rental of $9,400 for the previous term. The building was valued at $81,855, and was sold later in the year to the owners of the ground at these figures.

A feature which figured largely in the valuation is the guarantee of a gross rental of $30,290 a year by the Union Loop company in consideration of the right of way past the property.

One of the most important transactions was the purchase by Leander J. McCormick from John W. Doane of the Atlas Block at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street for $500,000. This was the only sale of central business property during the year where the consideration approximated a half million dollars. The land is 138x169 feet, and was valued in the transaction at $2,930 a foot for the Wabash avenue frontage, or $21.50 a square foot.

The Tax commission appointed by Mayor Swift valued the land at $602,000 and the improvement at $131,260. One of the special conditions taken into consideration in connection with the property is that the Union Loop company guarantees an annual rental of $44,000 a year for thirty years, in consideration of the right of way past the property. The purchaser has remodeled the building into a comparatively modern structure.

Laflin Property Sale.

Harold F. McCormick took title during the year to the Matthew Laflin property at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Quincy street, at a consideration stated in the transfer at $200,000. The land has a frontage of 114.66 in Quincy street and 55 feet in Fifth avenue. This purchase gives the McCormicks title to the west half of the block bounded by La Salle, Adams, and Quincy streets and Fifth avenue. This entire holding will be improved eventually with a fine structure, eleven stories high.

General Henry Strong was a large investor in real estate during the year. He bought in August the buildings on the land at the southeast corner of State and Adams streets for $165,000. The land, 100x114 feet, was bought by Mr. Strong fifteen years ago for [illegible]. The purchase of the buildings included a ten-year lease of the premises held by Siegel, Cooper & Co. The subleases of the property expire in May, 1900, and it is understood the property will be improved at that time with a modern building.

Mr. Strong bought in November from F. W. Clark the vacant property 268 and 270 Franklin street, between Jackson boulevard and Van Buren street, for a consideration of $105,000. The valuation of the ground as determined by the sale is $2,060 a front foot and $14 a square foot. Plans have already been made for a new building to be erected on the premises at a cost of $140,000.

Wabash Avenue Sale.

Isadora Blodgett sold to the estate of Simon Reed in April the property 250 and 252 Wabash avenue for a consideration of $175,000 cash. The land is west front between Jackson and Van Buren street, 48 by 90 feet, and is improved with a five-story building. Isadora Blodgett bought the property in 1895 from H. B. Peabody for $192,000.

The Weiman building and leasehold interest in the property 21, 23, and 25 Plymouth place was bought by Henry Sampson of New York City in March for $141,500—$61,500 cash, and the rest in improved property. The ground is subject to a ninety-nine year lease at an annual rental of $6,200.

Another interesting sale of down-town property was that of the building 311 and 313 Wabash avenue, transferred from Jordon L. Mott to Thomas Murdoch. The consideration, $155,000 cash for 40 by 171 feet, gives a front foot valuation of $3,875. The lot is improved with a six-story brick building.

Two Large Transactions.

Henry Phipps Jr., Pittsburg, Pa., acquired in November 92 feet of south frontage in Monroe street, east of the New York Life Building, for $300,000. The lot immediately adjacent to the present New York Life Building, 21x80 feet, was leased from John P. Smith for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $4,200. The next 25x80 feet was bought from the Dunlevys for $90,000. The tract next toward the east, 46x80 feet, was leased from Edward F. Lawrence for 199 years at an annual rental of $8,000. A new building will be erected on the site in the spring.

Joseph Leiter bought from William F. Whitehouse of New York and General Henry Strong of this city in October the ground and buildings, 169 to 175 Adams street, for a consideration of $400,000 cash. The price is at the rate of $4,444 a front foot, and $23.39 a square foot. The property, 173 to 175, has a frontage of 40 feet and is 189 feet deep, and the lot acquired from General Strong is 50 feet front with a depth of 189 feet. Both properties are improved with six-story buildings erected ten years ago. The property bought from Mr. Witehouse is leased to Edward Baggott for a term of ten years until May 1, 1899, at an annual rental of $10,000, and for five years thereafter at the rental of $12,000 a year. The Strong property is subject to two leases.

Resume of the Year.

It will be seen from the number and character of these important sales in down-town property that the year was an interesting one despite the dullness. While this class of property felt the effects of a slow recovery in the general market no depreciation in values is shown and it is in strong hands.

Residence and flat building property did not do so well. While land values did not show any marked depreciation, the fact that buildings can be erected at a much lower cost than in previous years reduced the value of this class of property to some extent. The ruinous centralization of business within a small circle affected seriously second-class business holdings throughout the city.

One of the most encouraging features of the year was the number of acre sales. While the prices which obtained show a material decline in values, the fact that purchasers could be found at cash prices demonstrated the faith of investors in the future growth of Chicago.

Real Estate Board.

The Real Estate board had a successful year and accomplished much which will result in benefit to property-owners.

Legislative matters interested the members during the early part of the year. Committees were appointed to urge upon the General Assembly the need of revenue, special assessment, and land registration reforms. The Torrens land law was passed —a matter to which the board has devoted much attention of late years. As soon as the measure became a law suits were begun to test its constitutionality, and the case is now before the Supreme Court.

An ordinance was passed by the City Council as the result of work on the part of the board making it obligatory that a majority of the property-owners affected by any improvement must agree to the same before any special assessment is levied. This is regarded as an important victory of the Special Assessment committee.

The board entered the fight for revenue legislation at the special session of the General Assembly. It has agitated this matter for years and will keep at it until something is accomplished.

During the year the membership of the organization increased materially. One banquet and three informal dinners were held, at which matters of interest were discussed.

IMPORTANT DOWN-TOWN SALES

Changes in the Ownership of Various Well-Known Properties in the Central Business District.

Changes of importance in the ownership of central business property were made during the year. Some of these were the result of court proceedings, but the majority were transactions for cash or part cash and the balance in improved and unimproved property.

George H. Holt took title to the Manhattan Building property, 307 to 321 Dearborn street, the consideration in the deeds being $1,400,000. The property is subject to a mortgage of $700,000, and in part payment Mr. Holt transferred to Mr. Heisen eighty acres of vacant land at the southeast corner of State and Eighty-seventh streets.

Thomas Murdoch bought from Frank L. Stevens in January the property 264 to 268 South Water street, 60x268 feet, for a consideration of $67,500.

William Garnett Jr., for C. L. Marrow, bought the Leroy Payne leasehold at auction sale at the rooms of the Real Estate board in January for the amount of the mortgage, with interest and cost, amounting to $130,000. The ground has an east frontage of 105 feet in Michigan avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets, and is 171 feet deep. Leroy Payne leased the property from J. D. Jennings for ninety-nine years from Oct. 1, 1881, at an annual rental of $3,000, or 5 per cent on a capitalization of $60,000. The Commercial National Bank holds claims against the property amounting to $75,000.

Joseph G. and Harry B. Rosengarten, trustees of the estate of George D. Rosengarten, bought the building and leasehold at 254 and 256 Franklin street at a judicial sale held in January for $37,500.

Percy W. Palmer sold to H. J. Willing in February the fee secured by the building at 296 Wabash avenue, 20x171 feet, for $53,333, on a basis of 4½ per cent. The ground is west front, 141 feet south of Van Buren street. It is subject to a ninety-nine year lease from Mr. Palmer to Samuel Packard at an annual rental of $2,400.

Henry J. Furber transferred to Lena M. Higgins in February an undivided one-half interest in the ground occupied by Hooley's Theater for a consideration of $132,500.

The leasehold of the lot 48x90 feet at the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, with the improvement, was sold in March by Thomas Whitfield to the Boulevard Music company at a price which was not made public. The land is under a lease for 194 years at an annual rental of $10,000.

Henry Sampson bought in March the leasehold interest and the building at 21, 23, and 25 Plymouth place for a consideration of $136,500. The lease is for eight-four years, expiring in 1973, on the land, 70x93 feet, at an annual rental of $6,200, being 5 per cent on a valuation of $120,000. The building is six stories high, of brick construction.

George A. Fuller bought from Harriet A. Roberts in April an undivided half interest in the Will and Roberts property, at the northwest corner of Franklin and Congress streets, 55x201 feet, for $100,000. The land has approximately 15,000 square feet, making the purchase price at the rate of $13.33 a square foot.

The estate of Simon Reid bought from Isadora Blodgett in April the property, 250 and 252 Wabash avenue, for $175,000. The land is west front, 48 feet, and is 90 feet deep. It is improved with a five-story and basement brick building. The structure is under lease to the Mason & Hamlin Piano and Organ company for a term of years.

John M. Kranz bought from Mrs. Sallie Salinger in September the property, 316 State street, for $100,000. The land is east front, 24 feet, with a depth of 100 feet, and is improved with a three-story building. The land was valued by Mayor Swift's Tax commission at $135,680, and the building at $9,870.

Jacob Franks bought from J. B. Dodge and others in November the property, 128 and 130 Franklin street, 53x80 feet, improved with a six-story building, for $125,000. Mr. Franks gave in part payment the store and apartment building at the northeast corner of State and Sixty-fourth streets, 75x110 feet, at a valuation of $75,000.

John De Koven and E. W. Blatchford, trustees under the will of Isaac H. Burch, bought in November the building known as the Grocers' Block, at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street, for $80,855. J. W. Doane, the seller, acquired the property from Mr. Burch for a term of 85 years from March 1, 1872, with provision for a reappraisal every five years. At the expiration of the first twenty-five years Mr. Doane had the right of renewing the lease or could terminate the contract, the building going to the owner of the ground at a valuation determined by appraisers. The latter option was selected by Mr. Doane, which resulted in the sale of the building at the figures named.

John Monk bought from the Lorden estate in December the property, 161 Market street, 30x90 feet, for $43,500. The lot is vacant, but will be improved with an eight-story building.

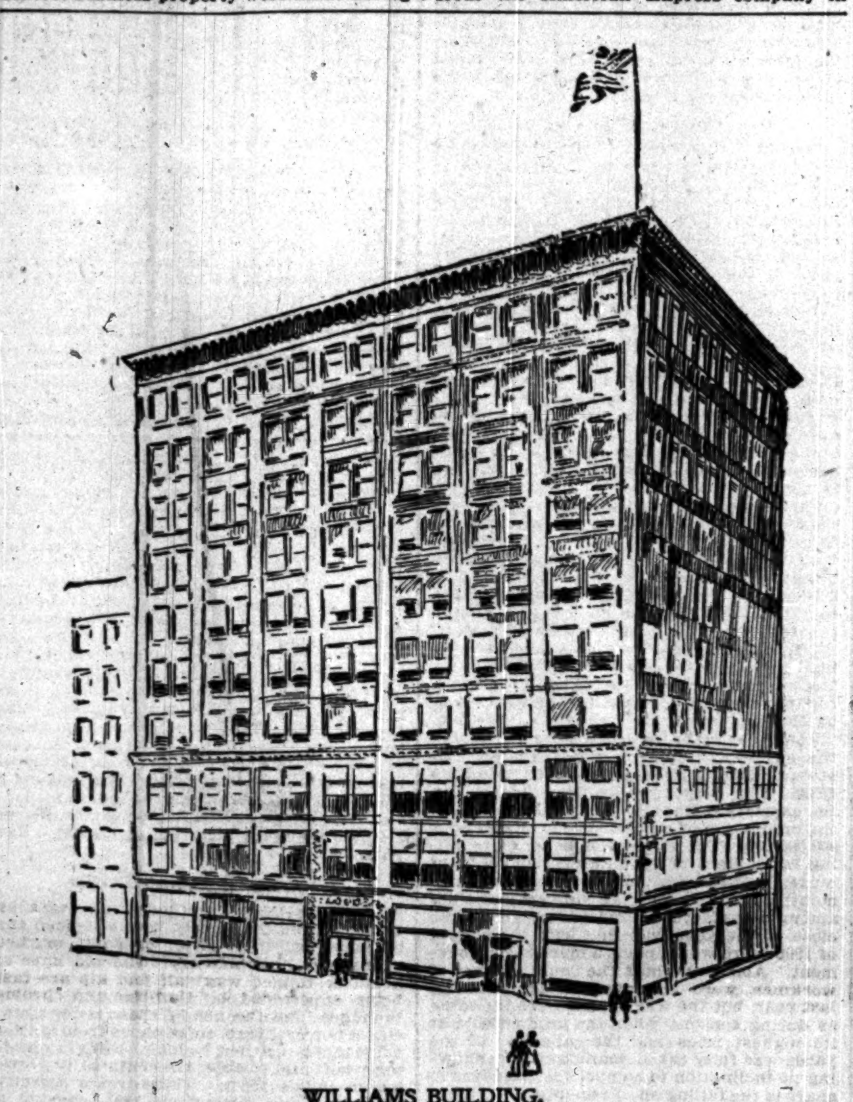
John V. Clarke in August bought at a decretal sale the building and leasehold, 266 and 274 South Clark street, known as the Gore Hotel, for $123,395. The building is constructed of stone and is eight stories high. The ground is leased for a term of ninety-six years from Henry and Albert Keep at an annual rental of $6,500. Barcley W. Perkins, receiver for the bondholders, bought the Open Board of Trade leasehold and building, 18 to 24 Pacific avenue, under a foreclosure order of the courts, for $66,591. The ground is leased from Henry and Albert Keep at an annual rental of $8,500.

The South Side Elevated railroad company bought from T. J. Clapp in April the property in the South Side of Harrison street adjacent to the elevated structure for a consideration of $60,000. The ground has a north frontage of 62 feet and is 48 feet deep. The improvement at the time of the sale consisted of two two-story houses and one three-story house. The property is now used by the railroad for the curve in connecting with the loop.

C. C. Heisen bought from John T. Dale in May the leasehold interest and building at the southwest corner of Dearborn and Harrison streets for $110,000. The lot is 50x62 feet and is under a lease to Mr. Dale for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $3,000, or a 5 per cent basis on a valuation of $50,000. The improvement is an eight-story building erected ten years ago.

The Chicago Real Estate trustees bought from the American Express company in May the property at the southeast corner of Van Buren and Market streets for $250,000. It is 176x90 feet, and the purchasers have in course of erection a fine building on the site, the particulars of which are given in another column in this paper.

One of the large transactions of the year was the sale of the Brevoort House property in July by G. W. Hoffman to Hannah & Hogg. The ground is south front fifty feet in Madison street, between Clark and La Salle streets. The consideration in the transaction was $300,000. The building is eight stories high and allowing its value to have been $75,000 at the time of the sale the land passed in the transaction for $4,500 a front foot, or $25 a square foot. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company holds a loan on the property for $200,000, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent.



WILLIAMS BUILDING.

LARGE LEASES OF THE YEAR.

Many Firms Enlarge Their Premises or Secure New Locations Down-Town for Their Business Interests.

Leases of property in the down-town district during the year involved changes in business locations and the extension of business interests.

Charles A. Stevens & Bros. secured the building adjoining their premises on the north for a term of years. Later in the year they leased the property, 113 to 115 State street, for a term of twenty years. This gives the firm a total frontage in State street of 96 feet. The firm now occupies the entire premises, having expended a large amount on improvements.

Washburn & Moen leased in January the building at the northwest corner of Lake and La Salle streets from the Ogden estate for ten years. The building, five stories and basement high, 60x90 feet, has been remodeled and equipped with modern conveniences. The improvements cost $10,000.

A. C. McClurg & Co. in April renewed their lease of the property they occupy at the northwest corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street for five years, from May 1, 1898, at an annual rental of $45,000, an advance of $9,000 over the former rental. The property is owned by E. T. Rutter, and is 79x150 feet. The building is five stories and basement.

Schlesinger & Mayer leased from E. N. Blake in September the property, 145 State street, for fifteen years, from May 1, 1900, at an annual rental of $18,000, or $270,000 for the term. The land has a west front of 30 feet and is 144 feet deep. It is improved with a five-story stone front building under lease to Burley Bros. The property is adjacent to the store of Schlesinger & Mayer and will eventually be added to their present quarters.

Marder, Luse & Co. leased in November the Rothschild Building, 203 and 205 Monroe street, 50x190 feet, five stories high, for five years at an annual rental of $11,000 and for five years at $12,000.

Leon Hartman leased from the Empire Theater company in November the building, 227 and 229 Wabash avenue, for a term of five years at an annual rental of $15,000. The building is 54x172 feet.

George C. Newbury leased to William Campbell & Co. the building at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court for five years from May 1. The building is modern and was valued by the Tax commission at $70,000.

An unusually prosperous business is reported by Rounds & Wetten. Their books show a very large increase over the three years preceding 1897. The inquiry from business houses for better locations in the down-town district improved materially as the last of the year drew near, which they think is an indication of a good spring business. The rental basis on which most of the leases were made during the year is from 25 to 40 per cent less than what is known as "World's Fair" prices. In some instances the reductions were as much as 50 per cent, but these were cases where tenants were making subleases and could only give a lease for 2 years or a less period, with no assurance for an extension. On the contrary, they have negotiated several renewals of leases which were made in 1892, when rents were in most cases high, at reductions of only from 5 to 10 per cent, but these instances are rare. Many landlords have been willing to make 5-year leases on the present basis of rentals, feeling that rents will be the last thing to revive, and prefer to make sure of a good tenant at a reasonable rental rather than speculate for a higher price at the end of a shorter period.

Rounds & Wetten do not anticipate a marked improvement in rentals during the coming year. While the smaller deals are as usual by far in the majority, the following are the most important transactions negotiated by them during the last twelve months: The sale of the vacant property at 262-264 Franklin street for F. W. Clark et al. to General Henry Strong, $105,000; the lease of the property northeast corner State and Jackson streets for Eugene S. Kimball to Sol Wolfe for a five-year period at a term rental of $130,000; the lease of 60,000 square feet in the new Studebaker Building, 378-388 Wabash avenue, to a combination of school book houses for a term of five years at a total rental of $98,000; the lease of 70,000 square feet of space in the building, 106 to 112 Wabash avenue, for Marie Lehman to miscellaneous tenants for five years at a term rental of $135,000; the lease of the seven-story building southeast corner Adams and Market streets for Frederick T. Haskell to Hart Bros. for a term of five years at a total rental of $80,000; the lease of the six-story building, 236-238 Adams street, for James B. Hobbs to Kahn Bros. & Co. for five years at a total rental of $65,000; the lease of 45,000 square feet in the building, 383-385 Wabash avenue, for the Wirt Dexter estate to the Lartz Paper company for five years at a term rental of $50,000; the lease of the building, 204-206 Madison street, for General Henry Strong to the American News company for a five-year period at a total rental of $48,000; the lease of the five-story building northwest corner Lake and La Salle streets for the estate of William B. Ogden to the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing company for a term of five years at a total rental of $45,000; the lease of 70,000 square feet in the Seipp Building, southwest corner of Market and Van Buren streets, to miscellaneous tenants for an average term of three years at a total rental of $52,000; the renewal of the lease of the six-story building southeast corner Van Buren and Franklin streets for W. D. Kent to Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co. for a term of three years at $30,000; the lease of the four-story building, 169-175 North Water street, for Lawrence Williams to J. B. Long Manufacturing company for a term of ten years at a total rental of $30,000; the lease of the building, 70 and 72 Randolph street, for August Von Glahn and P. H. Hefron to A. A. Karg and Charles R. Horrie for a period of five years at a total rental of $38,000.

Keebler & Co. report an excellent year. Following are some of the most important leases negotiated by them: For Ferdinand and Joseph Siegel to the Herman Berghoff Brewing company and others, the four-story and basement building at the southwest corner of State and Adams street, including the building 64 Adams street, for a term of five years, at a rental of $175,000 for the term; for John B. Mallers to Kohn Bros., the seven-story and basement building at the northwest corner of Market and Jackson streets, frontage 62 feet in Market street by 150 feet in Jackson street, for a term of five years, at a rental of $116,000 for the term; for Leopold Bloom to Fred Griesheimer, the four-story and basement building at the southwest corner of State and Jackson streets, for five years, at a rental of $100,000; for John B. Mallers to H. M. Marks & Co., Loewenstein & Co., Edward Rose & Co., and others, the seven-story and basement building at the southwest corner of Market and Quincy streets, for five years, at a rental of $150,000; for Dr. Ralph N. Isham to A. H. Blackall & Son, the four-story and basement building, 246 and 248 State street, for five years, at a rental of $75,000; for John B. Mallers to Felix Kahn & Co., the ten-story and basement building at the southeast corner of Market and Quincy streets, for five years, at a rental of $90,000; for Joseph Beifeld to Tuckhorn, Wallace & Arnold, the four-story and basement building, 60x90, 286 to 290 State street, for three years, at a rental of $45,000; for Helen E. Snow to M. Born & Co., Morris Griesheimer, Berry & Stafford, the four-story and basement building, 90x100, 250 to 258 State street, for three years, at a rental of $72,000; to S. F. Wilson & Co., the store and basement and second floor southeast corner State and Monroe streets, for five years and three months, at a rental of $120,000; for C. D. Peacock to the Foreman Shoe company, the store and basement 195 State street, for five years, at a rental of $60,000; for A. H. Blackall & Son to Fred Griesheimer, Joseph Markheim, and others, the store and upper floors 246 and 248 State street, for five years, at a rental of $50,000; for Governor Harris of Aurora to Charles Smith, Nicolas Bauer, and others, the buildings 336 to 344 inclusive, State street, for a term of five years, at a rental of $75,000; for John B. Mallers to Dessauer & Engel, Morgenthau Bros., the Bernberg Manufacturing company, and others, the seven-story and basement building 202 to 204 Market street, for five years, at a rental of $75,000; for Siegel, Cooper & Co. to Komiss Shoe company, the store 205 State street, for three years, at a rental of $19,000.

Willis & Frankenstein report a slight decrease in the volume of business transacted by them during the last year as compared with that of 1896. Although the demand for locations in the business district during the last thirty days has been good, with every prospect of a revival in business the coming season, there will be no advance in rentals, and in some instances a reduction, as landlords are anxious to retain their old tenants and secure new ones for idle space. Among the more important leases negotiated by Willis & Frankenstein are the following: Charles Fargo to the Celluloid company of New York, Henry Sonneborn & Co. of Baltimore, F. A. Borwell, L. Heller & Co., et al., the eight-story and basement building on the northwest corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, for a term of years commencing Jan. 1, at an annual rental of $24,000; Unity company to M. B. Wood, the store 81 Dearborn street, at an annual rental of $22,000; R. J. Gunning to Philip Malkan, the entire building 178 Quincy street for a term commencing May 1, at a rental of $24,000; estate of H. O. Stone to the Remington Typewriter company, the store 144 Madison street, for a term of years at a rental of $12,000; Walter H. Wilson to C. Frank, the store southwest corner Lake and La Salle streets, for a term commencing April 1, at a rental of $8,800; the Bordeaux company to William H. Worth, the property known as the "Hotel Normandie," for a term of years commencing May 1, 1897, at a rental of $25,000.

OUTLYING PROPERTY SALES.

Transfers of Apartment Houses, Residences, and Lots in All Parts of the City Are Recorded.

Many changes were made in 1897 in the ownership of apartment houses, residences, and outlying business property. The following are the most interesting in which the sale involved $20,000 or more:

The property 1704 to 1710 Prairie avenue, 102 by 177 feet, improved with a two-story stone front dwelling, was sold at auction at the Real Estate board rooms in January for $49,034. The foreclosure decree was in favor of the United States Mortgage Trust company.

Elizabeth R. Miller transferred to Samuel H. Dickey in January the property in Lake avenue, 200 feet south of Fifty-fourth street, west front, 100 feet, through to the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad, for a consideration of $100,000.

Burwell S. Pruett sold in January the apartment building 5339 and 5343 Wentworth avenue to Edwin F. Masterson for $32,000.

One of the largest apartment houses on the South Side, the Brighton, was sold in January under foreclosure sale at the rooms of the Real Estate board for $100,969 to Harriet Blair Borland. The building is at the northwest corner of Indiana avenue and Forty-first street, with a frontage of 109 feet on the former and 177 feet on the latter. It is of Bedford stone and pressed brick, and is divided into thirty-two flats of seven and eight rooms each.

The Cold Storage Produce Exchange was sold at foreclosure in January for a consideration of $125,000. It occupies leased ground, consisting of the entire block bounded by Randolph and Lake streets and the river and West Water street, improved with buildings costing upwards of $800,000. The Cold Storage Exchange company was organized in 1890 with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The concern passed into the hands of a receiver, and after a long list of legal complications, which led up to the order for foreclosure, the lease, building, and equipment, which, it is claimed, represented an investment of $2,500,000, were sold. This sale was followed within a few days by the sale of the Western Refrigerator plant, which rivaled the Cold Storage Produce Exchange in the intricacy of its legal complications. The plant is located at 231 and 233 Michigan street, and brought $126,000. These two made a total of four of these concerns which have proved unfortunate investments, and were disposed of for a mere song, as compared with the amount of the original investment.

Leander J. McCormick bought in January from the Russell Green and the A. H. Holden estates the property at the northwest corner of Canal and Washington streets for $45,000 in cash. The land fronts 38 feet in Canal street, making the price at the rate of $1,184 a foot for this frontage. The building is of brick, four stories high.

William Conway transferred to F. T. Zebter in February the property at the northwest corner of Christiana avenue and Chicago avenue, 1,158 by 117 feet, and the property at the northeast corner of the same thoroughfares for a consideration of $110,000.

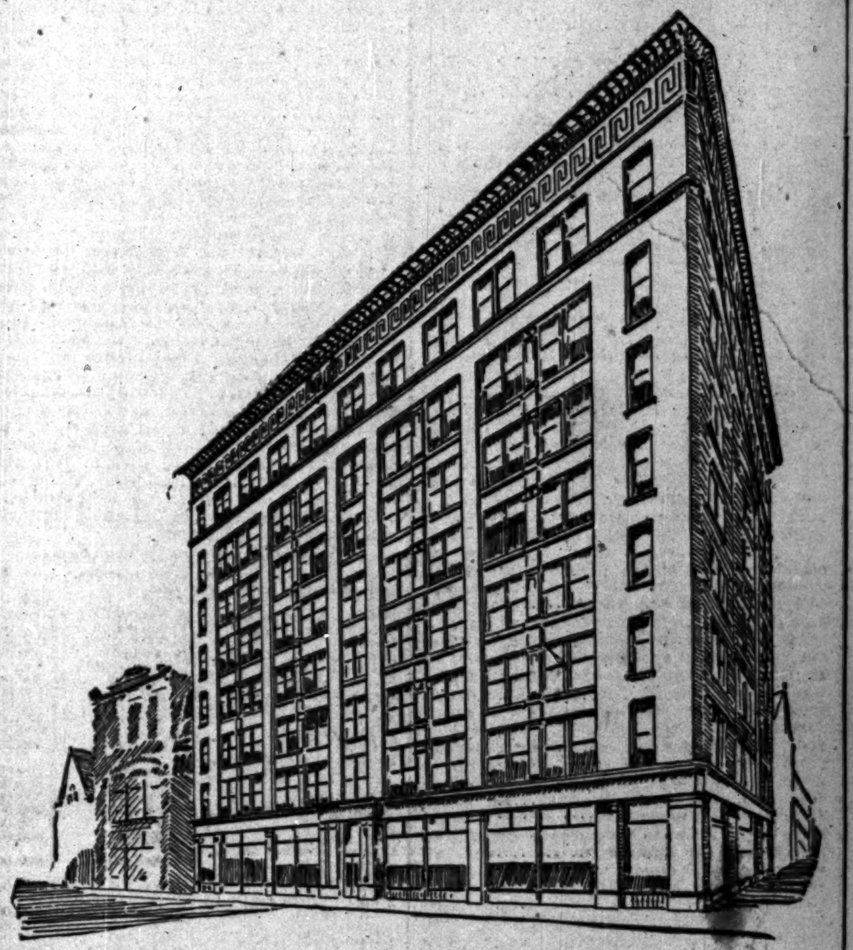
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company bought at the decretal sale in February the property of T. W. Harvey and others at Morgan and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets for $40,168.

William V. Fuller and V. A. Watkins sold to Secor Cunningham in February the residence 1824 Prairie avenue for $60,000. The land is 67x115 feet.

C. S. Moorehouse transferred to Frank Lansing in February the property at the northeast corner of Greenwood avenue and Forty-fourth street, 50x100 feet, improved with a fine residence, for a consideration of $65,000.

J. H. Eastburn conveyed to Mary A. Thomas the property in Cottage Grove avenue, 144 feet north of Forty-fourth street, the consideration in the deed being $85,000.

D. O. Ernst transferred in February to Otto Ernst Jr. property in Diversey avenue, 200x125 feet, at a consideration of $60,000.



REAL ESTATE TRUSTEES' BUILDING.

Andrew Dibach transferred to Matson Hill in February the porperty at the southwest corner of Forty-third street and Evans avenue for $22,000.

Hannah & Hogg sold in March to Julius Frank the property, 117x331 feet of east frontage in Lake View avenue, 161 feet south of Wrightwood avenue, and the house and lot, 25x106 feet, in Florimond street, south front, 130 feet east of Franklin street, for a consideration of $110,000. Mr. Frank transferred to Hannah & Hogg in connection with this transaction the property at the northwest corner of Hampden court and Deming place, 122x100 feet, improved with a three-story apartment house.

A. Chytraus, through a Master's deed filed in March, took title to the property at the southeast corner of Pine Grove and Graceland avenues, known as Kerfoot Park, for a consideration of $43,533. The property has a frontage of 505 feet in Graceland avenue, and is betwen the lake and Pine Grove avenue.

George H. Harlow bought at a foreclosure sale in March the leasehold interest and the apartment house known as the Edinburg, 2124 and 2126 Michigan avenue, for $65,000. The property is 50x119 feet, and was owned by C. H. Deere of Moline. The building cost $100,000.

The Chicago View Hotel, in West Madison street, passed into the possession of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company in March through a Master's certificate which showed a consideration of $90,776. The building is eight stories high, constructed of brown stone. It occupies the triangular lot at Madison street, Ogden avenue, and Ashland boulevard, covering a site 70x71x99 feet. Three years previous to this transaction the property cost the owner, A. J. Stone, $190,000.

George A. Fuller took title in April from Elizabeth Doolittle and husband of the property at the northwest corner of Evans avenue and Forty-fifth place, 54x111 feet, at a consideration of $40,000.

The Waukesha apartment building, fronting north in Sixty-fourth street, between Hope and Grace avenues, was sold under a foreclosure decree in April to Harriet Blair for a consideration of $65,000.

M. A. Ryan bought from L. B. Langworthy in April 55 feet of west frontage in Lake avenue, extending back to the right of way of the Illinois Central, 223 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, for $35,000.

C. P. Caldwell sold to Irma Moses and others in April the new apartment building at the southeast corner of Forty-seventh street and Champlain avenue, 72x120 feet, for $70,000. Part payment was made by the property at the southwest corner of Champlain avenue and Forty-fourth place, 150x164 feet, and other property in this State at a valuation of $35,000.

Charles J. Becktel transferred to Hamilton Dewar in April the property 3663 and 3667 Wabash avenue, west front, 50x174 feet, for $60,000.

Wilson Ames, trustee, sold to O. E. Karsts in April the Vincennes apartment building at the southeast corner of Vincennes avenue and Thirty-sixth street for a consideration of $250,000. Payment was made by $40,000 in cash and the rest in property at Milwaukee, Ironwood, and Sheboygan. The land is 180x110 feet and the building is six stories high.

Oscar E. Jones and others sold in April the Woodlawn Terrace apartment house at the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth place and Hope avenue for $65,000. The land has a frontage of 70 feet in Sixty-fifth place and 125 feet in Hope avenue. The improvement consists of a four-story apartment building constructed before the World's Fair.

George A. Fuller bought from George A. Armour in April the lot and residence at the northwest corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street for $55,000. The land is 52x196 feet.

Adolf Kraus bought from Maximilian Morgenthau in April the residence 4518 Drexel boulevard for $48,000. The lot is 30x250 feet and the house is a large one of modern construction.

The Northern Trust company, for the first mortgage bondholders, bought at a foreclosure sale in May the plant of the Calumet Iron and Steel company, One Hundred and Sixth street and the Calumet River, including 63 acres of land, for $374,088, the amount of the mortgage with accrued interest and costs.

L. E. Laflin bought from George S. Willits in May the lot and residence at the northeast corner of Pine and Erie streets for a consideration of $39,500. The land is 34x146 feet, and the house is of brick and stone, divided into fifteen rooms.

C. B. Congdon sold to J. C. Shaffer in May his residence property in Evanston, with a frontage of 185 feet in Church street and 100 feet in Judson avenue, for a consideration of $50,000. The house is three stories high, divided into fifteen rooms.

Charles H. Randle bought from J. H. Snitzler his residence property in the east side of Drexel boulevard, 176 feet north of Forty-fourth street, for a consideration of $50,000. The land is 54x180 feet and is improved with a modern building three stories high.

George M. Pullman bought from Henry W. King and Mrs. Wirt Dexter in July the Wirt Dexter residence, 1721 Prairie avenue. The property has a west frontage of 105 feet and is 275 feet deep, to the right of way of the Illinois Central. The house is constructed of brick, in the colonial style of architecture, and is handsomely finished in selected hardwoods. The consideration was $50,000.

F. Oviatt sold to F. E. Lee in July the Newberry Hotel property, 227 to 231 Dearborn avenue, for $150,000. The building is west front, 100 feet by 150 feet deep, to an alley. Part payment was made in improved and unimproved property.

The Renfost Apartment Building property, at the northeast corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Fifty-second street, was exchanged in August by Evangeline K. Warren to L. W. McConnell for the Silurian Springs property, at Waukesha. The value placed on the property in the transaction was $300,000. The building is seven stories and basement high, and the land is 100x130 feet.

C. J. Blair bought at foreclosure in August the apartment house at the northeast corner of Jackson boulevard and Leavitt street for $76,055. The land has a frontage of 124 feet and is 107 feet deep. It is improved with a four-story building, which cost $50,000.

Oliver M. Carson transferred to Nils Arneson in August the property at the southeast corner of North Clark street and Deming place, 100x100 feet, for $80,000. The land is improved with a three-story apartment house.

H. C. Eickmeier transferred to S. T. Kimball the ground and apartment house at the southwest corner of Indiana and Paulina streets, 48x110 feet, for $55,000.

Thomas R. Lyon bought at foreclosure in September the ground and building of the Windemere Hotel at the northwest corner of Fifty-sixth street and Cornell avenue for $103,321, the amount of the incumbrance, with unpaid interest and costs.

William T. Eaton sold to Roswell Noble and Henry C. Middaugh in October seven-eighths interest in the property at the southwest corner of Clinton and Randolph streets, 128x150 feet, for $90,000. This gives the purchasers title to the entire property, which is improved with frame buildings.

W. C. Phillips sold to Herman Vollmar in October the property at the southeast corner of Madison street and Oakley avenue, 33x125 feet, improved with a four-story brick building, for $60,000.

R. P. Goodwin and F. D. Winslow transferred to Albert W. Ryan in October the property in Oakwood avenue, east of Drexel boulevard, 140x100 feet, improved with a large apartment building, for $125,000. The property is subject to an incumbrance of $67,500, assumed by the purchaser.

M. Thome transferred to Katie Mohl in October the property in Orchard street, 50x145 feet, 345 feet north of Wrightwood avenue, for $60,000.

H. F. Griswold in October bought the property 1452 to 1456 Michigan boulevard, 43x180 feet, for $70,000. It is improved with a stone-front building four stories high.

E. C. Ware & Co. sold to W. H. Carroll in October the leasehold interest and building at the southeast corner of Blue Island avenue and Loomis street, 155x185 feet, for $50,000.

Benjamin H. Marshall sold to M. Cohn in September the property, 25x100 feet, west front, in Grand boulevard, 148 feet north of Forty-eighth place, the consideration being given in the deed at $36,000. Mr. Cohn transferred to Mr. Marshall 21x171 feet of west frontage in Michigan boulevard, 24 feet north of Thirtieth street, for $3,000.

M. C. McDonald bought from Charles H. Smith the residence at the southeast corner of Drexel boulevard and Forty-fifth street with ground, 119x227 feet, for $125,000. He turned in as part payment the vacant lot at the northeast corner of Drexel boulevard and Forty-third street at a valuation of $50,000.

The Northern Trust company bought under foreclosure the property 119 Dearborn street for $54,900. The property was owned by L. J. Jones, and is 23x110 feet.

John P. Chalmers in November bought from Norman P. Cummings the Cadmea apartment building at the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-sixth place, 53x174 feet, for $125,000.

Joseph Hand sold to N. H. Blatchford in November the apartment building at the southeast corner of Rhodes avenue and University place for $67,000.

George W. Cass in December bought the Rochester apartment building and ground, 50x150 feet, at the northeast corner of South Park avenue and Twenty-third street, for $100,000. The building is constructed of pressed brick and is five stories and basement high.

Big Buildings Erected in the Wholesale District During the Year at a Cost of $800,000.

LARGE SUM FOR DOWN-TOWN IMPROVEMENT

Building operations during 1897 did not fulfill the expectations of architects and construction firms. The number and character of the down-town structures planned during the year, however, compare favorably with the previous twelve months. Four large structures were completed in the central business district. In addition to these a large number of the old buildings were remodeled and renovated until they are now practically modern.

The most important structure completed in 1897 is the Fair Building, at the northwest corner of State and Adams streets. Its cost is placed at approximately $1,000,000. The new building is nine stories high, of steel construction, and has a frontage of 190 feet in State street and 185 in Adams street. The interior is of the most modern mercantile construction. There are eleven passenger and seven freight elevators. Heavy steel was used, as the Fair contemplates the addition of seven stories to its entire building some time in the future. The exterior of the building is of light brown terra cotta.

Chicago Trustees' Building.

Owen F. Aldis and others, trustees, have erected a fine structure at the southeast corner of Van Buren and Market streets on a site purchased early in the year. The building covers an area 170x90 feet and is leased to Hart, Schaffner & Marx for a long term of years.

The building is a good type of a mercantile structure in the Italian renaissance style of architecture. Dark red pressed brick, ornamented with terra cotta of the same color, is used on the exterior. The main entrance is from Van Buren street and is richly ornamented with terra cotta. An additional entrance is from the same street at the east end of the building.

The interior is of steel construction with floors of porous tile. Offices of the lessees are located on the first floor and are finished in antique oak. The other floors are finished in hardwoods. Electric passenger and freight elevators are included in the complete equipment with which the building is provided. Approximately $200,000 has been expended on the structure.

Williams' Building.

J. M. Williams improved the southwest corner of Monroe street and Fifth avenue with a ten-story building, covering an area 90x125 feet. The exterior is of red pressed brick with large window areas, giving good light effects. Molded brick and terra cotta are used in the trimming. The interior is of steel and tile construction, making the building practically fireproof. It is built like an office structure and will be used for wholesalers and jobbers. Two large entrances lead into the building from Monroe street, and three more are provided for in Fifth avenue, in case the owners makes leases for office purposes.

Wells' Building.

W. A. and A. E. Wells planned during the year a ten-story structure at the southeast corner of Harrison and Clark streets at a cost of $200,000. The exterior is of dark red pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings to match. The first and second stories are faced with ornamental iron, including an ornamental sill course under the third story windows. All the fronts are of plate glass, with double thickness above the second story. The building is of steel skeleton construction, and is strictly fireproof. Two passenger and two freight elevators are provided for, and the heating and lighting apparatus are modern in every respect.

Down-Town Improvements.

Studebaker Bros. began during the year the reconstruction of their building in Michigan avenue into a music hall and rooms for musical people. The cost of the improvement, including an additional story, is placed at $200,000.

Extensive improvements were made on the McCarty Building at the southeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets. The changes cost $40,000.

The building at the northwest corner of Lake and State streets was reconstructed at a cost of $25,000.

The north half of the Great Northern Hotel and Theater Building was completed at a cost of $100,000.

The Sherman House was made modern, the exterior and interior being completely renovated, at a cost of $50,000.

Atlas Block Rebuilt.

The Atlas Block at the northwest corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue was practically rebuilt.

The Grand Pacific Hotel was remodeled and a story added at a cost of over $100,000.

Three stories were added to the Royal Insurance company's building in Quincy street at an expense of $100,000.

The building 292 and 294 State street was remodeled into a theater and music hall at an expense of $50,000.

A seven-story building is nearing completion on the site 84 Wabash avenue, owned by Mrs. Julia M. Watson.

Four stories were added to the building at the southeast corner of Madison and Clark streets and the interior was completely reconstructed.

In addition to these many changes of minor importance were made in down-town structures. So numerous, in fact, were these improvements that the total amount expended in this way will aggregate well toward $1,000,000.

Apartment Houses.

Despite the low rentals obtained from apartment houses, many noteworthy structures of this character were completed or planned during the year. Thomas Bryan erected a store and flat building at the corner of Halsted street and Garfield boulevard, at a cost of $80,000.

C. P. Caldwell built a large apartment house at the southeast corner of Indiana avenue and Forty-fourth street, 100x161 feet, at a cost of $100,000.

Permits were issued for the apartment house of the E. J. Lehmann estate, at the northeast corner of Surf and Evanston avenues, to cost upwards of $200,000.

Scores of small apartment buildings were erected in all parts of the city, at a cost of from $10,000 to $75,000.

The most favored locations for this class of improvements were along the lines of rapid transit. Soon after the elevated trains began using the Union Loop there was a decided rush on the part of owners of vacant property along the elevated lines to construct modern apartment buildings.

ACRE PROPERTY IN DEMAND.

Sales of Vacant Tracts Made During the Year Were at Reduced Valuation.

The sales of acre property during the year exceeded the expectations of conservative dealers. Prices were lower than during the boom times, but did not decline as compared with the previous year. Many of the sales were cash transactions and the rest were trades for improved property. This latter method was a favorite one where owners of vacant land were tired of paying taxes without any income, and were able by paying off small incumbrances to obtain improved property yielding more or less of an income.

A tract of land at the southwest corner of Western avenue and Seventy-ninth street was bought by Henry Frank and others at foreclosure sale in August for $61,000. The property is two blocks square and was sold to satisfy the claims of the purchasers.

Charles C. Stratton sold to Phillips J. Greene in July 300 lots, comprising the Calumet Heights subdivision, bounded by Ninety-first and Ninety-third streets and Juniata and Jeffery avenues, for a consideration of $190,000. This is a part of the tract which Mr. Stratton bought from N. K. Fairbank three years ago.

Eighty acres of property at La Grange were sold at auction at the rooms of the Real Estate board in August under foreclosure.

Joseph Leitch was the purchaser and the consideration was $105,063.

William H. Truesdell bought from J. S. Prall in October twenty-seven acres of land at Highland Park, west of the right of way of the Northwestern railroad and adjacent to the Onwentsia Golf clubhouse grounds, for $108,000, at the rate of $400 an acre.

Eighty acres of land lying on the west side of Halsted street, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, was sold in October by C. V. Hopple to Catherine Seipp for $72,400, at the rate of $900 an acre. Part of the consideration in the transaction included the two houses at 2727 and 2729 South Park avenue and two houses at 2615 and 2621 Calumet avenue, at a valuation of $42,000.

Two large warehouses were begun in January for the Chicago Dock company on its property on the west side of the river, near Taylor street, to cost $160,000. One of the structures is nine stories high, covering an area of 80x100 feet, and the other eleven stories in height, 50x100 feet. They are of brick and stone construction, approximately fireproof. The buildings are used for the storage of grain and are equipped with extensive machinery plants.

Henry G. Foreman bought of James D. Lehmer of Cincinnati in December an eighty-four-acre tract of land bounded on the north by Jackson street, on the east by Harlem avenue, on the south by Harrison street, and on the west by Desplaines avenue, for a consideration of $117,000. This is at the rate of $1,400 an acre.

The heirs of Henry C. Winslow sold to a Chicago capitalist in December a tract of fifty acres of land at the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth street and Austin avenue for $30,000.

C. T. Yerkes bought from H. G. Foreman in December a part of the Powell estate lying along Ogden avenue, between Harlem avenue and the Desplaines River, for $40,000.

The Deering Harvester company bought from the Kurz & Haegel Ice company in February eleven acres of land east of the North Branch of the river and south of Diversey avenue, adjacent to the plant of the harvester company, for a consideration of $68,750. The land has a frontage of 1,100 feet in Diversey avenue.

The Edwin S. Hartwell Lumber company leased from V. M. Brand in July the property with a frontage of 800 feet in Elston avenue, 1,000 feet on the river, and 800 feet on the south line, for a rental of $1,000 a year, with taxes and assessments.

Mrs. Sharp of Bardstown, Ky., sold to a number of parties in July a five-acre tract of land in the west side of Southwestern boulevard, between West Twenty-second and West Twenty-third streets, for $18,000.

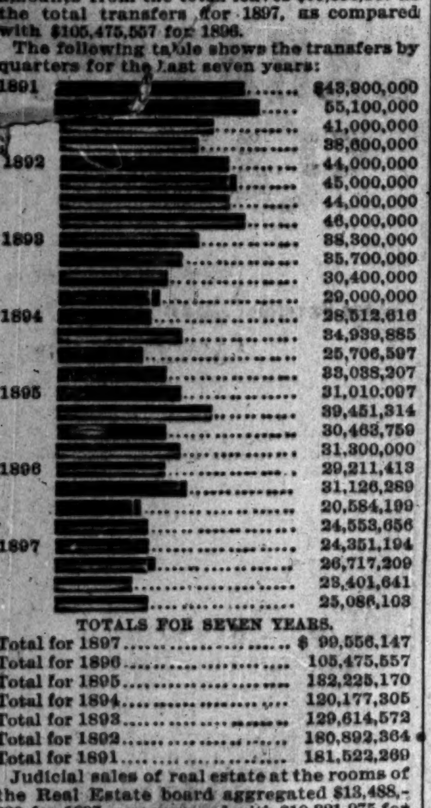
E. L. Kedstrom leased from the estate of William B. Ogden in January a tract of land with a frontage of 250 feet on the east side of the river, north of North avenue, for a term of fifteen years at a rental of $37,000, and from the S. Johnston estate an adjoining tract, making the total extend from North avenue to the Ogden Gas company's plant and from the North Branch to the Goose Island switch of the Milwaukee railroad, at a rental of $28,500.

STATISTICS OF THE TRANSFERS.

Total for the Year $99,556,147, as Compared with $105,475,557 in 1896.

Real estate transfers recorded in Cook County as shown by the figures of the Recorder's office aggregated $117,806,247, as compared with $105,475,557 for the previous year. This total for 1897 includes the transfer of the South Side elevated company's property in February to Leslie Carter for $4,000,100, of the Chicago and Northern Pacific property in May, $8,000,000, and of the Sugar Refining company to the trust in August for $6,250,000. Deducting these amounts from the total leaves $99,556,147 as the total transfers for 1897, as compared with $105,475,557 for 1896.

The following table shows the transfers by quarters for the last seven years:



Year	Amount
1891	$43,900,000
	55,100,000
	41,000,000
	38,600,000
1892	44,000,000
	45,000,000
	44,000,000
	46,000,000
1893	38,300,000
	35,700,000
	30,400,000
	29,000,000
1894	28,512,616
	34,939,885
	25,706,597
	33,088,207
1895	31,010,097
	39,451,314
	30,463,759
	31,300,000
1896	29,211,413
	31,126,289
	20,584,199
	24,553,656
1897	24,351,194
	26,717,209
	23,401,641
	25,086,103

TOTALS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Total for 1897	$ 99,556,147
Total for 1896	105,475,557
Total for 1895	132,225,170
Total for 1894	120,177,305
Total for 1893	129,614,572
Total for 1892	180,892,364
Total for 1891	181,522,269

Judicial sales of real estate at the rooms of the Real Estate board aggregated $13,488,220 for 1897, as compared with $10,321,975 for 1896. The number of sales and the amounts involved for each year since 1892 are as follows:

Year.	No. sales.	Amounts.
1892	619	$ 2,537,262
1893	1,071	4,182,603
1894	1,595	6,967,192
1895	2,008	8,256,527
1896	2,242	10,321,975
1897	2,926	13,488,220

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED.

Cost of New Structures for the Year Is $21,777,230, with 129,222 Feet Frontage.

Statistics of building permits issued during the year by the City Building department show $21,777,230 as the cost for 1897, as compared with $22,730,615 for 1896. The permits were issued each month as follows:

Months.	No. of buildings.	Feet frontage.	Cost.
January	195	5,049	$ 1,533,350
February	484	10,603	1,341,000
March	528	13,309	3,046,919
April	510	12,215	1,618,750
May	478	11,337	1,628,000
June	436	10,977	1,886,050
July	414	10,425	1,570,900
August	490	12,637	1,734,260
September	510	11,397	1,466,350
October	548	12,101	1,543,570
November	432	10,768	2,250,600
December	269	8,394	2,162,400
Total	5,294	129,222	$21,777,230

BUILDINGS FOR 1896 BY MONTHS.

Months.	No. of buildings.	Feet frontage.	Cost.
January	466	10,813	$ 1,529,065
February	483	11,498	1,590,055
March	835	18,624	2,628,800
April	803	20,437	2,513,225
May	619	15,403	2,471,480
June	730	18,323	3,730,295
July	543	12,818	1,799,850
August	491	12,343	1,778,355
September	392	10,455	1,940,790
October	325	8,826	780,575
November	364	9,126	1,080,020
December	391	9,177	1,227,000
Grand total	6,444	158,846	$22,730,615

COMPARISON OF BUILDING BY YEARS.

Year.	No. of buildings.	Feet frontage.	Cost.
1888	4,958	116,419	$20,360,800
1889	4,931	119,573	25,065,500
1890	11,608	266,284	47,322,100
1891	11,805	262,672	54,201,800
1892	13,194	327,573	64,740,800
1893	8,350	216,893	28,708,750
1894	9,836	232,030	33,806,670
1895	8,633	218,860	35,010,043
1896	6,444	158,846	22,730,615
1897	5,294	129,222	21,777,230

Report from the Bridewell.

Work was begun during the year on the new cellhouse for juvenile offenders at the bridewell. The building will cost $45,000 and will be ready for occupancy within a month. The number of prisoners received during the year was 7,683 and the prisoners who died in the institution 7. The total operating expenses of the institutions were $61,000. The number of prisoners on hand Jan. 1, 1897, was 1,056. There are incarcerated there today 824.

Work of Citizens' League.

During the last year the Citizens' league for the enforcement of the dramshop act prosecuted 943 charges against 471 saloonkeepers, of which 541 were for selling liquor to drunkards and 402 for selling to minors. The total fines and costs imposed was $6,160. In the prosecution 1,534 witnesses were subpœnaed.

FIRE LOSSES IN 1897.

The losses by fire in the United States in 1897 aggregated $129,001,727, as compared with $111,856,067 in 1896 and $131,578,206 in 1895. Of these fires those with losses of $100,000 and upwards contributed $56,786,500 of the total and smaller fires $72,215,237. The following is a list of all fires in the United States where the loss in each case aggregated $100,000 and upwards:

JANUARY.	
1—Collinsville zinc works, Collinsville, Ill.	$ 100,000
2—Fire in Nashville, Tenn.	400,000
6—Brighton elevator, New Brighton, Minn.	100,000
9—Anchor Flouring mills, Minneapolis, Minn.	175,000
9—American tobacco factory, Danville, Va.	150,000
10—Altman & Co.'s clothing house, Buffalo, N. Y.	150,000
14—Fox paper mills, Crescentville, O.	120,000
15—Morse School, New Rochelle, N. Y.	100,000
20—Fire in Boston, Mass.	100,000
23—Fire in Sandusky, O.	100,000
24—Fire in Chicago, Ill.	210,000
24—Greenlee Bros.' manufacturing plant, Chicago, Ill.	350,000
25—Economy electric plant, Joliet, Ill.	100,000
25—Fire in Syracuse, N. Y.	100,000
25—Burlington R. R. shops, Plattsmouth, Neb.	130,000
25—Elk Co.'s tannery, Curwensville, Pa.	150,000
26—Williams Block, Chicago, Ill.	480,000
26—Purcell malthouse elevator, Chicago, Ill.	316,000
26—Fire in Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
26—Fire in Philadelphia, Pa.	2,295,000
27—Goepper's malthouse, Cincinnati, O.	200,000
FEBRUARY.	
2—State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa.	1,500,000
5—Fire in Menominee, Wis.	120,000
5—Fire in Salt Lake City, Utah	250,000
8—Railroad machine shops, Princeton, Ind.	200,000
8—Fire in Pittsburg, Pa.	100,000
10—Fire in Cleveland, O.	100,000
11—Fire in Chicago, Ill.	115,000
11—Fire in Plano, Tex.	100,000
11—Fire in Malvern, Ark.	100,000
13—Fire in Mars, Pa.	100,000
19—L. S. and M. S. railroad elevator, Toledo, O.	355,000
21—Fire in Grand Forks, N. D.	225,000
27—Middle Branch cement works, Middle Branch, O.	200,000
28—Fire in Fort Wayne, Ind.	125,000
MARCH.	
3—Union Traction power-house, Philadelphia, Pa.	350,000
4—Union Elevator No. 2, Peoria, Ill.	400,000
4—Fire in Rome, N. Y.	150,000
4—Streich Bros.' wagon factory, Oshkosh, Wis.	100,000
5—Fire in Worcester, Mass.	400,000
5—Deal's lumber mills, Norfolk, Va.	100,000
7—Park Theater, Indianapolis, Ind.	110,000
8—Fire in Mapleton, Pa.	100,000
11—Fire in Buffalo, N. Y.	125,000
12—Tolman & Co.'s grocery house, Chicago, Ill.	325,000
14—Fire in Elkins, W. Va.	160,000
15—Ely-Walker Co.'s dry goods house, St. Louis, Mo.	1,600,000
17—Fire in Mianus Landing, Conn.	150,000
21—Fire in Peoria, Ill.	100,000
21—Fire in Ottumwa, Ia.	175,000
22—Fire in Lawrence, Mass.	100,000
23—"Ferndale," Alameda, Cal.	300,000
28—"The Elms," New London, Conn.	100,000
28—Fire in Portsmouth, Va.	150,000
APRIL.	
1—Fire in Cambridge Springs, Pa.	200,000
3—Fire in Cincinnati, O.	750,000
3—Richardson Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.	400,000
3—Poland paper mill, Gilbertville, Me.	100,000
3—Fire in Lumberton, N. C.	100,000
8—Fire in Knoxville, Tenn.	1,611,000
8—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., glass works	100,000
15—Fire in New Orleans, La.	400,000
16—Fire in Boston, Mass.	100,000
25—Grand Crossing (Ill.) tack works	136,000
26—Fire at Whitney's Point, N. Y.	100,000
26—Iowa Central elevator, Peoria, Ill.	100,000
27—Fire at Newport News, Va.	2,300,000
MAY.	
2—Fire in Pittsburg, Pa.	3,500,000
5—Fire in New Rochelle, N. Y.	200,000
5—Itasca warehouse, Minneapolis, Minn.	250,000
6—Fire in New York City	500,000
10—Dayton Tablet Co.'s plant, Quincy, Ill.	110,000
12—Patrick & Co.'s tannery, San Francisco, Cal.	425,000
18—Fire in Zealand, N. H.	120,000
19—Fire in Jersey City, N. J.	100,000
19—Fire in Hoboken, N. J.	1,000,000
20—Southern Hotel Block, Meridian, Miss.	150,000
23—City R. R. power-house, Louisville, Ky.	120,000
27—Bunge & Co.'s Pickle Factory, Chicago, Ill.	125,000
27—Fire in Ashland, Wis.	100,000
28—Wenger Paint Co.'s works, St. Louis, Mo.	125,000
29—Utica packing plant, Deerfield, N. Y.	100,000
JUNE.	
3—Fire in Alexandria, Va.	500,000
6—Fire in San Francisco, Cal.	100,000
8—Fire in St. Louis, Mo.	120,000
9—Fire in Carlinville, Ill.	100,000
10—Marshall elevator, Chicago, Ill.	120,000
11—Fire in Frost, Tex.	100,000
14—U. S. Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, N. Y.	1,000,000
14—Fire in Georgetown, Cal.	150,000
19—Library Building, Iowa State University, Iowa City, Ia.	150,000
21—U. S. Ordnance Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.	300,000
22—Fire in New Orleans, La.	120,000
22—Fire in Plaquemine, La.	100,000
23—Fire in New York	195,000
26—Fire in New Orleans, La.	275,000
JULY.	
3—Fire in Lake Ann, Mich.	125,000
4—Fire in Akron, O.	100,000
4—Fire in New York	100,000
10—Viles & Robbins packing plant, Chicago, Ill.	100,000
11—Berlin mills, saw mills, Berlin, N. H.	100,000
15—Fire in San Francisco, Cal.	155,000
17—Fire in East Argus, O.	100,000
19—Broadmoor Casino, Colorado Springs, Colo.	110,000
23—Peoria (Ill.) glucose works	500,000
23—American Biscuit Co.'s factory, New York	100,000
25—Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	200,000
25—Badger Paper Co.'s plant, Kaukauna, Wis.	250,000
27—Fire in Yonkers, N. Y.	500,000
AUGUST.	
1—Western R. R. Co.'s roundhouse, Montgomery, Ala.	200,000
2—Jackson woolen mills, Jackson, Tenn.	115,000
3—Fire in Lewisburg, W. Va.	500,000
4—Jayne & Sons' chemical works, Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
4—Fire in New York	100,000
5—Northwestern elevator, Chicago, Ill.	367,000
6—Fire in Omaha, Neb.	115,000
10—Fire in Barnum, Tex.	250,000
15—Tunis lumber mills, Baltimore, Md.	600,000
17—Gerry Lumber Co.'s plant, Eagle River, Wis.	150,000
19—Fire in Ortonville, Minn.	250,000
19—Davenport (Ia.) glucose works	130,000
20—White & Sons' woolen mills, Chepachet, R. I.	200,000
22—Thomas & Sons' fertilizing works, Woodbury, N. J.	250,000
25—Kansas Car Co.'s plant, Armourdale, Mo.	150,000
26—Fitzgerald's trunk factory, Chicago, Ill.	150,000
26—Fire in Pittsburg, Pa.	165,000
27—Henschel box factory, Sheboygan, Wis.	200,000
28—Fire in Virginia, Ill.	100,000
29—Anniston Pipe Foundry, Anniston, Ala.	500,000
SEPTEMBER.	
2—Manning & Paine's paper mills, Troy, N. Y.	100,000
3—Street R. R. shops, Brooklyn, N. Y.	100,000
6—Rowe & Co.'s basket factory, Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
14—Fire at Iron Mountain, Cal.	100,000
20—Pendleton roller mills, Pendleton, Ore.	200,000
20—Agricultural works, Stockton, Cal.	200,000
22—Youngstown bridge works, Youngstown, O.	100,000
23—Gund brewery, La Crosse, Wis.	300,000
27—Forest fire, South Dakota	500,000
29—Capital traction power-house, Washington, D. C.	1,000,000
29—Fire at Ironton, O.	400,000
29—California powder plant, Santa Cruz, Cal.	250,000
30—Fire in Chicago, Ill.	135,000
OCTOBER.	
4—Prairie fire, Indiana	100,000
4—Fire in Austin, Pa.	200,000
4—Hotel Lafayette, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.	250,000
6—Fire in Detroit, Mich.	750,000
6—Ransom & Co.'s planing mills, Nashville, Tenn.	100,000
6—Guggenheim smelting works, Perth Amboy, N. J.	300,000
8—Fire in Gibsonburg, O.	200,000
14—Fire in Durham, N. C.	250,000
15—Fire in Tampa, Fla.	100,000
17—Fire in New York	250,000
19—Forest fires in Pennsylvania	100,000
19—Fuse works, Colma, Cal.	100,000
20—Fire in Osceola, Ark.	100,000
20—Fire in New York	200,000
20—Forest fires in New York	500,000
21—Fire in Holgate, O.	150,000
21—Fire in Garrett, Ind.	100,000
26—Union knitting mill, Hudson, N. Y.	200,000
27—Wabash R. R. offices, St. Louis, Mo.	100,000
27—Sturges elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.	100,000
27—Woelfel tannery, Morris, Ill.	225,000
29—Fire in Pittsburg, Pa.	100,000
31—Georgia cotton oil mills, Atlanta, Ga.	117,000
NOVEMBER.	
1—Curtis tannery, Ludlow, Pa.	150,000
4—Fire in Boston, Mass.	120,000
4—Fire in Marlboro, Mass.	100,000
6—Fire in Texarkana, Ark.	100,000
7—Hotel San Marco, St. Augustine, Fla.	250,000
8—Fire in Louisville, Ky.	150,000
9—Georgia Insane Asylum, Milledgeville, Ga.	100,000
10—Middlesboro machine works, Middlesboro, Ky.	500,000
11—Wieboldt & Co.'s department store, Chicago, Ill.	185,000
12—Fire in Baltimore, Md.	150,000
14—Nutriment Company's factory, Chicago, Ill.	100,000
14—Fire in Kershaw, S. C.	100,000
17—Boydell Bros.' paint factory, Detroit, Mich.	100,000
18—Steamer Bluff City, Chester, Ill.	100,000
20—Langdon & Co.'s tannery, Watsontown, Pa.	100,000
22—Heenan & Co.'s department store, Streator, Ill.	200,000
22—W. H. Scott's furniture store, Baltimore, Md.	175,000
24—Ship Port Patrick, New York	100,000
24—Ravenswood Distillery, St. Louis, Mo.	100,000
25—Fire in Pensacola, Fla.	100,000
26—Fire in Escanaba, Mich.	300,000
DECEMBER.	
1—Sawyer & Co.'s paper factory, St. Louis, Mo.	200,000
2—Flint & Co.'s furniture store, Providence, R. I.	125,000
3—Fire in La Crosse, Wis.	100,000
5—Fire in Tulsa, I. T.	100,000
6—Fire in New York	125,000
11—Fire in Philadelphia, Pa.	800,000
15—Fire in Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000
16—Fire in Marshalltown, Ia.	100,000
17—Fire in Grand Forks, N. D.	425,000
18—Fire in Easton, Pa.	100,000
19—Mermod & Jaccard's jewelry store, St. Louis, Mo.	350,000
20—Crook, Horner & Co.'s store, Baltimore, Md.	500,000
21—Auditorium Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.	450,000
21—Fire in Baltimore, Md.	100,000
23—Fire in Doniphan, Mo.	200,000
23—Fire in Chicago, Ill.	100,000
23—Powers Block, Cleveland, O.	1,000,000
24—Street R. R. plant, Everett, Mass.	150,000
24—Coliseum, Chicago, Ill.	478,000
25—Harter flour mills, Fostoria, O.	150,000
25—Fire in Chicago, Ill.	125,000
27—Harter & Co.'s grocery house, Charleston, W. Va.	175,000
28—Fire in Detroit, Mich.	125,000
29—Fire in San Bernardino, Cal.	100,000

The aggregate losses by fire for a series of years are as follows:

Year.	Aggregate property loss.	Year.	Aggregate property loss.
1875	$ 78,102,285	1887	$120,283,055
1876	64,630,600	1888	110,885,665
1877	68,265,800	1889	123,046,833
1878	64,315,900	1890	108,993,792
1879	77,703,700	1891	143,764,967
1880	74,643,400	1892	151,516,098
1881	81,280,900	1893	167,544,370
1882	84,505,024	1894	140,006,484
1883	100,149,228	1895	131,578,206
1884	110,008,611	1896	111,856,067
1885	102,818,796	1897	128,841,737
1886	104,924,750		

INSURANCE IN 1897.

Insurance companies are well satisfied with their business during 1897. The year was not an exceptional one in the volume of premium receipts, but the excess over expenses and losses yielded excellent returns to the stockholders.

The decreased cost of handling insurance, resulting from low rentals and reduced forces of employés during the business depression of the hard times, prevailed during the year. As a result the annual reports of the companies will show, in all probability, an increase in the amount of the premium receipts for 1897 as compared with 1896, and a decrease in the loss ratio.

This comparative showing would be even more favorable in 1897 excepting for the reduction of rates on preferred business promulgated in several of the Western States. In July the Western Union ordered a reduction in rates on preferred business in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin ranging from 50 per cent on dwellings to 25 per cent on brick mercantile buildings.

Caused by Competition.

This action originated from the inroads made by the non-union companies operating extensively in this part of the Western territory into the business of their rivals. A number of the strong Illinois and Wisconsin companies outside of the compact secured a lion's share of the insurance on preferred risks in northern Illinois, outside of Cook County, and southern Wisconsin by writing at low rates and paying their agents excess commissions.

The reduction in rates by the union was followed by an announcement by the Merchants' Insurance company that it would make the same rates in five of the most important States, including Cook County. Although this was never done by the Merchants', the agitation of the matter was followed by many local rate wars, the most important involving the Milwaukee board, and a consequent falling off in the premium receipts. Another far-reaching effect of the unsettled condition of affairs, which resulted in one of the most important developments in Western insurance affairs during recent years, was the addition to the membership of the union of over forty non-union companies, raising the membership to nearly 100 companies.

Non-Unioners Meet.

A meeting of the non-union men was held at the Auditorium in August to take steps for the protection of their business. A committee from the Governing committee of the union offered inducements to the non-compact representatives to enter the fold, and it was decided to hold a meeting on the day previous to the annual meeting of the union at Saratoga in September. At that time concessions were made mutually and the non-union companies interested joined the organization. They were given representation on the Governing committee.

In October, as a result of the agreement reached at the Saratoga meeting, rates in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin outside of Cook County were raised to correspond with a lower schedule placed in effect in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota on preferred business. In November the same schedule was ordered for the southern peninsula of Michigan.

Commissions on all class of business in the territory under the jurisdiction of the union were fixed absolutely and were agreed to by all the members. The increase in the membership of the union was followed by good feeling among the companies and the rate wars during the last three months of the year were comparatively unimportant.

New Elevator Schedule.

A new schedule of rates on grain elevators and contents was promulgated by the union in August. This applied to all elevators, not terminal, in the Western States, outside of the excepted cities. The rates were made advisory only in the States which have anti-compact laws.

A radical and important change in the management of insurance affairs in the Western States was made by the Western union at the meeting held in St. Louis in March. The management of rates and commissions throughout the Western States had been vested in four local board commissions, who had authority outside of the excepted cities, where the affairs are regulated by local boards. It was decided at that time to concentrate the power and place the control in the hands of a governing committee. Previous to the addition of the outsiders to the union the committee consisted of nine members appointed by the President of the organization. The number was increased to twelve at the Saratoga meeting in October. The committee holds all its meetings in this city and the new arrangement has proven satisfactory to the companies.

Local Board Affairs.

The Chicago Underwriters' association was completely reorganized during the year. A Committee on Revision was appointed and the recommendations, involving practically a new constitution and by-laws, were adopted by the association and went into effect on Dec. 1. The most important change provided for vests the control of the organization, rates excepted, in an executive committee of twelve, with the authority of a board of directors, and corresponding in a way with the Governing committee of the union. The penalties for the violation of rules was greatly increased. Although the new régime has been in force only four weeks the general impression among local agents is that the reorganization of the board resulted in an advance in the method of controlling local business.

The officers of the Underwriters' association for the year were: E. M. Teall, President; C. S. Pellet, Vice President; E. B. Case, Treasurer; R. N. Trimmingham, Secretary; H. H. Glidden, Manager; and T. A. Bowden, Superintendent of Ratings.

Rates in Chicago.

Rates in Chicago on all classes of business were maintained throughout the year, despite the rate wars which raged in nearby territory. Premium receipts in this city in 1897 were in excess of those for 1896. The aggregate income to the companies for the year from Cook County business will approximate $6,000,000.

Fire losses in Chicago during the year will approximate $3,000,000. Among the fires which involved the companies to the extent of over $100,000 are: W. H. Purcell, elevator; W. A. Wieboldt, Oswald Ottendorf, Tosseti's restaurant, the Coliseum, and the Strong building and contents at the corner of Monroe street and Fifth avenue. The heavy losses occurred January and during the latter half of the year.

Rights of the Companies.

Questions of considerable importance to the companies were brought forward during the year by the insurance commissioners of the various States. The one which attracted the most attention and which will probably cause many changes in the business methods of the companies affects the legality of the Underwriter association compacts. The commissioners of Minnesota and Wisconsin required a modification of the policies issued by these concerns to show they are issued by the individual companies jointly under the name of an underwriters' association. Two hearings were held by the commissioner of this State, at which both sides of the matter were presented by counsel. The decision has not been made by the commissioner.

Detention Hospital Statistics.

Dr. E. C. Fortner, County Physician, shows in his annual report of the work at the Detention Hospital that 1,376 patients were received during 1897. Of this number 815 were males and 561 females. The total of 1,376 was distributed by order of court as follows: Dunning Asylum, 845; Dunning Poorhouse, 4; Elgin Asylum, 73; Kankakee Asylum, 152; discharged, 247; escapes and transfers, 41; died, 8. The department for dependent children received 660 cases during the year, of whom 415 were males and 245 were females. They have all been sent to the various county institutions or discharged.

RAILWAYS IN 1897.

Jan. 5. Ex-President Reinhart and ex-Traffic Manager Hanley of the Santa Fé are put on trial for violating the interstate commerce law.

Jan. 7. Case against Reinhart is dismissed.

Jan. 10. Hanley is acquitted.

Jan. 10. Oregon Short Line sold under foreclosure proceedings to Reorganization committee.

Jan. 17. New Hammond and Western Belt Line dedicated.

Jan. 23. Agreement reached to sell Union Pacific.

Feb. 4. Eastern Joint Traffic association reorganized.

Feb. 11. Frank Thompson succeeds the late George B. Roberts as President of the Pennsylvania.

March 3. Chauncey M. Depew elected President of the Joint Traffic association to succeed George B. Roberts, deceased.

March 4. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé purchases the Atlantic and Pacific; name of the latter road changed to Santa Fé Pacific.

March 11. Monon road foreclosed; name changed to Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville; W. H. McDoel elected Vice President and General Manager.

March 23. United States Supreme Court renders its famous decision in the Transmissouri Freight association case; upholds the Sherman anti-trust act and declares it to be applicable to railroads.

April 27. Senator Brice establishes a new route between Chicago and Cincinnati.

May 10. Alton road reduces its dividend from 8 to 7 per cent per annum.

July 8. Western roads grant special rate to Chicago merchants for meeting of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers at Chicago.

July 12. Prosperity becomes apparent by great boom in railway stocks.

Aug. 19. S. R. Callaway elected President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway.

Aug. 19. C. S. Mellen elected President of the Northern Pacific railway.

Sept. 23. Government decides to sell the Union Pacific to the Reorganization committee.

Sept. 23. J. Pierpont Morgan secures control of the Georgia Central Railroad and Steamship company. John M. Egan elected President.

Sept. 27. Baltimore and Ohio receivers try to checkmate J. Pierpont Morgan's attempt to gobble up their road.

Oct. 2. Illinois Central acquires control of the Chicago and Texas railway.

Oct. 2. Chicago and Alton train held up by train robbers near Kansas City.

Oct. 17. Grand Trunk railway obtains control of the Vermont Central.

Oct. 26. Union Pacific sale deferred.

Oct. 28. Union Pacific Reorganization committee agrees to pay the government the full amount of its indebtedness.

Nov. 2. Union Pacific sold to the Reorganization committee at Omaha.

Nov. 12. Injunction asked by the city to restrain the Illinois Central from filling in the lake front at Twenty-seventh street.

Nov. 28. Railroads ask more time to comply with the law requiring freight cars to be supplied with safety appliances.

Dec. 7. J. A. Spoor resigns as General Manager of the Wagner Palace Sleeping Car company to become President of the consolidated Stock-Yards and Chicago, Hammond and Western lines.

Dec. 8. Interstate Commerce commission grants railroads a two years' extension in time when cars must be supplied with safety air brakes and couplers.

Dec. 11. Attorney General of the United States has Kansas Pacific sale postponed.

Dec. 22. Central Passenger association interchangeable mileage ticket bureau split in two. Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and eight other roads withdraw and organize the Northern Michigan Mileage Ticket bureau. Thirty-four roads stick to the old Interchangeable Mileage Ticket bureau.

Dec. 27. H. G. Burt, Third Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, elected President of the Union Pacific railway.

Construction.

Railway construction in 1897 was but little greater than that for the preceding year. From the record kept by the Railway Age of this city it appears that during the year 1,864.52 miles of road were added to the railway system of this country. Tracklaying was in progress last year upon 153 lines in 38 of the 49 States and Territories, as follows.

Track laid from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1897:

State.	No. lines.	Miles.	State.	No. lines.	Miles.
Alabama	7	111.67	Montana	1	12.00
Arkansas	8	109.50	New Jersey	3	9.39
California	9	200.01	New York	4	18.95
Colorado	2	16.00	N. Dakota	2	37.50
Delaware	1	25.00	N. Carolina	6	32.20
Florida	5	17.30	Ohio	2	6.30
Georgia	9	119.25	Oklahoma	1	.80
Idaho	1	24.00	Oregon	2	51.00
Illinois	5	92.20	Pennsylv'nia	14	116.47
Indiana	1	.50	S. Carolina	1	10.50
Iowa	1	8.00	S. Dakota	1	1.25
Kentucky	1	7.00	Tennessee	3	22.00
Louisiana	4	145.30	Texas	9	103.60
Maine	3	30.55	Utah	1	1.00
Massach'tts	1	5.25	Vermont	1	8.25
Michigan	9	133.98	Virginia	1	6.50
Minnesota	2	4.72	Washington	1	1.00
Mississippi	7	89.50	W. Virginia	7	55.95
Missouri	6	110.50	Wisconsin	9	115.65

Totals in 38 States and Territories..153 1,864.52

In New England steam railway construction continues practically suspended, as has been the case for several years. On the other hand a surprising number of electric lines has been built for country as well as city service, and this is true also of every other State. In the middle Atlantic group of States 170 miles were added, on the central Southern group 348, in the south Atlantic group 241, in the gulf and Mississippi Valley States 375, in the southwestern group 841, in the Northwest only 64, and in the Pacific coast country 287 miles, the greater part in California. At the commencement of 1898 the United States will have 184,464 miles of completed railway.

Receiverships.

The remarkable decrease in the number of railways for which receivers were appointed in 1897 is the strongest evidence of improved financial conditions throughout this country. From statistics compiled by the Railway Age it appears that in 1897 only eighteen roads defaulted in their obligations and were turned to the control of the courts; their mileage was but 1,537 and their capitalization was less than $93,000,000, as will be seen by the following table:

ROADS FOR WHICH RECEIVERS WERE APPOINTED IN 1897.

Roads.	Miles.	Bonded debt.	Capital stock.
Mississippi and Little Rock	27	$ 533,000	$ 1,000,000
Greenwood, Anderson and Western	66	1,200,000	540,000
Salem railroad	7	125,000	....
Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking	226	9,550,000	7,389,000
Wheeling and Lake Erie	247	8,626,000	14,500,000
St. Clair, Madison and St. Louis Belt	2	600,000	500,000
Sharpsville railroad	20	135,000	350,000
Vancouver, Klickitat and Yakima	12	60,000	60,000
Henderson and Brevard	22	150,000	197,000
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo	323	19,563,000	14,196,000
Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern (3 feet)	65	713,000	260,000
Wilmington, Newburn and Norfolk	87	1,150,000	1,200,000
Indian Springs and Flovilla	3	12,000	25,000
Allegheny and Kinzua	41	285,000	500,000
Northeastern of Georgia	39	260,000	230,000
Harriman & Northeastern (3 feet)	30	200,000	600,000
Centralia and Chester	110	792,000	1,028,000
Eel River	94	....	3,000,000
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark	116	2,300,000	1,080,000
Total 18 roads	1,537	$46,254,000	$46,655,000
Total bonds and stock			$92,909,000

Although railway bankruptcies are now becoming few, it is expected that the sales will still be found numerous, and it is not disappointing to find that during 1897 forty-two roads, with 6,675 miles of owned lines, were sold under foreclosure, involving $280,000,000 of bonds and nearly $238,000,000 of capital stock. This makes a total of almost $518,000,000 of securities, a considerable part of which were wiped out of existence, while much of the remainder was scaled down to smaller figures in the process of reorganization.

The foreclosures of the year included a number of great companies—Union Pacific, with 1,822 miles of road and $188,000,000 of bonds and stock; Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, 1,428 miles and $76,000,000 of securities; Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, 511 miles, representing $29,000,000; Atlantic and Pacific, in two divisions, aggregating 676 miles and $118,000,000 of securities; Colorado Midland, 256 miles and $20,000,000; Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, 323 miles and $20,000,000; and many others of local importance, if not of national fame.

REPORT OF THE WATER OFFICE.

Gain of $95,654 Shown in the Collections for 1897 Over Those of the Preceding Year.

The total collections made by the Water office were $3,112,357. The collections made during 1896 aggregated $3,016,702. This shows a gain of $95,654 for last year over 1896.

By a strict enforcement of Commissioner McGann's order prohibiting the payment of unauthorized reductions in water bills, over $15,000 was saved to the city in discounts during the last three months.

The increase in the assessment schedule, which showed a reduction of $102,000 in 1896, will show an increase of over $40,000 for 1897.

Following is a statement of Water office receipts by months for 1897:

January	$ 222,867	August	$ 122,101
February	93,001	September	127,542
March	99,688	October	118,526
April	91,612	November	254,177
May	384,291	December	675,360
June	662,123		
July	166,673	Total	$3,112,357
Total collections for 1896			$3,016,702
Total increase of 1897 over 1896			95,654
Meters in use Jan. 1, 1898			5,490
New meters set during the year			375
Meters repaired during the year			1,500

UP GO THE STEEL RAILS.

ELEVATION EXPERT O'NEILL MAKES A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.

Ordinances Passed Calling for the Lighting of 45.7 Miles of Tracks and Already 19 Miles Have Been Completed—Total of 243 Grade Crossings Eliminated, with 86 Now Cared For—Of the $16,130,000 to Be Spent $6,050,000 Has Been Used.

The following report by John O'Neill, track elevation expert, shows the number of ordinances that have been passed by the Chicago Council for the elevation of railroad tracks since the date of commencement of track elevation, giving the date of the passage of ordinances, the number of miles of railroad tracks elevated, and the number of grade crossings eliminated; also giving approximately the cost of the work which has been done and also the cost of the work yet to be done:

"The first ordinance was passed on May 23, 1892, for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Illinois Central railroad company from Forthy-seventh street to Seventy-first street, a distance of three miles, eliminating thirteen grade crossings, at an estimated cost of $2,000,000, or about $666,666 per mile of elevation.

"On July 9, 1894, a joint ordinance was passed for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway from Sixteenth street to Sixty-ninth street on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway and to Sixty-seventh street on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, a distance of about 8.5 miles, eliminating 41 grade crossings, and have so far completed five miles at an estimated cost of $1,500,000, and they have yet 3.5 miles to elevate at a probable cost of about $1,500,000.

"On Feb. 18, 1895, an ordinance was passed for the elevation of the tracks of the Galena Division of the Chicago and Northwestern railway from Sacramento avenue west to the Belt railway in Forty-sixth street, a distance of 2.5 miles, eliminating 6 grade crossings. This work was completed in November, 1895, at a total cost of about $400,000.

Eliminating Twenty Grade Crossings.

"On March 30, 1896, an ordinance was passed for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin divisions of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, from Wrightwood avenue on the Milwaukee division to Rosehill Cemetery, a distance of about 4.5 miles, eliminating twenty grade crossings, at an estimated cost of $900,000. This work has been done.

"On the Wisconsin division, from Armitage avenue to North Forty-fourth avenue, eliminating forty-eight grade crossings, a distance of about 4.5 miles, at an estimated cost of $1,000,000. None of this work has been done, but all preparations have been made and plans approved to commence the elevation of this division on the 1st day of March, 1898.

"On July 27, 1896, an ordinance was passed by the City Council for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, from Fifty-fifth street south to Sixty-seventh street, eliminating thirteen grade crossings, a distance of two miles, at an estimated cost of $750,000.

"During the year 1897 the workmen completed about $250,000 of this work by the construction of retaining walls, and the foundations for the abutments of the several subways.

"On Jan. 18, 1897, supplemental ordinances were passed for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, from State street to St. Lawrence avenue, a distance of one mile, and eliminating two grade crossings, at a probable cost of $150,000; also for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway, from Sixty-first street to St. Lawrence avenue, a distance of about two miles, eliminating two grade crossings; also the elevation of their railroad yard between State street and South Park avenue, at a probable cost of $1,000,000. No work has yet been done under this ordinance.

"On Jan. 18, 1897, an ordinance was passed for the elevation of the railroad tracks in Rockwell street, from Kinzie street to Ogden avenue viaduct, a distance of about two miles, eliminating nineteen grade crossings, at an estimated cost of about $1,000,000. All of this work was done in 1897.

For the St. Charles Air Line.

"On May 17, 1897, an ordinance was passed for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of what is known as the St. Charles Air Line, covering about three miles of track elevation in the neighborhood of Sixteenth street, eliminating eight grade crossings, at a probable cost of about $2,000,000. No work has yet been done on this ordinance, except as to the elevation of the South Side Rapid Transit company's elevated roadbed and tracks, which have been elevated over the tracks of the St. Charles Air Line, just north of Sixteenth street, which was included in this ordinance.

"The several railroad companies interested in this work have made all preparations to begin the work early in the spring of 1898; and it is expected to have the work all completed within three months.

"On Dec. 2, 1897, an ordinance was passed providing for the elevation of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, from Chicago avenue viaduct to Diversey avenue on the Milwaukee division, there to connect with the present elevated roadbed and tracks of said railway, and also extending to Wood street on the Wisconsin Division, there also to connect with the proposed elevation as provided in the ordinance passed March 30, 1896; a total distance of about a little over three miles; eliminating twenty-seven grade crossings, at a probable cost of about $1,200,000.

"This ordinance also provides for the elevation of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway where it crosses the Chicago and Northwestern railway, and extending from the east side of the Chicago River bridge to Paulina street on the west, a distance of about one-half mile; eliminating three grade crossings. This work is estimated to cost about $100,000, and it is expected it will commence not later than May 15, 1898.

"On Dec. 2, 1897, an ordinance was passed for the elevation of the roadbed and tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, and extending from a point east of Central Park boulevard, northwesterly, to a point north of Irving Park boulevard, a distance of about six miles; and also for the elevation of its branch line at Pacific Junction, a distance of about three-fifths of a mile, and also for the elevation of the Chicago and Northwestern railway (Mayfair cutoff branch line) from a point south of Milwaukee avenue northwardly to a point north of Irving Park boulevard, a distance of about seven-tenths of a mile, eliminating in all thirty grade crossings.

Recapitulation in a Table.

"All of the work under ordinances of December, 1897, is estimated to cost about $2,400,000."

At this point in his report Mr. O'Neill makes the following recapitulation:

Total miles of track elevation, as per ordinances passed	45.7
Total miles of track elevation, completed to Dec. 31, 1897	19.0
Total miles of track yet to be elevated	26.7
Total grade crossings to be eliminated, as per ordinances passed	243
Total grade crossings eliminated by completed elevation	86
Total grade crossings yet to be eliminated, as per ordinances passed	157
Total approximate estimate of cost, as per ordinances passed	$16,130,000
Total approximate amount expended to Dec. 31, 1897	6,050,000
Total approximate estimate of amount yet to be expended	$10,080,000

"It will be seen from the above," the report goes on, "that track elevation in Chicago is now an assured success and bound to move steadily on until every dangerous grade crossing within the city is eliminated.

"The advantages it assures to the people are manifold. It does away with the enormous evil of grade crossings, it insures safety to life, it solves the problem of rapid transit, as the speed need not be regulated by city ordinances; it does away with the delays and interruption to street travel, it dispenses with guards and gates at street crossings, it makes null and void the ordinance regulating the length of trains and the number of cars to a train within the city, it does away with the ringing of bells and the gentle midnight whisperings of the industrious locomotive. When it was supposed that the elevation of the tracks would be an injury to the industries along the right of way of the roads it has proved to be a benefit, and every industry, so far, has been accommodated and satisfied.

"Four Mayors have been elected upon platforms representing the principles of their different parties that contained a plank for the elevation of railroad tracks and were elected, and have given their influence, attention, and support to the measure; but the last Mayor elected has devoted more time and given more attention, and has during the first eight months of his administration had more ordinances passed for more miles of track elevation, costing more money and more actual work done, than any other Mayor since the commencement of this great public, permanent improvement."

WORK OF CIVIC FEDERATION.

Its Efforts During the Year Confined Almost Wholly to the Legislature.

The work of the Civic federation the last year has been confined almost wholly to constructive effort, beginning and ending in the Legislature. It was learned last winter that from a municipal standpoint the Legislature was more important to the taxpayers of Chicago than the City Council. Therefore, at the beginning of the year, the Civic federation concentrated its energies towards securing reforms in the revenue and primary election laws. Immediately after the adjournment of the regular session the federation began agitation throughout the State for an extra session of the Legislature.

Believing the extra session would be called in September the federation invited representatives of the fifteen leading clubs in the city to a conference, where the revenue situation was considered and a citizens' committee of seventeen, with John V. Farwell Jr. at the head, was organized to draft a measure. Another conference of clubs was called by the federation to organize similarly in the interest of the primary election bill.

The special session was called and these two important measures are now being considered.

When the street car and gas bills were in the Legislature last winter the federation called a conference of representatives of the leading clubs in Chicago, which resulted in the organization of two committees of one hundred each to oppose those measures.

The Legislative committee of the federation urged the passage of a bill allowing the city to make a contract for five years for the removal of garbage, which bill was passed and the contracts have since been let.

When the differences which arose last spring between the Civil Service commission and the Corporation Counsel had reached a point where it was feared the commission would resign, the Civil Service committee of the Civic federation called a conference, which was attended by twenty-five leading friends of the law from the Union League club, Civil Service Reform league, Marquette club, Citizens' association, Municipal Voters' league, the Civic federation, and other reform bodies. At this conference it was unanimously agreed to extend support to the new commission in its enforcement of the law, and a committee was appointed which called upon it and so stated.

The fundamental relation of primary election reform to all municipal reform led the Political committee to confer with similar organizations in other cities on the value of a national conference on this question, resulting in the federation taking the initiative in getting up a call, signed by representatives of over 100 reform, political, quasi-political, commercial, and industrial organizations and representative citizens in all the large cities, said conference to meet in New York on Jan. 20 and 21.

Revenues from Licenses, Etc.

The following is a detailed statement of the city's revenues collected from different licenses, building permits, and special assessments covering the year beginning Jan. 1, 1897, to Dec. 28, 1897. The total amount collected is $4,756,344. The total receipts of 1896, covering the entire year, from Jan. 1, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1896, were $4,167,726, showing an increase of $588,617 over 1896.

Report of City Sealer's Work.

Following is a summary of the work done by the City Sealer's department: Weights and scales inspected, 5,782; measures and baskets inspected, 6,410; slot weighing machines tested, 312; total inspections made, 12,504.

E. BUCKINGHAM, President.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, Vice-President.
R. J. SMITH, Secretary.
S. A. ROTHERMEL, Ass't Secre

...THE...
TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
160 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
Annual Statement January 1, 1898.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000
SURPLUS, 1,394,054
TOTAL ASSETS, $1,894,054
ASSETS.
United States Bonds, market value $ 169,125.00
Other Bonds and Stocks, market value 1,320,693.02
Accrued Interest 14,935.14
Loans on Real Estate, first mortgage 216,750.00
Loans Secured by Collateral 22,500.00
Real Estate Owned by the Company 17,710.92
Cash on Hand and in Bank 50,891.43
Due from Companies for Re-Insurance and Premiums 12,947.35
Premiums in Due Course of Collection 68,501.86
TOTAL ASSETS $1,894,054.72
LIABILITIES.
Losses Not Due and Unadjusted $ 72,449.57
Re-Insurance Reserve 479,031.70
All Other Claims Against the Company 17,057.93
TOTAL LIABILITIES $ 568,539.20
Surplus as Regards Policy Holders 1,325,515.46
Net Surplus Over All Liabilities, Including Capital Stock 825,515.46
Total A'mt Losses Paid Since Organization of Company 7,516,172.53

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE
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GENERAL AGENT,
205 LA SALLE ST., Chicag

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R. S. CRITCHELL & C
FIRE INSURANCE,
177 LA SALLE STREE
ASSETS REPRESENTED:
$30,000,000

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Has Life Insuran
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and speculation and loss made impo under which every policy becomes a tical combination of savings bank surance, providing for yours if you for yourself if you live, any attract you? Allow us to send you a sta showing what the
Berkshire Life Insurance Compa
can do for you and yours.
W. D. Wyman, Manager,
100 Washington-st., - Chicag

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NORTHWESTERN OF CHICAGO Home Ins. Bldg.
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LIFE PAID DEATH CLAIMS OVER $20,500,000.00.
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ASSURANCE All policy contracts based on strictly scientific rates.
COMPANY, DANIEL J. AVERY, President
CHAS. A. CAPWELL, Secretary.
JAMES A. STODDARD, Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

THE TRIBUNE:
The Most Artistic
The Most Complet
The Greatest News

Original Defective

SEEN ON THE STAGE.

Review of Attractions for the Last Twelve Months.

HISTORY IS A REPEATER.

Curtains Rise on Much the Same Stars as Heretofore.

GREAT RUN OF COMIC OPERA.

Public Has a Liberal Purse for Meritorious Productions.

MANY SUCCESSES AND FAILURES.

Theatrical history repeats itself with admirable consistency. It is just a year since Mr. Sothern was closing a successful engagement at Hooley's Theater, having played "An Enemy to the King" to crowded houses for some three weeks. This year there is the same line at the box office, the only difference being that Mr. Anthony Hope's comedy, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," is the vehicle for his art. This year, too, he is supported by his wife, who still figures in the bills as Miss Virginia Harned.

About the same time Mr. Sol Smith Russell was playing Martha Morton's comedy, "A Bachelor's Romance," at the Grand Opera-House. Since then he has come under the wing of the syndicate and has produced the same play at Hooley's with fair success.

At that time the Great Northern should have had the name of Herrmann the Great upon its program. But death had suddenly called away the great magician, and a terrible species of musical comedy called "The Nancy Hanks" had intervened to save the house from closing its doors.

The month of January had several lucid moments for theatergoers, one of which was the occasion at Hooley's when Mr. Goodwin produced "An American Citizen," the comedy by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, in which he has recently made his greatest success in New York.

On the selfsame evening Miss Julia Marlowe over at the Columbia was playing Romola in a dramatization by Mr. Elwyn Barron of George Eliot's famous novel. In those days Miss Julia Marlowe was still Mrs. Robert Taber, and her three weeks' engagement, during which she and her husband were joint stars, was only an artistic success.

Mr. Goodwin, on the other hand, assisted by the charms of Miss Maxine Elliot and her sister, drew crowded houses at Hooley's, even when he essayed the classic rôles and appeared as David Garrick and Bob Acres.

Meanwhile Mrs. Leslie Carter had brought a short period of prosperity to the Great Northern by swinging from the tongue of a church bell in "The Heart of Maryland," which was presented for the lengthy period of five weeks to fairly good houses.

Kathryn Kidder repeated her rôle of Madame Sans-Gêne at McVicker's, and "The Old Homestead" came as usual to the same house for its regular winter season.

Andrew Mack tempted fate as a star in Irish musical comedy at the Grand, but his faint light was extinguished by the brighter glow of Francis Wilson, who appeared then as elsewhere now in "Half a King."

He had to face the music of Sousa, whose "El Capitan" had just come to the Columbia, but even the doughty De Wolf Hopper did not interfere with his success.

February found Olga Nethersole at Hooley's endeavoring with her more than risque "Carmen" to make Chicago audiences forget the religious glow which had been cast over the scene by Mr. Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross."

While Nethersole played "Camille" and "Carmen" Fanny Davenport was impersonating "La Tosca" and "Gismonda" at the Columbia, taking that opportunity to say a reluctant farewell to Sardou and all his works. The coldness of her reception proved the wisdom of her decision.

Nor did Miss Nethersole receive much greater encouragement when she played a romantic drama called "The Daughter of France" and a poor translation from the Italian of Giacosa entitled "The Wife of Scarli."

About this time came the usual flood of comic opera which inundated the Chicago theaters just as music lovers were preparing for more genuine music at the Auditorium. "My Friend from India" was inducing laughter at Hooley's and James O'Neill was reviving "Hamlet" and "Virginius" at McVicker's, but everywhere else there was a plethora of light music. The Bostonians at the Columbia, "The Wizard of the Nile" at the Grand, and "The Mandarin" at the Great Northern combined to prove that Mr. Harry B. Smith was the only writer of librettos in America, and that he was no better than he should be. "Robin Hood" upheld the reputation of Mr. Reginald De Koven, but "The Mandarin" went near to wrecking it. The bright spots in this dark period of indifferent music were the productions of "The Serenade," a new comic opera which was recently revived by the Bostonians at McVicker's, and an Irish romantic opera from the pen of Mr. Villiers Stanford called "Shamus O'Brien." In both these productions the music was of a higher order than is generally found in light opera, but "The Serenade" had the popular qualities and succeeded, while "Shamus O'Brien" passed over the heads of the multitude and failed.

Of "Brian Boru" and "Kismet," also called comic operas, the less said the better. They could hardly have met popular approval, even if they had been worthy of it, coming as they did in the wake of so many similar productions and at the close of the grand opera season, which had absorbed most of the funds which the public cares to spend upon dramatic music.

Willard was the bright particular star of the drama during March, and he had things all his own way, until Mr. Mansfield came to the Grand at the end of the month. His new play was "The Rogue's Comedy," by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, which was only moderately successful, being more a satire than a legitimate play. Mr. Mansfield did little which he had not done before. He revived Mr. Bernard Shaw's clever comedy, "Arms and the Man," and thereby pleased himself and a few others, but his engagement was really only remarkable from the fact that he had in his company a sister of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, who played silent parts, except when she sat in the audience.

"In Gay New York" came back to the Columbia, and "The Parlor Match," with Anna Held, reappeared, this time at the Great Northern, to supply the constant demand for musical farce.

In April Mr. John Hare followed Mr. Willard at Hooley's. The English actor had nothing new to produce, but his revivals of "The Hobby Horse," by Pinero, and "Caste," in which he had originally appeared in the character of Sam Gerridge, were worthy of all praise. On this occasion Mr. Hare played Eccles, while his son, Gilbert Hare, took his father's old part.

"The Geisha" filled the bill at the Columbia throughout the month of April, and pleased the public excellently; not that the performance was faultless, but the music and general coloring were so agreeable that it almost seemed as if the palmy days of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera had returned.

At McVicker's "The Lilliputians" followed the "Cherry Pickers," a horrible melodrama of Anglo-Indian life by Joseph Arthur, and at the Grand Mr. Thomas Seabrooke did fairly well with a drama of the wheat pit, called "The Speculator."

The end of April brought Mr. John Drew to Hooley's. His play was "Rosemary," a comedy by Mr. Louis Parker, which would certainly have failed of success if it had not been for the delightful acting of Miss Maude Adams. This was her last appearance in Chicago in company with Mr. Drew. Miss Ethel Barrymore also played a small but effective part in the comedy before going to London to join Mr. Gillette's forces.

At the Grand, meanwhile, Mr. Digby Bell was playing a long and arduous engagement in "The Hoosier Doctor," a play illustrative of Indiana life, which Mr. Augustus Thomas had written for the purpose of making the pot boil.

June found Mr. Daly's company at Hooley's presenting a number of ridiculous old plays, which were barely redeemed by a fine impersonation of Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" on the part of Miss Ada Rehan.

During this month an attempt was made to revive popular comic operas both at the Chicago Opera-House and at the Schiller. Nothing very good came of the two enterprises, except that Sig. and Signora Pasquali, two charming singers, were introduced to the Chicago public.

By this time the dramatic season was at an end, and only Hooley's remained open for a summer run of farce. The play was an adaptation from the French, entitled "Never Again," which was played by a clever company selected by Mr. Charles Frohman. That enterprising manager will probably think twice before he sends another such company to Chicago for the summer.

In August the theaters began once more to open their doors. Hooley's, which had never been shut, was occupied in succession by the Lyceum company, the Empire Stock company, and Mr. William Gillette. The Lyceum company presented several mediocre plays, of which the best was "The Late Mr. Costello," a trifling conceit by Mr. Sydney Grundy. The engagement would have been uninteresting if it had not introduced to Chicago audiences a charming actress in the person of Miss Mary Mannering. The Empire company played "Under the Red Robe" to the vast satisfaction of many; and Mr. William Gillette, of course, produced his own war play, entitled "Secret Service," and played it to large houses for the abnormal space of six weeks.

Mr. Clay Clement appeared in a piece of his own making at McVicker's, but did not create a sensation; while the Grand opened with the everlasting "Hoosier Doctor."

The interesting event of the season was the well-meaning but foolish attempt to start a permanent stock company at the Schiller Theater. The company itself was fairly well selected, and included two clever actresses—Miss Elita Proctor Otis and Miss Minnie Dupree. But the plays at the disposal of the management were exceedingly bad. "Fort Frayne" was the best of them, but after that had been played for several weeks the material got worse and worse. For a brief space the situation was saved by a really excellent production of "The Cat and the Cherub," a play of the Chinese quarter in San Francisco, by Mr. Chester Bailey Fernald. But the stock company was doomed, and was finally superseded by Mr. Brady's company in such plays as "Way Down East" and "The New South."

At the Grand Opera-House the important features of the last few months have been the engagement of Otis Skinner, who appeared in a romantic play by himself called "Prince Rudolph," and the reappearance upon the stage of Mme. Modjeska, who once again proved herself to be by far the greatest actress in America.

At the Columbia a succession of musical farces has been broken by the visit of Miss Julia Marlowe, now under the management of the syndicate. Her play was "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," a translation from the French of François Coppée. Whether it was because the play was popular or because she once more came in her own name, the fact remains that the engagement was the most successful that she has ever played in Chicago.

Mr. William H. Crane, also managed by the syndicate, played a foolish imitation of "The Rivals," called "A Virginia Courtship," at Hooley's, where he was followed in December by Mr. Sol Smith Russell with "A Bachelor's Romance" and an emasculated version of "The Taming of the Shrew."

Mr. Henry Miller was at McVicker's during November with a Frohmanized version of a poor play already presented here called "Heartsease." He was followed by Mr. Stuart Robson and Mr. Jefferson.

During the last month we have had the Bostonians at McVicker's and "The Wedding Day," played by Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson De Angelis, at the Columbia. Mr. Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon have since put in a week at the latter house and Mr. Sothern opened in a blaze of glory at Hooley's in Mr. Anthony Hope's new play, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula." The Great Northern has Henry Dixey, the magician, and the Schiller is presenting comic opera and burlesque at cheap rates. At the Grand "The Girl from Paris" held her sway throughout December, and mention should be made of a meritorious endeavor to give opera at cheap prices at the Great Northern during the months of October and November.

So the old year comes to a close with the theatrical situation little altered. The powerful syndicate which controls most of the actors and plays in America has tightened its grip upon the theater until at times there are shown signs of revolt; but at present there is no counter combination strong enough to enter the field in opposition.

Vaudeville is not so popular as it once was, but it still remains profitable, as is shown by the prosperity of the Haymarket, the Chicago Opera-House, and the Olympic.

The outlying theaters, like Hopkins', the Alhambra, the Bijou, and the Lincoln, continue to present plays of all kinds which appeal to the masses who cannot afford to patronize the down-town houses.

MUSIC OF THE YEAR 1897.

Notable Events in Chicago—Opera, the Thomas Orchestra, and Miscellaneous Affairs.

The year musically has not been a brilliant one. Of the visiting artists in the concert-room Herr Carl Halir made a pronounced artistic and Mme. Teresa Carreno a pronounced popular success. The canceling by Herr Moriz Rosenthal, the pianist, of his concert dates owing to serious illness deprived the season of its one possibly sensational feature.

The season of grand opera at the Auditorium under Mr. Maurice Grau's direction was seriously handicapped by the absence of prime donne, neither Mme. Melba, Mme. Nordica, nor Mme. Eames being in the cast list. The first and last named were absent through illness and the second through serious misunderstanding, now happily eradicated. Owing to this absence of prime donne, who in previous seasons had sustained many of the main rôles in the cast list, the patronage of the public was notably light. The series resulted in proportionate loss. The men singers engaged were, on the other hand, notably strong, including M. Jean de Reszke, M. Edouard de Reszke, M. Plançon, M. Lassalle, Sig. Cremonini, Sig. Campanari, M. Salignac, Sig. Ancona, and Herr Hubbenet. The prime donne were Mme. Calvé, Miss Marie Engle, and Mme. Litvinne, upon whom the main task of principal rôles devolved. Mme. Mantelli, Mme. Olitzka, and Mme. de Vere supplemented the list.

This season of opera opened on Feb. 22, the Chicago Orchestra assisting under the direction of Mr. Anton Seidl, Sig. Mancinelli, and Sig. Bevignani. The series extended over a period of four weeks. The operas and their order of arrangement were:

Feb. 22, "Carmen"; Feb. 23, "Huguenots"; Feb. 24, "Martha"; Feb. 25, "Faust"; Feb. 26, "Tristan and Isolde"; Feb. 27, "Carmen"; March, "L'Africaine"; March 2, "Mefistofele"; March 3, "Aida"; March 4, "Carmen"; March 5, "Il Trovatore"; March 6, "Faust"; March 8, "Le Cid" (first time in Chicago); March 9, "Carmen"; March 10, "Lohengrin"; March 11, "Faust"; March 12, "Siegfried"; March 13, "Martha"; March 15, "Philemon et Baucis" and "Cavalleria"; March 16, "Huguenots"; March 17, "Faust"; March 18, "Don Giovanni"; March 19, "Carmen"; March 20, "Siegfried"; March 20, "Romeo and Juliet."

Aside from these presentations and the Chicago Orchestra concerts the principal musical entertainments taking place at the Auditorium during the year were: February, Sousa's Band, 1, 2, and 3; Swedish National association concert, 4; Lillian Nordica Operatic Concert company, 8; Apollo Musical club, 11. April, 21, Apollo Musical club. May, 10, Apollo Musical club.

In the first of these Apollo club concerts, under Mr. W. L. Tomlins' conductorship, the works presented were Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon" and Rheinberger's "Christoforus," with Miss Helen Buckley, Mrs. Rommeiss-Thacker, Mr. George Hamlin, and Mr. Max Heinrich as soloists. In the second in this series two works new to Chicago were presented, Dvorak's "Stabat Mater," and A. Goring Thomas' "The Swan and the Skylark"; soloists, Miss Ella Russell, Mrs. Katharine Fisk, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. George Ellsworth Holmes. The extra concert, and the final one of the Apollo club's jubilee year, comprised Mendelssohn's "Elijah," with Miss Jennie Osborn, Miss Sue Allin Harrington, Mr. George Hamlin, and Mr. Plunkett Greene. The spring season closed with a concert in which Mme. Calvé was chief attraction, on May 20. The Swedish National association concert took place at the Auditorium on Sept. 18, and the dedication anniversary concert on Dec. 2. Soloist, M. Ysaye. The two Christmas performances of "The Messiah" took place Dec. 21 and 23. The soloists on the first occasion were: Miss Jennie Osborn, Mr. Theodore Van York, Miss Jessie Ringen, and Mr. David Bispham. On the second Mme. Clementine de Vere, Mrs. Furbeck Harrington, Mr. George Hamlin, and Mr. David Bispham sang.

The plan of the Chicago Orchestra series under Mr. Thomas' direction, the list of principal works and soloists being given herewith, took place as follows:

Jan. 1 and 2—Soloist, Carl Halel, violinist:
Symphony No. 3, Scotch .... Mendelssohn
Concerto, for violin .... Spohr
Symphonic Poem, op. 109 [new] .... Dvorak
Jan. 8 and 9—Soloist, Bruno Steindel:
Symphony No. 3 in F [first time in Chicago] .... Chadwick
Concerto, D minor .... Goltermann
Suite of characteristic dances from Mlada [new] .... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Jan. 15 and 16—Soloist, Mr. Leopold Godowsky:
Serenade No. 2 in A, op. 16 .... Brahms
Concerto No. 1, B flat minor .... Tschaikowsky
Jan. 22 and 23:
Overture, "Euryanthe" .... Weber
Symphony No. 4, E flat [romantic], Anton Bruckner
Jan. 29 and 30—Soloist, Mr. Leo Stern:
Symphony in C .... Schubert
Vorspiel, Act II., "Ingweide" [first time in Chicago] .... Schillings
Concerto for violoncello, op. 104 [new] .... Dvorak
Feb. 5 and 6—Soloist, Mme. Teresa Carreño:
Symphony in D [B. & H., Ed. No. 2] ...... Haydn
Concerto No. 5, E flat, op. 73 .... Beethoven
Tone poem, "Thus Spake Zarathustra" .... Richard Strauss
[First performance in this country.]
Feb. 12 and 13—Soloists, Mme. Januschowsky, Miss Sue Aline Harrington, Mr. George Hamlin, Mr. D. Ffrangcon Davies:
Orchestral chorus .... Wagner program
Feb. 19 and 20—Request program—Soloist, Huberman, boy violinist.
April 9 and 10—Orchestral chorus—Organ, Mr. Wilhelm Middelschulte:
Festival overture, "Ein Feste Berg" .... Nicolai
Symphony No. 5, C minor, op. 67 .... Beethoven
April 16 and 17—Soloist, Mme. Teresa Carreño:
Symphony No. 3, F major, op. 90 .... Brahms
Concerto, op. 16 .... Grieg
Polonaise Brillante, op. 72 .... Weber
April 23 and 24—Soloists, Miss N. Estelle Harrington, Miss Sue Aline Harrington, Mr. E. H. Bermit. Orchestral chorus:
Symphony No. 4, D minor, op. 120 .... Schumann
Scenes from Olav Trygvason, op. 50 .... Grieg
April 30 and May 1:
Symphony No. 6, Pastoral, op. 68 ...... Beethoven
Suite Les Erinnyes .... Massenet
Violoncello Obligato .... Mr. Bruno Steindel
Oct. 22 and 23:
Symphony No. 7, A major .... Beethoven
Oct. 29 and 30—Soloist, Sig. Campanari:
Air Vision Fugitive, "Herodiade" .... Massenet
Prologue, "Pagliacci" .... Leoncavallo
Second concert waltz, op. 51 [new] .... Glazounow
Nov. 5 and 6:
Symphony, G minor .... Mozart
Nov. 12 and 13—Soloist, Mme. Lillian Nordica:
Symphonic variations .... Dvorak
Scene and aria, Ah Perfido .... Beethoven
Nov. 26 and 27—Soloists, Miss Helen Buckley, Miss N. Estelle Harrington, Ladies chorus of association:
Symphony No. 3, D major .... Bach
Music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" .... Mendelssohn
Dec. 3 and 4—Soloist, M. Ysaye:
Symphony No. 2, D major, op. 73 .... Brahms
Concerto, D major, op. 61 .... Beethoven
Ballade Symphonique [new] .... Tschaikowsky
Dec. 10 and 11—Soloists, Mr. Bruno Steindel, Mr. Edmund Schuecker:
Symphonic poem, "King Lear" .... Weingartner
Concerto for violoncello, op. 104 .... Dvorak
Fantasia for harp, op. 35 .... Schuecker
Dec. 17 and 18—Soloists, Mrs. Genevieve Clark Wilson, Mrs. Christine Wilson-Dreier, Mr. George Hamlin, Mr. George Ellsworth Holmes. Chorus of the Association. Beethoven program:
Symphony No. 9, D minor, op. 125.
Dec. 24 and 25, 1897—Soloists, Mr. Pol Plancon, Mr. L. Kramer:
Recitative and aria, "The Creation" .... Haydn
Symphonic poem, "La Rouet d'Omphale" .... Saint-Saëns
Concerto for violin, B minor .... Hans Sitt
Serenade, "The Damnation of Faust" .... Berlioz
Dec. 31 and Jan. 1—Soloist, M. Gerardy:
Symphony, B minor [unfinished] .... Schubert
Concerto for violoncello .... Saint-Saëns

The principal recitals and concerts at Central Music Hall were:

Jan. 6, concert Sons of St. George; 12, Wolfsohn jubilee concert; 19, concert Chicago Musical College; 22, Mlle. Yvette Guilbert; 23, Mlle. Yvette Guilbert; 23, afternoon, Mlle. Yvette Guilbert; Feb. 4, American Conservatory of Music concert; 10, Mme. Carreño piano recital; 13, afternoon, Mme. Carreño piano recital; 15, concert, Thomaso; 16, concert University of Chicago; 25, afternoon, concert, Huberman; 27, concert, Iowa State Band; March 4, concert, United Irish societies; 4, afternoon, Mme. Carreño piano recital; 6, concert, Huberman, 13, concert, Huberman; April 8, concert, Bankers' Athletic club; May 8, Chicago Mandolin Orchestra; 8, afternoon, concert, Mr. W. H. Sherwood; 15, Tomaso Mandolin Orchestra; June 1, concert, Mr. H. S. Perkins; 15, concert, Chicago Conservatory; 22, Chicago Musical College; 23, American Conservatory of Music; Oct. 7, concert by Miss Helene Noldi; 20, concert by Miss Bessie O'Brien; Nov. 29, Brooks' Band; Dec. 8, Mendelssohn club's concert; 17, University of Illinois concert; 29, afternoon, concert, children's "Messiah"; 30, Cornell Glee and Banjo clubs; 31, Banda Rossa.

At Kimball Hall the concerts by the American Conservatory, the Balatka Academy, the Gottschalk Lyric School, the Chicago National College of Music, and the Chicago Piano College took place, and in addition the following miscellaneous concerts:

Jan. 8, Mr. Emil Liebling; Jan. 15, Mr. J. H. Kowalski; Jan. 28, Mr. Thomas Taylor Drill; Feb. 12, Mr. J. H. Kowalski; Feb. 20, Mr. Emil Liebling; Feb. 27, Sig. A. Jannotta; March 4, Chicago National College of Music; March 5, Mr. Emil Liebling; March 9, Mr. Carl Becker; March 22, Mr. Bicknell Young; March 24 and 31, Mr. Emil Liebling; April 22, Mme. Anne Migliara; April 29, Sig. A. Jannotta; May 4, Mr. Emil Liebling; May 6, Mr. W. N. Burritt; May 8, Mr. Mark Skinner Lansing; May 25, Mme. Anne Migliara; May 27, Mr. Purcell; June 1, Miss Kate Cohen; June 3, Mr. Bicknell Young; June 19, Mr. D. A. Clippinger; June 21, Mme. Anne Migliara; July 1, Mr. W. N. Burritt; Oct. 8, Mr. Max Kramm; Oct. 15, Sig. A. Jannotta; Oct. 21, Mr. W. N. Burritt; May 28, German Hospital Concert; Nov. 3, Mr. August Hyllested; Nov. 4, Sig. A. Jannotta; Nov. 8, Mr. Emil Liebling; Nov. 16, Mrs. Carrie Bond; Nov. 18, Mr. Emil Liebling; Nov. 19, Mr. Mark Skinner Lansing; Nov. 22, Mr. J. H. Kowalski; Dec. 15, Mr. Thomas Taylor Drill; Dec. 20 and 23, Mr. Justin Wright.

Records not being available in entirety, the list of principal concerts taking place at Steinway Hall during the year is in part as follows: Twenty-four concerts by the Amateur Musical club on the first and third Mondays in each month; March, W. C. E. Seeboeck, 16; April, J. E. Henning concert, 6; Chicago String Quartet, 13; May, Chicago String Quartet, 4; J. H. Chapek, 6; Mrs. John Vance Cheney, 8; Mrs. Mary Angell, 11; Plunket Greene, 13; F. G. Rhoner, 28; June, E. A. Todd, 19; September, F. W. Wimberly, 3; Home for Destitute and Crippled Children, 30; October, Sherwood Piano School, 26; Roney's Boys, 20; Edward B. Scheve, 28; Nov. 2, Sherwood Piano School.

REPORT OF CITY ELECTRICIAN.

Conduct of Various Tests—Installation of Arc Lamps—Cost of Maintenance.

The work in the Electrical department during the last six months has been varied and hard to describe. Among the most important works have been those of conducting an extended series of tests for the purpose of determining the damage done to water mains by electrolysis, making records of existing overhead wires and arranging plans to remove the objectionable and unnecessary ones, the usual inspection of all electrical wiring installed in the city, and the installation of additional street lamps.

Since July 1, 1897, there have been installed arc lamps for street lighting purposes, which are located as follows:

Cottage Grove avenue, Twenty-second to Thirty-third streets	29
Ogden avenue, Madison to Twelfth streets	29
West Adams street, Canal street to Center avenue	10
Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Thirty-ninth streets	66
West Monroe street, Canal street to Center avenue	12
Added to various streets	8
Total	163
In service previous to July 1	1,254
In service at the present time	1,417

Construction work is progressing on additional arc lamps for Wabash avenue from Twelfth to Twenty-second street, in Lake street from Western to California avenue, in Madison street from Western to California avenue, and in Grand avenue from Wood street to Western avenue.

The cost of maintaining the arc lamps has been reduced from a published cost of $96.41 a light per year to an average of $81 a light a year. This reduction is due entirely to economy in the operation—no additional investment being made for more economical apparatus. It is now proposed to expend about $3,000 for further reducing the expenses in operation.

The Fire Alarm and Police telephone systems have been operated under practically the same conditions, but a large amount of iron wire has been replaced with hard drawn copper wire to insure a better and more reliable service.

Report of Examining Engineers.

The Board of Examining Engineers, composed of William M. Hurin, J. R. Finn, and Charles Climer, issued 678 new licenses to engineers after proper examination. Three hundred and three of the candidates examined were rejected. Following is a summary of the work done by the board:

New licenses issued	67[illegible]
Applications rejected	[illegible]
Licenses renewed	3,8[illegible]
Licenses transferred	[illegible]
Licenses canceled	2,8[illegible]

Mr. Calvin E. Brown will leave for Los Angeles on the California Limited this evening, via the Santa Fé route.

BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR

ROMANTIC NOVELS SET THE PACE IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

There Was No Distinctive Book of the Year, but "Quo Vadis" Led in Sales, Closely Followed by Half a Dozen Other Romances—Nansen's "Farthest North" the Leading Book of Travel—Year Notable for Clean Fiction and Many Solid Works.

One distinctive fact stands out in looking over the literary output of the year just past—the supremacy of the romance. By romance is meant simply the love-and-fight novel, as distinguished from the novel of manners, or of character, or of purpose. To the noted group of romantic writers, led by Hope, Weyman, and Doyle, there has been added a legion of new romance makers, until there is reason to believe that the romantic wave has reached its climax.

The total number of books published in the year has probably never been surpassed. Fiction, as usual, has monopolized the foreground, but its supremacy has been far from absolute. There has been no fad book of the year. In fact, the book that has led all others in sales, and that has established its preëminence for dramatic power—Henryk Sienkiewicz's great historical romance, "Quo Vadis"—is a legacy of the previous year.

But 1897 produced an unprecedented number of excellent, though not exactly great, romantic novels. A full half dozen of these press forward abreast for the first honors. James Lane Allen's delicately artistic semi-romantic, "The Choir Invisible," slightly leads all the others in sales, closely followed by Richard Harding Davis' admirable "Soldiers of Fortune," and Dr. Weir Mitchell's Quaker romance, "Hugh Wynne." In the middle of the group is Anthony Hope's galloping piece of pure romance, "Phroso." Lagging somewhat behind in sales, but in many respects stronger than any of them, comes Mrs. Steel's "On the Face of the Waters." Somewhere, not far off, too, will be found Stevenson's posthumous romance, "St. Ives," which shows not a few traces of his masterly hand.

After these there might be named a dozen first rate romances, like Henry Seton Merriman's "In Kedar's Tents," or Robert W. Chambers' "Lorraine," or M. Imlay Taylor's "An Imperial Lover," which led the host of new romantic aspirants. But the well known authors claim first attention. During the year Conan Doyle has achieved and perpetrated "Uncle Bernac," one-half fine, other half flat. R. D. Blackmore has given us his very readable "Dariel," and Gilbert Parker has produced a first rate short novel, "The Pomp of the Lavillettes," though nothing that ranks with his "Seats of the Mighty." Mr. Crockett's "Lad's Love" and "Lochinvar" have not risen above the second rate class.

Novels of Other Sorts.

Outside of the chosen and anointed family of romances there are still to be found some of the most notable books of the year. In fact, as if to prove the rule with the exception, Hall Caine's "The Christian" came near to being the sensation of the year. But the provoking and unnecessary fickleness of John Storm proved the worm in the bud that killed the bloom. Still, "The Christian" retains the honor of having been the most-talked-of book of the year, as well as one of the largest sellers.

Marion Crawford's "Corleone" is one of the best plain stories, without any literary or romantic frills, that the year has produced. Kipling's "Captains Courageous," though practically a boys' story, gives new evidence of his powers and has been among the most popular books of the year. Du Maurier's "The Martian" is already of the past. George Meredith has been silent—probably will never be heard again in fiction.

Mr. Howells, arch-enemy of the romancers, has kept on the even tenor of his way, producing "The Landlord at Lion's Head" and "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy," both excellent in workmanship and favored with their share of popular approval, but nevertheless distinctly not belonging to the reigning family. Miss Corelli—she of the scolding tongue and the big sales—has been singing in a softer key, and has produced only "Ziska." Edna Lyall gave her readers "Wayfaring Men," which resulted in mixed feelings for her readers.

Change in Public Taste.

How completely the public taste has revolted from the bilgewater diet of two or three years ago, when "Jude the Obscure" was in the ascendency, may be seen from the slight impression made by Hardy's "The Well Beloved." Not that there is anything immoral in this later story, but the people have wearied of the dissecting table. The same explanation, in a modified form, applies to Henry James' two excellent microscopical studies, "The Spoils of Poynton" and "What Maisie Knew." Ditto, Miss Harraden's somber "Hilda Strafford."

Sarah Grand's "The Beth Book," Mrs. Cragie's "The School for Saints," and Mrs. Burnett's "His Grace of Osmonde" form a representative group of the somewhat unpleasant novels whose appearance has caused only a minor ripple in the literary pool—so far as sales indicate anything. The rest of the noteworthy fiction is soon disposed of. Mr. Stockton's "Great Stone of Sardis" is readable, but in no wise remarkable. Bret Harte's "Three Partners" drops, as usual, into melodrama. Mrs. Catherwood's "The Days of Jeanne d'Arc" has merits—and faults.

Short stories have been as plenty as blackberries, but none made any impression to match that of Ian Maclaren's in the previous year. W. W. Jacobs, a new writer, came nearest to it with his genuinely humorous "Many Cargoes."

In a class by itself, yet among the noteworthy and best selling books of the year, must be mentioned Edward Bellamy's latest Utopian dream, "Equality." In the same class of nondescripts comes the very different "Story of Jesus Christ," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, which has attracted a quite remarkable amount of attention. Perhaps Olive Schreiner's political tract, "Trooper Peter Halket," should also have mention. Here, too, is doubtless the proper place to name that shining example of the books that everybody talks about and few read—Ibsen's drama, "John Gabriel Borkman."

Books Other than Fiction.

The year was really more remarkable for its travels and biographies than for its fiction. There is a very solid sense in which Nansen's "Farthest North," or Mark Twain's "Following the Equator," or the memoir of "Alfred Lord Tennyson," or Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," could each be called the book of the year. Each is a great work in its line. Nansen's volumes not only show literary finish and thrilling narrative, but they stand for a remarkable chapter in human achievement. In sales this work has deservedly surpassed all others outside of fiction.

Among the other volumes of travel and exploration for which the year has been noteworthy are Sir Martin Conway's "First Crossing of Spitzbergen," Sir Harry Johnston's "British Central Africa," Miss Mary H. Kingsley's "Travels in West Africa," and Captain Hinde's "Fall of the Congo Arabs." Mrs. Ernest Hart's work on Burmah also deserves mention among the host of travel books that here clamor for notice.

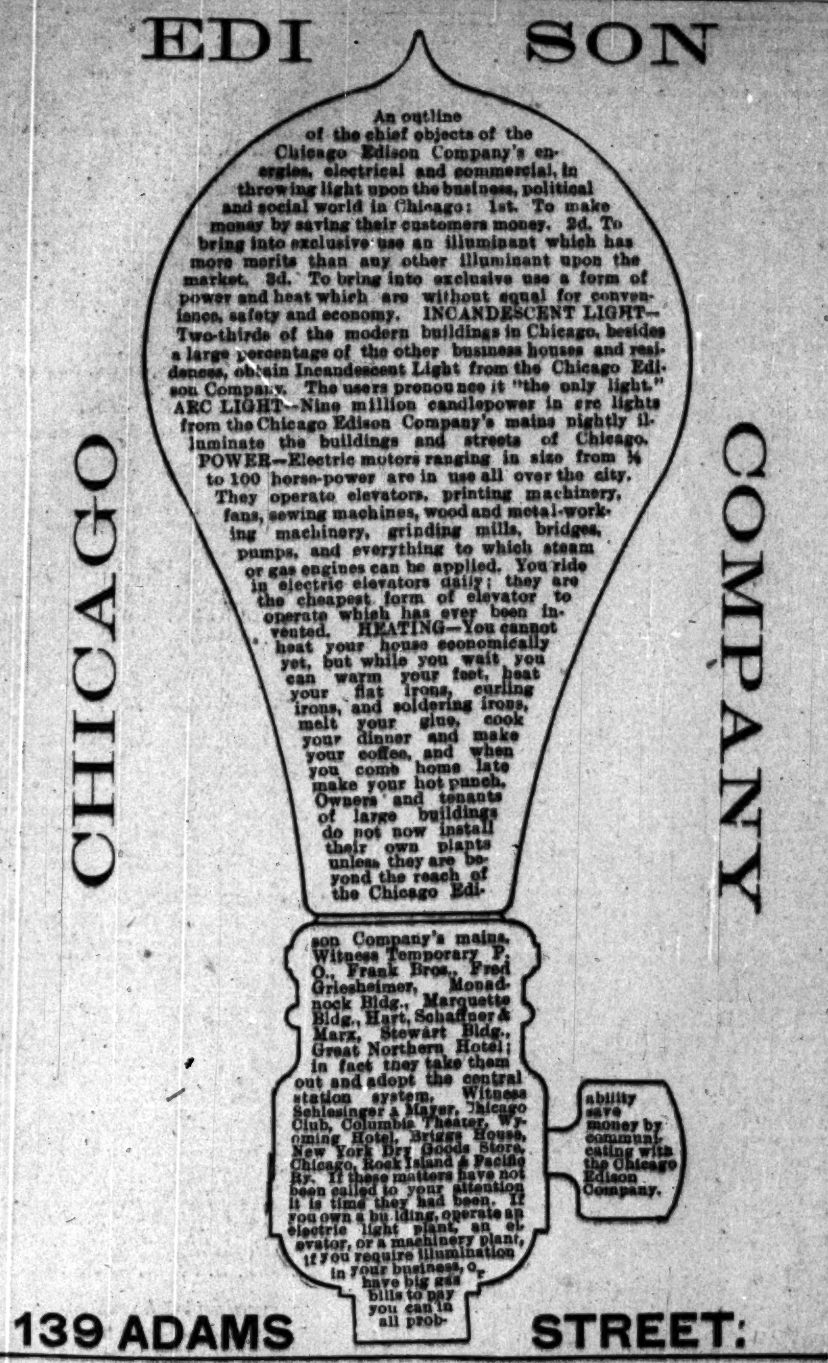
In history and historical biography, after the "Tennyson" and Sloane's "Napoleon," Come Captain Mahan's "Life of Nelson," General Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India," Mr. Chamberlain's "Wagner," Justin McCarthy's concluding volume of the "History of Our Own Times," and his "Life of Gladstone." Then, too, there are General Porter's "Campaigning with Grant," Mrs. Sherwood's "Epistle to Posterity," Mrs. Lathrop's "Memories of Hawthorne," Mrs. Field's "Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe," numerous biographies of Queen Victoria, and histories called forth by the jubilee celebration, besides Mr. Clowes' bulky history of the royal navy and Mr. Spear's four-volume history of the American navy. Not least among the historical trophies of the year is Professor John Fiske's work on Colonial Virginia.

Activity in the religious field continues unabated, ranging all the way from Gladstone's unbendingly orthodox "Later Gleanings" to Goldwin Smith's coldly agnostic "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," with half-way landmarks like Lyman Abbott's and Dean Farrar's books. The event of the year in archæology was the appearance of John P. Peters' "Nippur."

It is worthy of note that illustrated holiday books have been comparatively few in number, though excellent in quality. In general it has been a good year for book sales, an especially hopeful feature being the larger inquiry for books other than fiction. The public taste in fiction, too, has been of a healthful sort, and the novels of the year, taken in bulk, are remarkable for their moral cleanness. A glance over the list of favorites also shows the gratifying fact that American authors have had a larger share of the reading public's favors than ever before.

Potatoes to Be Grown in Africa.

The German government proposes to try to grow potatoes in Africa.



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THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

NECROLOGY OF 1897.

THE TRIBUNE presents below the list of those who have passed away during 1897 in all departments of the world's work, those having been selected who have achieved more than a local reputation. Those who had made an international reputation are as follows:

Jan. 5, Gen. Francis Walker, Pres. Mass. Institute of Technology; Jan. 16, Joel T. Headley, historian, United States; Jan. 22, Sir Isaac T. Pitman, inventor of a shorthand system, England; Jan. 24, Margaret H. Hungerford ("The Duchess"), novelist, Ireland; Jan. 30, George B. Roberts, Pres. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Feb. 1, M. Martini, rifle inventor, Switzerland; Feb. 10, Armand Castelmary, operatic artist; Feb. 13, M. F. H. De Haas, artist, United States; Feb. 13, Homer D. Martin, artist, United States; Feb. 17, Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, United States; Feb. 22, Charles Blondin, acrobat, France; Feb. 24, Waldemar Bargiel, composer, Germany; Feb. 28, Marie Cornelie Falcon, operatic artist, France; March 6, Jos. von Wasilewski, musical author, Germany; March 8, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher; March 11, Henry Drummond, scientist, England; March 27, William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic"), author, United States; April 3, Johannes Brahms, composer, Austria; April 25, Theodore Havemeyer, sugar merchant, United States; May 7, Duc d'Aumale, France; May 10, William T. Best, organist, England; May 14, Max Maretzek, operatic leader, United States; June 9, Alvan G. Clark, telescopemaker, United States; June 14, Barney Barnato, capitalist, South Africa; June 17, Father Sebastian Kneipp, Germany; June 26, Margaret Oliphant, author, England; July 6, Henri Meilhac, dramatist, France; July 20, Alexander W. Thayer, musical author, United States; July 20, Jean Ingelow, poet, England; Aug. 8, Antonio Canovas del Castillo, Premier of Spain; Aug. 31, Mrs. John Drew, actress, United States; Oct. 2, Gen. Neal Dow, United States; Oct. 2, Joseph Proctor, actor, United States; Oct. 6, Sir John Gilbert, artist, England; Oct. 17, Charles A. Dana, editor, United States; Oct. 18, Admiral J. L. Worden, United States; Oct. 19, George M. Pullman, financier, United States; Oct. 22, Justin Winsor, historian, United States; Oct. 24, Francis T. Palgrave, poet, England; Oct. 25, John Sartain, artist, United States; Nov. 18, Henry Doulton, Lambeth potteries, England; Dec. 4, Adolf Neuendorff, conductor, New York; Dec. 16, Alphonse Daudet, novelist, France; Dec. 16, William Terriss, actor, England; Dec. 29, Leon Carvalho, operatic manager, Paris.

The detailed necrology of the year is as follows:

Political.

F. J. Davidson, Congressman-elect, Pennsylvania; ex-Minister of State Okerjeruif, Sweden; Daniel F. Davis, ex-Governor of Maine; the Rev. George Waugh, abolitionist and temperance reformer, Boston, Mass.; Albert S. Willis, Minister to Hawaii; William D. Warner, Consul at Cologne; General Manuel Santo Domingo Navas, revolutionary leader in Colombia; Jonathan Drake, abolitionist, Leominster, Mass.; Sir J. Bates Thurston, Governor of Fiji Islands; Juan Manuel Flores, Governor of Durango, Mexico; John L. Baker, one of the founders of the Republican party, Beverly, Mass.; Philippe Elie le Royer, ex-Cabinet Minister, France; Count Edouard Lefebvre de Behaine, diplomatist, France; M. J. Burlet, ex-Premier, Belgium; George W. Blanchard, one of the founders of the Republican party; Antonio Ezeta, ex-V. Pres. of Salvador; Sig. Grimaldi, ex-Cabinet Minister, Italy; Heinrich von Stephan, ex-Cabinet Minister, Germany; Seth L. Milliken, member of Congress from Maine; W. S. Holman, member of Congress; Albert G. Porter, ex-Governor of Indiana; Sir Edward Newton, ex-Governor of Jamaica; Joseph H. Earle, U. S. Senator for South Carolina; Gen. Horatio King, ex-Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.; M. Ranchot, French Minister to Siam; E. D. Cooke, M. C. from Illinois; John Evans, Governor of Colorado; Isham G. Harris, U. S. Senator, Tennessee; George V. N. Lothrop, ex-Minister to Russia; Patrick A. Jennings, ex-Premier New South Wales; Anthony J. Mundella, ex-President Board of Trade, England; J. A. Morton, ex-Gov. of North Carolina; Antonio Canovas del Castillo, Premier of Spain; Sig. Costa, Minister of Justice, Italy; A. B. Wright, member of Congress, Massachusetts; James Z. George, U. S. Senator, Mississippi; J. Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay; Count Mutzu, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan; Manuel Carbajal, ex-Minister of Finance, Peru; George M. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, Trenton, N. J.; Gen. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; William Daniel, Prohibition leader, Baltimore, Md.; Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony; Henry George, social reform leader, New York; James Ponder, ex-Governor of Delaware; Gen. Machado Bethencourt, Minister of War, Brazil; Albert O. Wilcox, abolitionist, New York; Joseph A. Bardoux, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, France; H. L. Church, ex-Governor of Dakota; M. de Fourton, ex-Minister of the Interior, France; George J. Harney, Chartist leader, England; Sir William Maxwell, Governor of Gold Coast, Africa; James Mitchell, ex-Premier of New Brunswick.

Royalty and Nobility.

Count de las Matre, Paris; Asako, Empress Dowager of Japan; Count de Remusat, Paris; Prince Alfred Windisch-Graetz, Austria; Earl of Kennoul, England; Baron de Soubeyran, France; Duchess Montpensier, Spain; Marchioness of Waterford, England; Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar; Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Duchess of Bedford, England; Prince Louis William August of Baden; Baroness Aberdare, England; Baroness St. Martin, France; Viscountess Bonneval, France; Countess St. Perier, France; Baroness St. Didier, France; Countess Miranel, France; Countess Broderville, France; Countess Helmolstein, France; Marquise de Maison, France; Duchess d'Alencon; France; Baron St. Martin, France; Baron de Lamount, France; Countess de Serruirier, France; Countess de Greffulhe, France; Countess de Vallin, France; Countess Supersal, France; Countess Caravon-Latour, France; Viscountess de Malesieux, France; Viscountess d'Auernal, France; Duc d'Aumale, France; Count Nicholas Esterhazy, England; Earl of Dartney, England; Lord Henry Edward Somerset, England; Duchess of Athol, England; Earl of Hardwick, England; Baron Monk-Bretton, England; Baron Dhanis, Belgium; Dowager Countess of Aylesford; Earl of Sefton, England; Earl of Roden, England; Duke Lante Rovero, Italy; Infanta Isabella Josephine, aunt of the King of Spain; Baron Hindlip, England; Baron Revelstoke, England; Marquis de Mailly-Nesle, France; Prince Hugo Hohenlohe Ochringen, Germany; Lord Inverurie, England; Marquis of Conyngham, England; Count von Thun, Germany; Marquis de Rochambeau, France; Count Anathie le Mercier, France; Princess Shonrega, daughter of King of Abyssinia; Baron Huntingfield, England; Baron Dorchester, England; Duke Frederick William, Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg; Princess Hohenlohe, Germany; Duchess of Teck, England; Baron Berwick, England; Marquis il Sostegno, Italy; Countess of Latham, England.

Ex-Members of Congress.

Augustus W. Cutler, New Jersey; Charles Dougherty, Florida; Albert D. Willis, Kentucky; John W. Crisfield, Maryland; Edward L. Martin, Delaware; Darius D. Hare, Ohio; John Randolph Tucker, Virginia; J. N. Dolph, Oregon; William B. Stokes, Tennessee; L. D. Woodworth, Ohio; Angus Cameron, Wisconsin; George L. Converse, Ohio; Stephen F. Wilson, Pennsylvania; Daniel W. Voorhees, Indiana; Benjamin Dean, Massachusetts; Elbridge G. Spalding, New York; Richard Coke, Texas; A. P. Edgerton, Indiana; James R. McCormack, Missouri; Thomas A. Boyd, Illinois; Nicholas Ford, Missouri; William S. Groesbeck, Ohio; Charles H. Porter, New York; John F. Farnsworth, Illinois; Harrison Kelly, Kansas; J. R. Doolittle, Wisconsin; Emanuel D. Hart, New York; Lewis Hanback, Kansas; T. T. Flagler, New York; Theodore Lyman, Massachusetts; John H. Crane, Massachusetts; C. B. Kilgore, Texas; S. J. R. McMillan, Minnesota; Samuel Amerman, Pennsylvania; John R. McPherson, New Jersey; James B. White, Indiana; Charles W. Jones, Florida; T. C. Robertson, South Carolina; A. S. Paddock, Nebraska; Thomas Clingman, North Carolina; Nathan F. Dixon, Rhode Island; Alexander C. Davidson, Alabama; John M. Langston, Virginia; Loren B. Sessions, New York; E. M. Woomer, Pennsylvania; James S. Catheran, South Carolina; Charles Daniels, New York; John Patton, Pennsylvania.

Army.

Gen. Ruiz Rivera, Cuban army; Gen. Francis A. Walker, union army; Lieut. Col. John W. Newell, union army; Major George S. Wilson, U. S. A.; Gen. John D. Stevenson, union army; Surgeon General McParton (retired), U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. A. P. Howe (retired), U. S. A.; Gen. John E. Smith, union army; Gen. Andrew J. Smith (retired), U. S. A.; Gen. Rousseau, French Army; Maj. Charles Bendire, U. S. A.; Col. George Meade, union army; Gen. Sir Wilbraham Oates Lennox, British army; Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, Italian army; Gen. James Ryder, union army; Gen. Joseph Shelby, Confederate army; Gen. Darius Couch, union army; Gen. Alfred Pleasanton (retired), U. S. A.; Gen. John C. Robinson, union army; Ras Alula, Abyssinian General; Lieut. Col. F. W. Parker, U. S. A.; Gen. Wyatt Elliot, Confederate army; Gen. Gutierrez, Costa Rican army; Gen. Frederick Solomon, union army; Capt. Alexander Adams (retired), U. S. A.; Col. Alexander M. Mason ("Mason Bey"), Egyptian army; Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Confederate army; Gen. William A. Terry, Confederate army; Maj. G. W. H. White, U. S. A. (retired); Gen. Peyton Wise, Confederate army; Gen. Charles A. Carleton, union army; Gen. Horace K. Ide, union army; Capt. James A. Leyden, U. S. A.; Col. W. L. Kellogg, U. S. A.; Gen. Hafiz, Turkish army; Gen. Abdul Azel, Turkish army; Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. A. (retired); Col. G. O. Haller, U. S. A.; Gen. Meunier, French army; Col. Horace Jewett, U. S. A.; Gen. John G. Hazard, union army; Gen. James R. McCormack, Confederate army; Gen. John Sayle, Confederate army; Gen. Alberto Rodriguez, Cuban army; Gen. Daniel Ruggles, Confederate army; Gen. Ira P. Jones, Confederate army; Gen. G. P. Garner, union army; Capt. H. B. Sarson, U. S. A.; Capt. G. W. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Gen. George W. Harrington, union army; Gen. Quentin Bandera, Cuban army; Gen. John L. Farnsworth, union army; Gen. Mark F. Wentworth, union army; Gen. Phillippi Regis de Trobriand, union army; Col. Joseph Conrad, U. S. A.; Capt. I. R. Ransom, U. S. A.; Gen. José Velasquez, Chilean army; Gen. Lafayette McLaws, Confederate army; Capt. D. W. Thibart, U. S. A.; Lieut. Daniel Duncan, U. S. A.; Gen. Samuel McGowan, Confederate army; Col. James W. Abert, U. S. A.; Gen. Morozzo delle Rocco, Italian army; Gen. Molina, Spanish army; David G. Swaim, Judge Adv. General (retired), U. S. A.; Gen. William Ward, union army; Col. Elmer Otis, U. S. A.; Col. Lister, U. S. A.; Capt. G. N. Bomford, U. S. A.; Gen. Isaac W. Avery, Confederate army; Capt. Samuel Conihe, U. S. A.; Gen. Frederick Townsend, union army; Gen. Bourbaki, French army; Lieut. R. G. Hall, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. C. Gallup, U. S. A.; Gen. Baquedano, Chilean army; Gen. Neal Dow, union army; Gen. John W. Horn, union army; Gen. H. P. Bee, Mexican and Confederate army; Gen. William Thompson, U. S. A.; Capt. John A. Garland, U. S. A.; Lieut. Gen. Yamaji, Japanese army; Gen. Castillo, Cuban army; Gen. Thomas Clingman, Confederate army; Gen. Hans von Werder, German army; Maj. Paul Quirk, U. S. A.; Gen. Schachtmeyer, German army; Gen. C. E. Hovey, union army; Lieut. Jackson, U. S. A.; Gen. Albert Ordway, union army; Gen. Sir Arthur James Herbert, British army; Gen. Forgemolde Bostquenard, French army; Col. John S. Mason, U. S. A.; Gen. Nelson G. Williams, union army; Gen. von Bulow, German army; Gen. Justus McKinstry, union army; Gen. Sir Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, British army; Col. J. C. McKee, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Gen. Sir Charles William Adair, British army.

Navy.

Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerritt, U. S. N.; Charles F. Guild, Pay inspector, U. S. N.; Lieut. John H. C. Coffin, U. S. N.; Capt. James O'Kane, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer William E. Smith, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. George P. Houston (retired), U. S. Marine Corps; Rear Admiral E. R. Calhoun, U. S. N.; Capt. Stephen D. Hibbard (retired), U. S. N.; Rear Admiral John H. Russell, U. S. N. (retired); Lieut. George A. Calhoun, U. S. N.; Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N.; Admiral Sir George Watson, British navy; Lieut. B. E. Thurston, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Samuel P. Lee, U. S. N.; Commander George E. Wingate, U. S. N.; William O. Stamm, Chief Engineer (retired), U. S. N.; Capt. Josiah P. Carter, U. S. N.; Capt. Frederich Chartard, Confederate navy; Admiral John B. Clitz, U. S. N.; Dr. U. L. Bates, Surgeon General, U. S. N.; Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N. (retired); Otis C. Tiffany, Paymaster, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Alexander G. Rhind, U. S. N.; Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimae, British navy; Admiral Baron von Sternecht, Austria navy; Rear Admiral Joseph N. Green, U. S. N. (retired).

Law.

Judge John W. Daniel, Saline, Mo.; Lewis C. Rockwell, ex-U. S. Dist. Attorney, Denver, Colo.; Judge W. W. Montgomery, Augusta, Ga.; David J. Dean, New York; Albert D. Willis, Louisville, Ky.; Col. W. E. Craig, ex-U. S. Dist. Attorney, Staunton, Va.; Judge Edwin T. Merrick, New Orleans, La.; Sir Travers Twiss, London, Eng., international law authority; John W. Crisfield, Edgehill, Md.; ex-Judge Samuel H. Dyal, Frankfort, Ind.; Jerome R. Brigham, Milwaukee, Wis.; David B. Lockwood, Bridgeport, Conn.; Judge Benjamin A. Gardinger, Hagerstown, Md.; Judge Lafayette Dawson, St. Joseph, Mo.; Caleb W. Loring, Boston, Mass.; Charles W. Brooke, New York; Judge Leonard Wales, Wilmington, Del.; Judge Benjamin Patton, Hicksville, O.; Judge Joseph C. Burke, Keokuk, Ia.; Judge Charles H. Thomas, Paducah, Ky.; John Randolph Tucker, Lexington, Va.; Judge William Rice, Monmouth, Ill.; Judge S. L. Stockbridge, Baltimore, Md.; R. L. Burrosos, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mercer Beasley, Chief Justice Sup. Court of New Jersey; Augustus S. Seymour, U. S. District Judge, Newberne, N. C.; Samuel Woods, Philippi, W. Va.; Judge Mordical Miller, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Rollin W. Saddler, Akron, O.; George O. Shattuck, Boston, Mass.; Judge W. W. Crump, Richmond, Va.; Judge Levi Davis, Alton, Ill.; George Jerome, Detroit, Mich.; Amasa G. Cook, Columbus, O.; Galen R. Hitt, Albany, N. Y.; the Hon. Sir Edward E. Kay, Lord Justice of Appeals, England; Judge W. W. Cleary, Covington, Ky.; Elisha Carpenter, ex-Justice Sup. Court, Hartford, Conn.; Matthew Hale, Albany, N. Y.; Augus Cameron, La Crosse, Wis.; Alexander M. Speer, ex-Sup. Justice, Augusta, Ga.; Darwin E. Ware, Boston, Mass.; ex-Judge John D. Jewell, Pittsburg, Pa.; Stephen H. Phillips, ex-Att. General of Massachusetts; Daniel W. Voorhees, Washington, D. C.; Edwin L. Barney, Boston, Mass.; Benjamin Dean, Boston, Mass.; Judge B. R. Sheldon, Rockford, Ill.; Judge James J. Storrow, Boston, Mass.; James O. Raymond, Stevens Point, Wis.; Augustus H. Landis, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Judge M. C. McFarland, Topeka, Kas.; Washington Gibbons, Buffalo, N. Y.; George W. Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles E. Butler, New York; Andrew J. Smith, Cassopolis, Mich.; Ormond Hammond, Baltimore, Md.; Judge Thomas Ewing, Pittsburg, Pa.; Judge John Lowell, Boston, Mass.; the Hon. Robert Barry, Lord Justice of Appeals for Ireland; Judge Jacob Fouke, Vandalia, Ill.; Gen. John Sayle, Abilene, Tex.; L. S. Davis, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Judge James W. Fitzgerald, Kansas City, Mo.; George H. Spang, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; Judge Joseph Sibley, Quincy, Ill.; John A. Edwards, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Joseph C. Ely, Providence, R. I.; J. H. Bible, U. S. Dist. Attorney, Chattanoooga, Tenn.; Judge Henry D. Ogden, New Orleans, La.; John R. Osborne, Toledo, O.; William I. Groesbeck, Cincinnati, O.; Judge E. C. Burke, Richmond, Va.; Daniel G. Thompson, New York; Louis W. Hall, Harrisburg, Pa.; Judge N. G. Curtis, Sacramento, Cal.; Judge J. W. Marsh, Warsaw, Ill.; Judge James M. Arnold, ex-Chief Justice of Mississippi; James J. Gazley, Whatcom, Wash.; Charles Coudert, Middleton, N. J.; W. W. Peck, New York; Clarence A. Seward, New York; J. R. Doolittle, Chicago, Ill.; George I. Hale, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Purdy, New York; George Gault, Memphis, Tenn.; Judge William L. Dayton, Trenton, N. J.; William C. Carpenter, New York; Judge S. B. Shumway, Gering, Neb.; Judge W. J. Geissinger, Huntingdon, Pa.; R. T. Scott, Attorney General of Virginia; Samuel McGowan, ex-Supreme Judge, South Carolina; Judge William L. Foster, Concord, N. H.; William B. Wallis, Indianapolis, Ind.; John S. Price, Philadelphia, Pa.; Judge W. R. Staples, Roanoke, Va.; Judge Morris Marks, New Orleans, La.; Judge William J. Osborne, New York; Judge W. L. Evans, New Orleans, La.; Daniel G. Rollins, New York; George Bliss, New York; Joseph M. White, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Q. A. Fritchey, New York; the Hon. Sir Lewis William Cane, Judge High Court of Justice, England; Edward L. Pierce, Boston, Mass.; Judge W. C. Simpson, Emporia, Kas.; Judge Augustus H. Fenn, Supreme Court of Connecticut; Judge D. W. C. London, Georgetown, O.; Judge C. B. Kilgore, Mills' Point, Tex.; the Rt.-Hon. Richard Warren, High Court of Ireland; Ira T. Drew, Alfred, Me.; Judge Davitt H. Chandler, Farmington, Me.; S. J. R. McMillan, St. Paul, Minn.; Samuel W. Hunt, Menominee, Wis.; Warner A. Bateman, Cincinnati, O.; Charles E. Strong, New York; Judge J. W. Menzies, Falmouth, Ky.; Judge Alvah R. Conklin, San Francisco, Cal.; Judge Byron Rice, Des Moines, Ia.; W. B. Sterling, Omaha, Neb.; Eliot Sanford, Boston, Mass.; H. C. Truesdell, Chief Justice of Arizona; William H. Vanskalk, Dayton, O.; Dr. Heinrich Wiener, jurist, Germany; William S. Wilson, Snow Hill, Md.; U. S. District Judge Thomas L. Nelson, Worcester, Mass.; Sir Charles Edward Polloch, Baron of Queen's Bench, England; ex-Judge Cecil Scott, St. Louis, Mo.; I. E. Dromgoole, Mayfield, Ky.; Judge Crosby Miller, Pomfret, Vt.; Dr. Van Marguardsen, jurist, Munich; Judge E. C. Whiting, Sioux City, Ia.; Judge Horace R. Buck, Supreme Court of Montana; Chief Justice Conway, Supreme Court of Wyoming; Judge Asa W. Tenney, U. S. District Court, New York; Charles Butler, New York; Judge Charles Daniels, Buffalo, N. Y.; Owen A. Galvin, Boston, Mass.; Samuel A. Miller, Cincinnati, O.; W. W. Andrews, Cleveland, O.; Judge G. B. Reed, Denver, Colo.; S. J. Estep, Cleveland, O.; Judge J. H. Stewart, Monmouth, Ill.

Theology.

Father Joseph, head of Christian Brothers, Paris; Rev. William Adams, D. D., founder of Nashotah Mission, Nashotah, Wis.; Rev. N. J. Strob, Lutheran, Mount Morris, N. J.; Cardinal San Felice, Archbishop of Naples; Francois Marie Tregare, Bishop of Seitz, France; Rev. Dr. John P. Scott, Presbyterian, Monticello, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. C. M. Lockwood, Baptist, Baltimore, Md.; Rt. Rev. William Basil Jones, D. D., Bishop of St. David's, England; Count Cassell, Pope's private chamberlain, Rome; Rev. David H. Sloan, D. D., Blairsville, Pa.; Cardinal Angelo Bianchi, Rome; Rev. Azariah Hyde, Congregationalist, Galesburg, Ill.; Rev. David Long, Bishop of German Bapt. Brethren's Church, Fair Play, Md.; Rev. Samuel Maxwell, Episcopalian, Glen Cove, L. I.; Rev. J. H. Bryson, D. D., Presbyterian, Huntsville, Ala.; Rev. J. A. Brooks, Christian Church, Memphis, Tenn.; Prof. H. H. Harris, Southern Baptist Theol. Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. Stephen C. Leonard, ex-prof. Oberlin Theol. Seminary; Rev. N. M. Kincaid, Secy. Cong. Home Miss. society, N. Y.; Rev. I. N. Murdoch, Secy. Amer. Bapt. union, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Rev. Henry Cheever, Congregationalist, Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Thomas L. Grace, ex-Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. Dr. G. B. Crooks, Drew Theol. Seminary, Paterson, N. J.; Rev. Joseph Marie Rene Loyzance, S. J., Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Dr. J. T. Leftwich, Presbyterian, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. George S. Malloy, ed. Churchman, New York; Rev. C. F. Hoffman, Episcopalian, New York; Rev. Daniel T. Condt, pioneer missionary, Beloit, Wis.; Rev. Father Maraschi, S. J., San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. W. C. Plunkett, Prot. Archbishop of Dublin; Rev. Dayette Pettibone, Amer. Board missionary, Rocton, Ill.; Rev. Andrew Ritchie, Presbyterian, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. William Graham, D. D., Methodist, Lafayette, Ind.; Rev. Dr. James Brooks, Presbyterian, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Father Huecker, S. J., Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. Edward F. Berkeley, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Otis Wing, Amesberry, Mass.; Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Prof. H. M. Shaffer, Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; Cardinal de Rende, Rome; Rev. Lewis M. Pease, founder Five Points Mission, New York; Rev. Joshua T. Tucker, D. D., Dorchester, Mass.; Rev. Frederick O. Holman, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.; Archbishop Francis Janssen, New Orleans, La.; Rev. John H. Hartman, Baptist, Cleveland, O.; Rev. James Baume, Methodist, Rockford, Ill.; Rev. Lorenzo D. McCabe, Ohio Wesleyan University; Rev. James N. Crocker, Presbyterian, Saratoga, N. Y.; Rev. Frank M. Ellis, Baptist, New York; Rev. E. M. Richardson, D. D., Presbyterian, Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. W. C. Dailey, Methodist, Knoxville, Tenn.; Rev. Dr. Augustus F. Hewitt, Superior Paulin Fathers, New York; Rev. John Kimball, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. Mason Gallagher, Ref. Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. S. B. Halliday, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Lewis P. Davis, D. D., Bayview, Mich.; Rev. Dr. E. T. Stokes, Ocean Grove, N. J.; Rev. Peter Hevermans, Roman Catholic, Troy, N. Y.; Rev. Malcom McGregor Dana, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. D. Mulhern, Baptist, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rev. Henry Day, Baptist, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. James H. Breaker, Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.; Mons. Monsoille y Visco, Archbishop of Toledo, Spain; Rev. F. S. Stickney, Episcopalian, Richmond, Va.; Rev. William Rice, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. H. J. Houghton, Episcopalian, Huntington, Pa.; Rev. Perry Hopkins, Bishop of American-African Methodist Church, New York; Rev. Benjamin Akely, Episcopalian, Oakland, Cal.; Rt. Rev. G. M. Grossman, Evangelical Lutheran, Waverly, Ia.; Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens, Vancouver; Bishop Rulison, Central Pennsylvania Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. B. A. Woods, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Methodist, San Jose, Cal.; Rev. William A. Miles, D. D., Presbyterian, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Mgr. Guiseppe Guanno, Cardinal Bishop of Messina; Rev. Dr. Newell Salbright, professor in Iliff Theological School, Denver, Colo.; Rev. Dr. Daniel W. Poor, Presbyterian, New York; Rev. Thomas Laurie, Congregationalist, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Charles J. Vaughan, Dean of Llandorf, England; Rev. Fayette Royce, D. D., Beloit, Wis.; Rev. Dr. Andrew Oliver, General Theological Seminary, New York; Rev. John Stoughton, D. D., Congregationalist, England; Rev. Alfred J. Dubbs, D. D., Reformed Church, Allentown, Pa.; Rabbi Sabato Morais, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. George H. Houghton, New York; Rev. Granville Abbott, D. D., Oakland, Cal.; Rev. Raymond Miner, D. D., LL. D., ex-professor Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.; Mgr. Louis E. Caillet, rector St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. John Rouse, D. D., Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Dr. John Atkinson, Methodist, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Rev. Sydney Corbett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. W. N. Taylor, Presbyterian, Wilmington, Del.; Very Rev. William Corby, Notre Dame, Ind.

Medicine.

Dr. S. L. Kerr, El Paso, Ill.; Dr. William H. Pancoast, surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. A. J. Fuller, ex-V. Pres. Med. association, New York; Dr. B. F. Ketchum, Brattleboro, Vt.; Dr. A. J. Fuller, V. Pres. Amer. Med. association, Bath, Me.; Dr. Thomas Janeway, New York; Dr. F. J. Patchen, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Dr. Richard Hall, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Dr. W. S. Roland, York, Pa.; Dr. Zedekan, private physician to Czar of Russia; Sir Thomas Spencer Mills, M. D., surgeon, England; Dr. G. C. Smythe, surgeon, Greencastle, Ind.; Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. John Hamilton, Allegheny, Pa.; Dr. S. Gratz Moses, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. R. H. Powers, Newport News, Va.; Dr. Samuel H. Jackson, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Lewis Halloch, New York; Dr. W. A. Dunn, Wabash, Ind.; Dr. Theodore Burr, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Joseph F. James, Hingham, Mass.; Dr. George B. Twitchell, Keene, N. H.; Dr. Hugo Engel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Charles Hammer, Schnectady, N. Y.; Dr. William Fox, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Thomas S. Dawes, Saugerties, N. Y.; Dr. Andrew Otterson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. J. J. Marston, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Dr. C. M. Shields, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Frank Abbott, dentist, New York; Dr. Cornelius Olcott, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Dr. B. E. Cotting, Boston, Mass.; Dr. J. F. Kimbley, Owensboro, Ky.; Dr. Joseph Cushing, surgeon, Brookline, Mass.; Dr. Asa F. Pattee, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Charles O'Leary, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Francis L. Dickinson, Rockville, Conn.; Dr. George P. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. William D. Aldrich, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. J. Lewis Smith, New York; Dr. W. T. Lusk, New York; Dr. Wm. H. H. Hutton, surgeon, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. S. M. Martin, Greenfield, Ind.; Dr. George F. Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Rev. Sebastian Kneipp, water cure discoverer, Woerishoffen, Germany; Dr. C. C. Robinson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Josiah H. Dodge, Pana, Ill.; Dr. John F. Talmage, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Ira B. Read, New York; Dr. Robert Hubbard, Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. George D. Wilcox, Providence, R. I.; Dr. John H. Love, Montclair, N. J.; Dr. V. L. Owen, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Bedford Brown, Alexandria, Va.; Dr. W. H. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. James T. Southoron, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Ira L. Moore, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Luke Robinson, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. U. L. Bates, Surgeon General, U. S. N.; Dr. William H. Ford, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. R. A. Everett, Hillsdale, Mich.; Dr. Joseph E. Culver, Jersey City, N. J.; Dr. W. W. Sheffield, New London, Conn.; Dr. Susan A. Edson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Abraham Flanders, Morristown, N. J.; Prof. Harrison Allen, Med. Department University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Thomas W. Evans, dentist, Paris; Dr. Michael C. O'Toole, surgeon, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. Julius A. Skilton, New York; Dr. De Wilton Snowden, Laurel, Md.; Dr. Joseph H. Pooley, Toledo, O.

Commercial Business.

Samuel Young, capitalist, Toledo, O.; William A. Neill, capitalist, Columbus, O.; Richard D. Cornelius, banker, Baltimore, Md.; Sir Joseph Hickson, ex-Gen. Manager Gr. Trunk R. R.; Hall J. How, real estate broker, New York; Benjamin F. Calef, underwriter, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Moorehead, Pres. Monongahela Navig. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; John W. Gilbert, V. Pres. German-American Savings Bank, Burlington, Ia.; Joseph Willard, hotel proprietor, Washington, D. C.; Robert Bishop, manufacturer, Boston, Mass.; Charles H. Banes, Pres. Market St. Nat. Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.; James P. Wallace, ex-Pres. Produce Exchange, New York; Louis Contencin, merchant, New York; George P. Pelton, Pres. Poughkeepsie & Eastern R. R.; Edward B. Burt, shoe manufacturer, New York; W. H. Fletcher, merchant, New York; George P. Swift, cotton manufacturer, Columbus, Ga.; George R. Roberts, Pres. Pennsylvania R. R.; Col. Samuel Boyd, cotton manufacturer, New Orleans, La.; W. D. Culp, Gen. Freight Agent Louisville & Nashville R. R.; John H. Crosby, tobacco manufacturer, Danville, Va.; Frederick Taylor, banker, New York; A. M. Billings, Pres. Home Nat. Bank, Chicago, Ill.; T. H. Camp, Pres. Jefferson Co. Nat. Bank, Watertown, N. Y.; Frank May, ex-cashier Bank of England; John Q. A. Herring, director Adams Express Co., New York; Spencer Ervin, stock broker, Philadelphia, Pa.; William P. St. John, banker, New York; Edward Ellis, Pres. Schenectady (N. Y.) locomotive works; Sherman S. Jewett, capitalist, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward Chase, manager clearing-house, St. Louis, Mo.; John M. Oakley, broker, Pittsburg, Pa.; John Silvey, dry goods merchant, Atlanta, Ga.; James P. Kernochan, banker, New York; K. H. Wade, Gen. Manager Southern Pac. R. R., Los Angeles, Cal.; John King, ex-President Erie R. R.; M. E. Stone, Pres. Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Boston, Mass.; C. D. Nash, financier, Milwaukee, Wis.; Albert Fink, ex-commissioner Trunk Line association, New York; Edwin S. Barbour, stove manufacturer, Detroit, Mich.; Richard Kelly, Pres. Fifth Nat. Bank, New York; Samuel Colgate, soap manufacturer, New York; Theodore Havemeyer, Vice Pres. sugar trust, New York; Charles B. Fosdick, Pres. 2d Nat. Bank, New York; Charles C. Little, V. Pres. Phœnix Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; William W. Rossiter, Pres. Terminal Warehouse Co., New York; John C. Paige, insurance broker, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Goodwin, Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston, Mass.; Thomas W. Booth, ex-Pres. Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; S. C. Whitney, banker, Boston, Mass.; Joseph B. Richardson, capitalist, New York; Gerald N. Stanton, dry goods business, New York; Barney Barnato, South African diamond king; John W. Shaw, ex-Pres. Hocking Valley R. R., New York; Henry F. Eames, Pres. Commercial Nat. Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Dorillus Morrison, capitalist, Minneapolis, Minn.; Henry B. Stone, Pres. Telephone Co., Chicago, Ill.; John E. Davidson, 3d Vice Pres. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Columbus R. Cummings, capitalist, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel R. Payson, manufacturer, Belmont, Mass.; C. F. Crocker, Vice Pres. Southern Pacific R. R., San Francisco, Cal.; D. W. Caldwell, Pres. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.; Lewis May, banker, New York; John T. Lovell, firearms manufacturer, Boston, Mass.; Thomas Hillhouse, Pres. Metropolitan Trust Co., New York; Henry S. Marcy, Pres. Fitchburg R. R., Boston, Mass.; Moses Schloss, dry goods dealer, New York; David J. Seligman, banker, New York; Ogden Goelet, capitalist, New York; Thomas R. Morgan, manufacturer, Alliance, O.; Robert Bleakley, merchant, New Orleans, La.; Isaac Bell, steamship owner, New York; Reuben W. Hower, banker, New York; James T. Drummond, tobacco manufacturer; Lewis Ginter, tobacco manufacturer, Richmond, Va.; P. E. Studebaker, manufacturer, South Bend, Ind.; E. B. Johnson, ink manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Daniel Denny, cotton merchant, Boston, Mass.; David F. Porter, Pres. Hamilton Bank, New York; George M. Pullman, financier, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Allerton, live stock business, New York; Charles C. Poor, leather merchant, Boston, Mass.; James M. Worthy, Pres. Cleveland Stone Co., Cleveland, O.; C. Ross Smith, Sec'y Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry A. Hurlburt, financier, New York; George A. Brandreth, pill manufacturer, Sing Sing, N. Y.; John P. Manny, agricultural implement manufacturer, Rockford, Ill.; Avetas Blood, manufacturer, Manchester, N. H.; John E. Liggett, tobacconist, St. Louis, Mo.; Siegfried Gruner, cotton operator, New York; Charles Fleischmann, capitalist, Cincinnati, O.; Daniel W. Powers, banker, Rochester, N. Y.

Science and Education.

Dr. Herbert Evans, principal Bangor College, England; Theodore G. Wormley, chemist, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vivian St. Martin, geographer, Paris; Gen. Francis A. Walker, Pres. Mass. Inst. of Technology, Boston, Mass.; Frank Dorr, electrical engineer, Somersworth, N. H.; George W. Goetz, chemist, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Olla J. Patterson, principal Monmouth (Ill.) College; Col. J. B. Moulton, civil engineer, St. Louis, Mo.; Prof. W. R. Duryea, D. D., Rutgers College; Sir Isaac Pitman, inventor new system of shorthand, England; Prof. W. W. Riddle, Minnesota State University; Rev. Joshua Hale McElvain, D. D., Pres. Evelyn College, N. J.; Prof. Francis C. Curran, Manhattan College, N. Y.; M. Martini, rifle inventor, Switzerland; the Rev. Dr. Solomon Duetsch, Orientalist, New York; Baron von Ettinghausen, botanist, Gratz, Austria; Capt. Alexander H. Gilbert, inventor of drydocks, Chester, Conn.; Galileo Frarias, electrician, Rome, Italy; Dr. Edwin A. Bourgois, chemist, France; Prof. Charles Tomlinson, scientist, England; H. D. Gregory, ex-Vice Pres. Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. W. Wallace, Oxford Univ., England; Prof. A. McWhorter Beebe, Colgate University; Prof. Edward T. Nelson, Wesleyan University, Ohio; Lorenzo N. Johnson, botanist, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. Olaf Daube, Univ. of Chicago; Georges Villes, scientist, France; Prof. James J. Sylvester, mathematician, England; Prof. J. R. Otten, William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.; N. B. Miller, naturalist, San Diego, Cal.; Paul R. Kendall, ex-Pres. Lombard Univ., Galesburg, Ill.; Prof. Edward B. Cope, Univ. of Pennsylvania; M. Antoine d'Abbadie, explorer, France; Prof. Emily Gregory, Barnard College, New York; Major Green Peyton, proctor of Univ. of Virginia; Otis E. Bullock, naturalist, Haverhill, Mass.; Prof. Cyrus M. Dodd, Williams College; John R. French, Vice Chancellor Syracuse (N. Y.) University; Dr. Traell Green, scientist, Easton, Pa.; Prof. H. A. Dearborn, Tufts College, Somerville, Mass.; Baron Dickson, explorer, Sweden; Alvan G. Clark, telescopemaker, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Fresenius, chemist, Wiesbaden; Prof. C. C. Wright, Baltimore City College; Devalson Wood, mechanical engineer, Hoboken, N. J.; George M. Lane, professor of Latin, Harvard College; Col. James Andrews, mechanical engineer, Pittsburg, Pa.; James F. Babcock, inventor fire extinguisher, Dorchester, Mass.; Prof. Edward McClure, Oregon State University; Col. James L. Gregory, engineer, Cincinnati, O.; Prof. Frederick De Forest Allen, Harvard College; Sir Isaac Holden, inventor of the lucifer match, England; Col. James R. Haskell, inventor of multi-charge gun, Passaic, N. J.; Prof. James A. Humphrey, Johns Hopkins University; Prof. William T. Preyer, physiologist, Germany; Prof. W. D. Vinson, Davidson (N. C.) College; Stewart Sanderson, inventor of steam ram, Rochester, N. Y.; Prof. John Wolf, botanist, Canton, Ill.; Franz Pulaski, archæologist, Buda-Pesth; Henry W. Sage, trustee Cornell University; Prof. Charles T. Roy, Univ. of Cambridge, England; Prof. Rudolphe Pierre Henry Heidenhain, Univ. of Breslau; Prof. Charles E. Colby, Columbia College, New York; Prof. Nelson Sizer, phrenologist, New York; Newton Bateman, ex-Supt. of Public Instruction, Galesburg, Ill.; Justin Windsor, librarian, Harvard University; Thomas Doane, civil engineer, Charlestown, Mass.; Dr. Alexander Milton Ross, scientist, Montreal; Prof. W. D. Saunders, educator, Jacksonville, Ill.; Prof. Edward R. Ruggles, Dartmouth College; Sir Rutherford Alcock, scientist, England; Prof. George W. Holmes, Univ. of Virginia; James C. Duane, civil engineer, New York; Prof. William Ulrich, founder of Lehigh University; Prof. W. S. Tyler, Amherst College; Prof. Henry Calderwood, Univ. of Edinburg; the Rev. Dr. Luke Dorland, founder of Dorland University, North Carolina; Alfred von Solett, director Coin Museum, Berlin, Germany; Dr. George R. Horn, entomologist, Philadelphia, Pa.; Col. John Laing, civil engineer, Baltimore, Md.; Prof. James Legge, Oxford University, England; the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Super, ex-professor Ursinus (Pa.) College; Prof. Henry Drisler, Columbia College, N. Y.; Prof. Alonzo S. Kimball, Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.; Eugen Zintgraff, Africa explorer, Germany; G. H. Rugg, agricultural implement inventor, Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. Campbell Morfit, chemist, England; Edwin G. Nourse, civil engineer, Moline, Ill.; Charles Mettam, civil engineer, New York; Prof. Arthur Palmer, Trinity College, Dublin; Charles E. Green, trustee of Princeton College.

Literature.

Joel T. Headley, historian, Newburg, N. Y.; Margaret H. Hungerford (The "Duchess"), novelist, Dublin, Ireland; Mrs. O. W. H. Upham, author, Salem, Mass.; Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, author, Stamford, Conn.; Cora S. Wheeler, author, Boston, Mass.; Henry Drummond, religious and scientific writer, London, Eng.; William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic"), author, Boston, Mass.; Margaret J. Preston, poet, Baltimore, Md.; Anton Nielson, novelist, Denmark; Apollo Maikoff, poet, Russia; Christian Ludvig Edvard Lembecke, poet, Denmark; Mrs. G. L. Banks, novelist, England; James Theodore Bent, author, England; Eduardo A. Gibbon, author, Mexico; Margaret Oliphant, author, London, England; Henry Gersoni, author, New York; Jean Ingelow, poet, London, England; Sir John Skelton ("Shirley"), author, England; Moses F. Sweetser, author, Dorchester, Mass.; Daniel G. Thompson, author, New York; Dr. Arnett, historian, Austria; Samuel Laing, author, England; Frederick D. Stone, librarian and author, Germantown, Pa.; Samuel C. Reid, author, Washington, D. C.; F. W. Ricord, librarian, New Jersey Historical society; Mary K. Dallas, story writer, New York; R. H. Hutton, editor of the Spectator, London, England; William S. Baker, historical writer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Professor Wilhelm Wattenbach, historian, Germany; Katharine Hodges, author, Chicago, Ill.; Professor Francis M. Newman, author, England; Charles A. Dana, author, New York; Emerson W. Keyes, educational author, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Justin Windsor, historical author, Cambridge, Mass.; Francis T. Palgrave, poet and essayist, England; Adolph D. Jorgenson, historian, Denmark; Don Pascual de Gayaugos y Arce, historian, Spain; Professor W. H. von Riehl, historian, Germany; Nathan Tibbals, publisher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Barnabas Brough, novelist, England; Joseph M. Newton, librarian, Cincinnati, O.; Charles A. Hardy, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.; Alphonse Daudet, novelist, France.

Journalism.

Douglas H. Smith, Express, Terre Haute, Ind.; Michael J. McGrath, Kings Co. Journal, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Newton Voorhees, Democrat and Advertiser, Flemington, N. J.; William Moore, Headlight, Pittsburg, Kas.; Lyman W. Hall, St. Paul, Minn.; Rudd Smith, journalist, New York; Henry Delgado, Cuban correspondent, New York; Ollie Shafer, Enquirer, Cincinnati, O.; John C. Reid, managing ed., Times, New York; George Koeppen, Germania, Milwaukee, Wis.; George Shanklin, Evansville, Ind.; Matthew Upton, San Francisco, Cal.; A. B. Clarke, American, Newark, O.; Henry B. Masser, founder of American, Sunbury, Pa.; Charles S. Drew, Boston, Mass.; P. B. Durley, News, Des Moines, Ia.; Carey W. Stiles, first ed. Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; A. J. Whitaker, Spectator, Venango, Pa.; Charles W. Hardin, Appeal-Avalanche, Memphis, Tenn.; Drayton S. Lewis, Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia, Pa.; John M. Dandy, "Tribune," Chicago, Ill.; S. F. Potter, Press, N. Y.; Herman Dieck, Demokrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank W. Tobin, News, Chicago, Ill.; William M. Glenn, Springfield, Ill.; Charles E. Lord, Times, New York; Alexander M. Kennedy, Vidette, Washington, D. C.; W. S. Scott Ray, Democrat, Shelbyville, Ind.; J. H. Flynn, Times, Deadwood, S. D.; William F. Jordan, Telegram, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles C. Hine, Insurance Monitor, New York; T. F. Bouton, Gazette, Jonesboro, Ill.; Abram S. Pelch, Staats Zeitung, New York; Douglas A. Levine, World, New York; Howard C. Hackett, World, New York; James B. Runnion, Star, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank B. Harris, World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.; Alexander Beckhofer, Herald, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Dumble, Republican-Herald, Middleton, O.; C. C. Kuntz, Wisconsin-Pioneer, Sauk City, Wis.; Charles H. Andrews, proprietor Herald, Boston, Mass.; William T. Hall, Democrat, Skaneateles, N. Y.; Julius H. Ward, Herald, Boston, Mass.; William F. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; Marcus Chandler, News, Newark, N. J.; James Williams, Chronicle, Ardmore, I. T.; R. J. Finley, manager McClure syndicate, N. Y.; Edward J. McPhelim, "Tribune," Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Smith, Mail and Express, New York; George E. Barnes, San Francisco, Cal.; John M. Francis, Times, Troy, N. Y.; Calvin M. Devine, Indianapolis, Ind.; Janius B. Harris, Sacramento, Cal.; Col. F. B. Mussey, Washington correspondent; George R. Begley, Sunday Telegram, Portland, Me.; Nathan J. Laing, Daily Press, Plainfield, N. J.; Frank McLaughlin, Times, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paul Ray, Star, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank S. Conroy, Republic, St. Louis, Mo.; John O. Hodges, Observer, Lexington, Ky.; Leonard Mulder, De Grondmet, Hollan, Mich.; Amos Layton, Statesman, Columbus, O.; Quinton Campbell, Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.; Andrew W. Young, Deutsche Pioneer, Wausau, Wis.; William A. Stiles, Forest and Stream, New York; Conrad J. Lewensburg, Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles Gallagher, Republic, St. Louis, Mo.; Allen W. Van Denzen, Outing, New York; Charles A. Dana, Sun, New York; William L. Mains, Tribune, New York; O. P. Caylor, Herald, New York; Samuel T. Cobb, Home Journal, Boston, Mass.; William H. Cassidy, Times, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John M. Adams, Argus, Portland, Me.; Eugene B. Dyke, Intelligencer, Charles City, Ia.; L. F. Stanley, Palladium, New Haven, Conn.; Joseph M. Tilford, ex-proprietor Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.; Karl Roeser, Volks Tribune, Washington, D. C.; Col. James J. Ayers, Los Angeles, Cal.; Francis Folsom, New York; John P. Jackson, Herald, New York; Samuel Weiss, People, Erie, Pa.; E. B. Phelps, newspaper publisher, Springfield, Mass.; Reuben A. Barr, Beobachter, Lancaster, Pa.; Alexander McDonald, ex-editor Virginian, Lynchburg, Va.; Washington Hesing, Staats-Zeitung, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Sander, Westliche Post, St. Louis, Mo.; H. L. Hayward, Ledger, Longmont, Colo.

Art.

Henry Roese, landscape painter, New York; George W. Flagg, figure painter, Nantucket, Mass.; Elizabeth Greatorex, artist, Paris; M. F. H. De Haas, artist, New York; Homer D. Martin, artist, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles F. Wentworth, architect, Boston, Mass.; Thomas J. Furlong, architect, St. Louis, Mo.; William H. Wood, architect, Newark, N. J.; Edmund Charles Yoon, etcher and painter, France; John T. Beggs, caricaturist, New York; Ella Cooper, artist, New York; Andrew F. Brunner, painter, New York; Augustus M. Friedlander, portrait painter, New York; Francois Louis Francais, painter, Paris; William McLatcher, architect, Atlanta, Ga.; F. De Conte, painter, San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Lansit, animal painter, Boston, Mass.; Franklin Bassford, marine painter, New York; Joseph E. Dantan, painter, Paris; August von Heyden, historical painter, Germany; William L. Picknell, artist, Boston, Mass.; Johnson M. Mundy, sculptor, New York; Sir John Gilbert, President Royal Society of Painters, England; John Sartain, artist and engraver, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gaston Bethune, artist, Paris; Albert Ames, artist, Santa Barbara, Cal.; John B. Burgess, artist, London, England; Alfred Ordway, portrait painter, Melrose, Mass.; Sir Henry Doulton, Lambeth Potteries, England; James Landy, photographer, Cincinnati, O.; Luigi Anrici, sculptor, Italy; David Richards, sculptor, Utica, N. Y.; John Loughborough Pearson, architect, London, England; Rudolph Voll Herold, Ashland, Wis.

Music.

Achilles Errani, music teacher, New York; Richard Pohl, composer and critic, Germany; Theodore Jacoby, violinist, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. W. Rousseau, organist, Troy, N. Y.; Fritz Spahr, violinist, Berlin; Carmillo Accone, clarinetist, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edith Wynne, soprano, London, England; Samuel W. Stone, song writer, Topeka, Kas.; Armand Castelmary, operatic artist, New York; Henrietta K. Pattison, pianist, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Karl Otto Heyer, song writer, Racine, Wis.; Edwin A. Aler, composer, Baltimore, Md.; Henry Kleber, musician, Pittsburg, Pa.; Marie Cornelie Falcon, operatic artist, Paris; Joseph W. von Wasiliewski, conductor and musical writer, Germany; Thomas W. Henry, cornetist, Boston, Mass.; Antonio Bazzini, violinist, Italy; Luigi Mazzone, critic and teacher, Italy; Prof. John W. Sanders, band leader, Chester, Pa.; Waldemar Bargiel, composer, Berlin; Karl N. Barnekow, conductor, Newburg, N. Y.; George Steck, piano manufacturer, New York; Johannes Brahms, composer, Vienna, Austria; Dr. Garrett, organist, Cambridge, England; Teodolo Mabalini, composer, Italy; Sir William C. F. Robinson, composer, England; Woolson Morse, composer, New York; Joseph Hirschback, director, San Francisco, Cal.; Alberto Stagno, tenor, Italy; William T. Best, organist and composer, England; Max Maretzek, operatic manager and composer, New York; Robert Kemp ("Father Kemp"), Boston, Mass.; Mrs. George Holman, founder of Holman opera troupe, London, Eng.; Joseph Pione, opera singer, New York; Sophie Zela, vocalist, Boston, Mass.; Franz Krolop, Berlin opera; Charles Mikuli, pianist, Germany; H. M. Higgins, song writer, San Diego, Cal.; Alexander Thayer, musical author, Trieste; Franz Keeun, court organist, Vienna; Charles H. Marcy, song writer, New York; Charles S. Brainard, music publisher, Chicago, Ill.; Agriol Pauer, leader Liederkranz, New York; Albert L. King, tenor, New York; Grenville D. Wilson, song writer, Nyack, N. Y.; James G. Clarke, song writer, Pasadena, Cal.; Michael H. Cross, organist and conductor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ludwig Bleuer, violinist, Detroit, Mich.; Wilhelm Heiser, song writer, Germany; Otto Guenther, director of Leipsic Conservatory; Mrs. George Holman, opera manager, London, Ont.; Veronica Miller, opera singer, New Orleans, La.; Charles A. Taskin, opera singer, Paris; Giacome Cogal, clarionetist, Italy; Gadeone Olivieri, music teacher, Dorchester, Mass.; Edouard Marie Ernest Deldevez, composer, France; Signora Verdi, wife of the composer, Italy; Adolph Neuendorf, composer and conductor, New York; Louis Mayer, violoncellist, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Doring, bandmaster, Troy, N. Y.; Leon Carvalho, operatic manager, Paris.

Drama.

W. B. Smith, manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Belle Weber, actress, Cincinnati, O.; Effie Wild, actress, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marston Leigh, actress, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Stafford, actor, St. Louis, Mo.; Clifford Hugunin, treasurer Lincoln Theater, Chicago, Ill.; Garry A. Hough, actor, St. Louis, Mo.; William Moore, threatrical agent, New York; William Jones, manager, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Delhauer, actor, Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Maybery, actor, Louisville, Ky.; Edward Joyce, actor, Bridgeport, Conn.; Fredrich Mittenwurzer, actor, Vienna; Charles Christie, minstrel, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles Harris, stage manager, London, England; Charles Blondin, tight robe walker, Paris; Charles Callender, negro minstrel, Chicago, Ill.; Edward J. Hefferman, comedian, New York; Nelson Wheatcroft, actor, New York; Spiel Barry, actor, England; George Coes, negro minstrel, Boston, Mass.; Fanny Alward, danseuse, New York; Flossie Garnett, New York; Pope Cook, actor, New York; Joseph L. Mason, actor, Winfield, L. I.; James S. Moffitt, actor, Baltimore, Md.; Milnes Levick, actor, New York; William Birch, negro minstrel, New York; William F. Mack, comedian, New York; John Forepaugh, circus proprietor, Tampa, Fla.; John H. Keating, actor, Boston, Mass.; Edwin F. Thorne, actor, New York; Charles Goodyear, minstrel, Denver, Colo.; D. G. Waldron, manager, Eureka, Cal.; Arnold Plessy, actress, Paris; Emily Bancker, actress, Albany, N. Y.; James H. Taylor, actor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charlotte Wolter, actress, Vienna; Seymour G. Hess, actor, New York; Pauline Williams, actress, Los Angeles, Cal.; Alice Lingard, actress, England; William T. Hoey, comedian, New York; W. R. Hayden, manager, Haversink, N. J.; Henri Meilhac, dramatist, Paris; Edward Coleman, actor, New York; Davenport Debus, actor, New York; Wallace Campbell, actor, New York; Edgar G. Bourne, actor, Paducah, Ky.; Albert Bial, manager, New York; Harry A. Ellis, actor, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Compton, actor, England; Cecile Rush, actress, New York; Charles W. Coote, actor, New York; C. L. Graves, actor, New York; Mrs. John Drew, actress, New York; John Muir, theatrical treasurer, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph W. Shannon, actor, New York; Blanche Hillman, actress, New York; William Matthews, actor, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Bancroft, magician, Charleston, S. C.; Joseph Proctor, Boston, Mass.; Carrie Hathaway, actress, New York; Henri Chivot, dramatist, Paris; Thomas Whiffen, England; Mrs. John Mack, actress, Albany, N. Y.; John M. Hagur, actor, Boston, Mass.; John Kreling, founder of Tivoli Theater, San Francisco, Cal.; John L. Manning, actor, Dorchester, Mass.; Henri Dupont, actor, Paris; Joseph Williamson, actor, New York; Amy Sedgwick, actress, England; John P. Smith, manager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Elwood, actor, New York; H. C. Fish, manager, Washington, D. C.; Francois Mons, dramatist, Paris; Herr Pollini, theater director, Hamburg, Germany; Benjamin Lichtenstein, manager, Harlem, N. Y.; William Blakely, actor, London, England; Delia McQuaid Livingston, actress, Louisville, Ky.; Waldemar Dahlborn, actor, Chicago, Ill.; Gladys Luther, actress, Denison, Tex.; William Terriss, actor, London, England; Edward J. Buckley, actor, New York.

PROMINENT CHICAGOANS.

January.

Louis Marcuse, merchant; William U. Springer, provision business; Dr. N. T. Hewitt, dentist; J. Frank Tramel, merchant; Dwight W. Jackson, attorney; William A. Hammond, banker; Hugh A. Winter, railroad business; Abram Williams, underwriter; C. H. Ford, principal Calhoun School; James M. Brown, attorney; Miss Mary A. Keiser, one of the founders of Hull House; Mrs. Sarah A. Carpenter (at Aurora), first public schoolteacher in Chicago; Norbin S. Glore, real estate dealer; Anton B. Fiedler, manufacturer; George W. Church, clock business; Charles Kirk, manufacturer; Dr. Charles L. Rich; James L. Cherry, mining engineer; Thomas Walkup, lumberman; Thomas Pond, old settler; Moses Horman, old settler; Col. R. M. Littler, ex-Sec'y Produce Exchange; Charles Kern, ex-Sheriff; Fridolin Madlener, old settler; Henry G. Emmel, merchant; Dr. William H. Burt; J. W. Oakley, merchant.

February.

J. F. Ballantyne, contractor; Hugh McMillan, agent Western Transfer Co.; L. C. Smith, real estate dealer; John C. Dunlevy, attorney; Dr. Samuel C. Blake; George Royal, railroad business; A. M. Billings, banker; Henry S. Rosenthal, live stock operator; R. H. Colburn, civil engineer; Charles H. Cowan, merchant; Frederick H. Prince, manufacturer; Dr. J. S. Wilkin; E. A. Wood, commission merchant; John H. Tear, principal of Washington School; Dr. A. A. Dille, dentist; John C. Burker, attorney; A. W. Landon, ed. Humane Journal; Rev. Peter Wallace; Dr. Robert T. Reynolds.

March.

John Durham, lumber merchant; Thomas Wilce, lumber merchant; August Beck, manufacturer; John M. Dandy, journalist; Austen D. Sturtevant, first male teacher in Chicago; L. S. Boomer, builder; Henry C. Chapin, Board of Trade; Charles D. Lathrop, merchant; James Thompson, druggist; Frank W. Tobin, journalist, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Wesley A. Dunn; James W. Ferry, merchant; C. H. Sorley, Ed. Chicago Horseman; Rev. Charles H. Keays; Nicholas Petrie, County Commissioner; G. T. Hutchinson, manufacturer.

April.

R. H. Vickers, attorney; Frank M. Cummines, hotelkeeper; Dr. R. G. Burnham; S. C. Griggs, publisher; Horace G. Bird, railroad agent; Col. W. Augustus Ray; Orrington Lunt; Herbert B. Johnson, attorney; William Beye, Assist. Co. Treasurer; M. J. Fitch, manufacturer; Edward G. Martyn, commission business; Joseph F. Smith, old settler; W. R. Champlin, Board of Trade; the Rev. Z. D. Scobey; Silas U. Brooks, manufacturer; H. B. Harford, real estate dealer; Narcisse Le Beau, old settler; Augustus H. Burt, merchant; John Lane, manufacturer; Robert W. Hamer, broker; Daniel Atwood, railroad business; J. S. Richmond, lake Captain; John Parks, jeweler; Henry Rogers, broker; S. G. Beach, Gen. Manager Cent. Telephone station; M. C. Bristol, telegraph business; John S. Gano, merchant.

May.

Henry Keep, real estate business; Dr. N. P. Pearsons; Stephen H. Clement, merchant; Rufus A. Sage, Board of Trade; George R. Chumasero, mercantile business; D. W. Parke, civil engineer; Edward J. Stokes, merchant; Charles S. Waller, ex-Commissioner of Public Works; Matthew Laflin, capitalist and old settler; James D. Marshall, old settler; Lawrence A. Yore, ex-Alderman; Martin Clayburgh, merchant; Julius Rodbertus, ex-Assessor.

June.

Gen. G. P. Garner; Dr. Ernest C. Engels; Charles S. Mosher, photographer; Russell H. Curtis, attorney; Edwin Hasbrouck, Board of Trade; Dr. Alva Owen; Millard Cass, real estate dealer; John Mountain, contractor; M. G. Grosscup, inventor; Dr. Alonzo D. Tagert; Henry F. Eames, banker; W. L. Church, ex-Sheriff; John A. Wheeler, real estate dealer; N. G. Dodge, contractor; Henry A. Lemaire, journalist; George W. Darrow, bookkeeper, University of Chicago; Robert Ferguson, printer; E. D. Cooke, Congressman; Samuel Schinemann, Board of Trade; Homer Cunningham, lawyer; Hugh Robertson, safe manufacturer.

July.

Henry Hall, old settler; Charles H. Morse, attorney; Dr. James H. Mellinger; Anson Gorton, express agent; Edward D. Laughlin, ex-Police Inspector; Henry B. Stone, Pres. Telephone Co.; William Cox, bank cashier; George R. T. Ward, Board of Trade; Dr. James A. Manning; Andrew E. Smythe, contractor; Robert E. Storey, druggist; Columbus R. Cummings, capitalist; John Ruprecht, butcher; Albert N. Child, merchant; Charles A. Kerfoot, real estate dealer; James McHale, ex-Coroner; Henry H. Forsyth, manufacturer; Charles R. Scales, commission merchant; Benjamin F. Quinby, scientist; Rev. T. J. Butler; Oliver Fordham, printer; Rev. Palmer D. Hurlbut; J. R. Doolittle, attorney; Rev. S. E. Willing; Joseph Inderrieden, merchant; Rev. J. P. Agnew; Charles A. Hawley, old settler; Charles S. Lee, Board of Trade; Henry L. Williams, attorney; Charles S. Brainard, music publisher.

August.

Louis Manasse, optician; C. C. Thompson, lumberman; Joseph Marchand, educator; George A. Johnson, real estate agent; Oscar F. Price, attorney; W. G. Waddell, contractor; Collins H. Jordan, undertaker; Gerhard Foreman, banker; J. A. Brown, commission merchant; A. L. Turnquist, druggist; Charles A. Gillespie, broker; George C. Finney, ship chandler; Edwin Sturtevant, builder and contractor; A. G. Burley, merchant; P. L. Underwood, packer; Frank Scales, ex-County Judge; James West, merchant.

September.

Dr. A. L. Willard, Andrew Moody, lumber merchant; Morris Trumbull, broker; Irus Coy, attorney; George R. Daley, attorney; James Lane, old settler.

October.

George M. Higginson, real estate dealer; the Rev. F. G. Thearle, W. H. Onderdonk, merchant; W. J. Jeffery, railroad agent; Moses Gimbel, merchant; Col. Hugh E. Bayle, George M. Pullman, Dr. G. W. Pratt, Frank P. Tyler, Secretary of American Paper Co.; Henry P. Isham, real estate dealer; Otto Folz, Cook Co. jailer; Michael Brand, brewer; John Dunn, Illinois Central railroad; John L. Stockton, transportation business.

November.

Gard Maynard, Asst. Secrtary Ill. Steel Co.; E. R. Speer, Board of Trade; Henry D. Matthews, manufacturer; Col. H. T. Russell, manufacturer; Edgar Terhune, attorney; Judge E. S. Holbrook; Henry Ludolph, Alderman; Byron A. Baldwin, real estate dealer; Marx Wineman, dry goods merchant; Homer N. Hibbard, attorney; Gilbert A. Brady, old settler; Thomas Parker, Board of Trade; Thomas Swann, contractor; C. A. Periolat, merchant; Edward L. Stahl, druggist; William F. Price, livery business.

December.

H. E. Pratt, attorney; the Rev. John Rouse, Dr. C. H. Quinlan, Dr. J. Harvey Manny, Dr. Mark H. Lackersteen, Dr. P. B. Reynolds, Samuel Truax, old settler; Dr. J. Spafford Hunt, Thomas Allen, old settler; Jewett Wilcox, hotel manager; C. C. Wheeler, railroad traffic manager; William L. Tamblyn, commission merchant; Jacob Weil, real estate dealer; Washington Hesing, journalist; Dr. Robert B. Treat, Ira Tomblin, Board of Trade; Herbert Alward, broker.

HANGINGS IN 1897.

The number of legal executions in 1897 was 128, as compared with 122 in 1896, 132 in 1895, 132 in 1894, 126 in 1893, and 107 in 1892. The executions in the several States and Territories were as follows:

Georgia	15	Florida	3
Virginia	6	Delaware	3
Kentucky	4	California	5
Missouri	8	New York	7
North Carolina	4	Illinois	5
Alabama	5	Minnesota	1
Arkansas	2	New Jersey	5
Maryland	2	Ohio	4
Louisiana	5	Washington	2
New Mexico	5	Idaho	2
Texas	5	Indiana	1
Mississippi	2	Oregon	2
Oklahoma	1	Connecticut	3
Indian Territory	2	South Dakota	1
Tennessee	5	Pennsylvania	4
South Carolina	2	Nebraska	1
West Virginia	4		

There were 82 hanged in the South and 46 in the North, of whom 72 were whites, 51 negroes, 3 Indians, and 2 Chinese. The crimes for which they were executed were murder 117, rape 10, burglary 1. The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

1—Edward Wright, colored, murder, Wilmington, Del.
1—Sankey Cunningham, colored, rape, Albany, Ga.
5—William Downing, colored, murder, Norfolk, Va.
5—Chas. Williams, colored, murder, Norfolk, Va.
9—Robert Laughlin, murder, Brooksville, Ky.
15—William N. Roe, murder, Napa, Cal.
20—John Hoch, murder, Auburn, N. Y.
22—Jacob Burney, colored, murder, Valdosta, Ga.
29—Edward Perry, murder, Ava, Mo.
30—James B. Inks, murder, Oregon, Mo.

FEBRUARY.

8—Monroe Johnson, colored, burglary, Charlotte, N. C.
16—Arthur Duestrow, murder, Union, Mo.
16—Peter Schmidt, murder, Clayton, Mo.
16—Samuel Foster, colored, murder, Clayton, Mo.
17—Chin Lung, murder, San Quentin, Cal.
19—Daniel McCarthy, murder, Chicago, Ill.
19—Thomas Willis, murder, Wilmington, Del.
20—Walker McAdams, colored, murder, Columbia, Ala.
25—Robert Cox, murder, Pine Bluff, Ark.
25—Negro ("Crazy Jim"), murder, Pine Bluff, Ark.
26—William Deas, colored, murder, Louisville, Ga.

MARCH.

12—Arthur Mayhew, murder, Sing Sing, N. Y.
12—George Matthews, murder, La Plata, Md.
20—Scott Jackson, murder, Newport, Ky.
20—Alonzo Walling, murder, Newport, Ky.
23—George Kelly, murder, Center City, Minn.
26—George Elder, colored, murder, Watkinsville, Ga.

APRIL.

2—Alexis Blanc, murder, New Orleans, La.
2—Ernest Blanc, murder, New Orleans, La.
2—Francisco Gonzales y Borreyo, Mexican, murder, Santa Fé, N. M.
2—Antonio Gonzales y Borreyo, Mexican, murder, Santa Fé, N. M.
2—Saluriano Alarid, Mexican, murder, Santa Fé, N. M.
2—Patricio Valencia, Mexican, murder, Santa Fé, N. M.
6—Alexander Terrell, colored, rape, Houston, Tex.
13—John Mackin Jr., murder, Jersey City, N. J.
13—Paul Gens, murder, Jersey City, N. J.
20—William Haas, murder, Columbus, O.
20—William Wiley, murder, Columbus, O.
23—R. H. Straub, murder, Friday Harbor, Wash.
23—Frank Kloss, murder, San Quentin, Cal.
23—Bud Bowyer, colored, murder, Mosler, Ga.

MAY.

1—Sidney Larkins, murder, Blackfoot, Idaho.
1—John Gibson, colored, murder, Greenville, Miss.
1—Gin Pon, Chinaman, murder, Spokane, Wash.
5—Jacob S. Johnson, colored, murder, Somerville, N. J.
7—Henry Jones, murder, Michigan City, Ind.
12—Elmer Clawson, murder, Somerville, N. J.
14—Frederick W. Hoellman, murder, Paxton, Ill.
21—Elijah Wooten, colored, murder, McRae, Ga.
21—Benito Lopez, murder, Folsom, Cal.
28—William T. Powers, colored, murder, Chicago, Ill.
28—John Lattimore, colored, murder, Chicago, Ill.

JUNE.

1—Daniel Walker, colored, murder, Bonham, Tex.
1—Richard Carver, murder, Vicksburg, Miss.
3—David Wilson, murder, Morristown, N. J.
4—James Lewis, colored, rape, Fairfax, Va.
4—Henry White, murder, Columbus, Ga.
4—James Willis, colored, murder, Mansfield, La.
11—James M. Gordy, murder, Georgetown, Del.
11—Terrell Hudson, murder, Decatur, Ga.
11—James French, murder, Rockford, Ill.
14—Howard A. Scott, colored, murder, Sing Sing, N. Y.
14—Choka Ebin, Indian, murder, Perry, Ok. T.
18—Thomas Delk, murder, Zebulon, Ga.
18—Allen Butler, colored, murder, Baton Rouge, Ga.
21—Thomas Chickasaw, Indian, murder, Okmulgee, I. T.
22—Giuseppe Constantine, murder, Auburn, N. Y.
25—James Williamson, murder, Wharton, Tex.
25—James Pollard, colored, murder, St. Joseph, Mo.
25—Clark Lewis, murder, Fayetteville, W. Va.
25—Terrell Hudson, colored, murder, Decatur, Ga.
29—Robert J. Powley, murder, Auburn, N. Y.

JULY.

2—Lemuel W. Melson, murder, Grant's Pass, Ore.
6—John H. Barker, colored, murder, Sing Sing, N. Y.
10—Praen Dean, colored, murder, Orange, Tex.
10—Jonas Jones, colored, murder, Darien, Ga.
14—Thomas F. Kipple, murder, Weathersfield, Conn.
14—Charles Brown, colored, murder, Deadwood, S. D.
22—Peter Wassels, murder, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
27—Pasquelle Dadrio, murder, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUGUST.

1—Maximo Martinez, murder, Floresville, Tex.
1—John Johnston, colored, murder, Livingston, Ala.
1—Pig Newell, colored, murder, Selma, Ala.
13—Peter Manahan, murder, Baltimore, Md.
13—James Berry, colored, murder, Folsom, Cal.
19—Harney Debenny, colored, rape, Memphis, Tenn.
24—Towney Lyler, colored, rape, Newberry, S. C.
24—Jerry Brown, colored, rape, Fayetteville, W. Va.
28—Joseph Fife, colored, rape, Richmond, Va.

SEPTEMBER.

2—Frank Mueller, murder, Columbus, O.
2—"Doc" Kelly, colored, rape, Snow Hill, N. C.
2—Robert Henry, colored, murder, Jacksonville, Fla.
8—H. S. Perry, murder, Decatur, Ga.
16—Enoch Doyle, rape, Duval County, Fla.
23—Silvanus Johnson, colored, rape, Key West, Fla.

OCTOBER.

8—George Morgan, murder, Omaha, Neb.
8—Patrick Paine, murder, Monroe, La.

NOVEMBER.

9—John Watka, Indian, murder, I. T.
13—Edward Hankins, murder, Danville, Va.
13—Samuel Wright, colored, murder, Goldsboro, N. C.
13—Albert Voires, murder, Fayette, W. Va.
17—Robert Sims, colored, murder, Jonesboro, Tenn.
17—William Mays, murder, Blountville, Tenn.
17—Edward Purvis, colored, murder, Lillington, N. C.
18—Albert J. Frantz, murder, Columbus, O.
18—H. C. Johnson, murder, St. Louis, Mo.
19—George H. Weston, colored, murder, Paducah, Ky.
19—Kelsay Porter, murder, Union, Ore.
30—George Douglas, colored, murder, Pittsburg, Pa.

DECEMBER.

3—Giuseppe Luda, murder, Wethersfield, Conn.
7—Charles Burgess, murder, Auburn, N. Y.
7—Herman P. Schultz, murder, Milford, Pa.
8—Myratt Leach, colored, murder, Clinton, Tenn.
10—Harvey Allender, murder, San Quentin, Cal.
10—James Glover, colored, murder, Abbeville, Ala.
10—Samuel Fields, colored, murder, Abbeville, Ala.
10—Henry Nesbit, colored, murder, Irvinsville, Ga.
13—John Wright, colored, murder, Darlington, S.C.
16—John Morgan, murder, Ripley, W. Va.
17—William Carr, murder, Kansas City, Mo.
17—William Johnson, murder, Covington, Tenn.
17—"Dod" Crooks, murder, Jefferson, Ga.
17—Grady Reynolds, murder, Jefferson, Ga.
17—Nicodemo Impossimo, murder, Wethersfield, Conn.
17—John Hardin, murder, Grundy, W. Va.
24—Peter Coleman, colored, murder, Hanover C. H., Va.

A Hot Time in the Æolian.

The æolian at the Great Northern Hotel, which burned last Tuesday, was playing "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" when it caught fire. Complimentary æolian concerts are being given daily at 3 p. m. at Lyon & Healy's, Wabash avenue and Adams street, to which those who might otherwise have heard the Great Northern æolian are especially invited.

LYNCHINGS IN 1897.

The criminal work of the mob-murderers is again on the increase. Judge Lynch has executed 166 persons during 1897, 162 men and 4 women. As the question of lynching is now quite generally agitated and has engaged the attention of several legislative bodies, the following table showing the number of lynchings through a series of years will be of interest:

1885	184	1892	235
1886	138	1893	200
1887	122	1894	190
1888	142	1895	171
1889	176	1896	131
1890	127	1897	166
1891	192		

The lynchings in the various States and Territories were distributed as follows:

Alabama	19	Texas	25
Arizona	2	Virginia	5
Arkansas	11	North Carolina	1
Florida	12	Alaska	3
Georgia	14	California	1
Kentucky	7	Illinois	1
Louisiana	14	Indiana	5
Oklahoma	2	Nevada	2
Maryland	1	Ohio	1
Mississippi	16	South Dakota	2
Missouri	4	North Dakota	3
South Carolina	6	Washington	2
Tennessee	7		

Of these lynchings 146 occurred in the South and 20 in the North. Of the total number 122 were negroes, 39 whites, and 5 Indians. The alleged crimes for which the victims were lynched were as follows: Race prejudice, 4; arson, 5; murder, 69; robbery, 18; assaults, 7; attempted rape, 9; rape, 23; writing insulting letters, 1; outlawry, 3; by white-caps, 4; burglary, 6; elopement, 2; furnishing information, 3; unknown offenses, 5; train wrecking, 1; mistaken identity, 1; refusing to give evidence, 1; insults, 1; concealing a murder, 1; disobedience of regulations, 1; running quarantine, 1.

The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

5—Sidney Grist, colored, race prejudice, near Blakely, Ga.
6—Lawrence Brown, colored, suspected arson, Stilton, S. C.
8—Unknown negro, arson, Orangeburg, S. C.
8—Simon Cooper, colored, murder, Sumter, S. C.
9—Anthony Henderson, colored, murder, Unadilla, Ga.
10—Two negroes, murder and robbery, Varden, Miss.
17—Unknown negro, highway robbery, Whitecastle, La.
19—Augustus William, colored, murder, Amitie City, La.
19—Augustus Johnson, colored, murder, Amitie City, La.
19—Archibald Joiner, colored, murder, Amitie City, La.
20—Peter Henderson, colored, murderous assault, near Ittabena, Miss.
22—William White, colored, murder, Jeffersonville, Ga.
22—Charles Forsythe, colored, murder, Jeffersonville, Ga.
24—Pierce Taylor, colored, attempted rape, Tallahasse, Fla.
25—Eugene Washington, colored, rape, Bryan, Tex.
27—George Brannan, colored, assault, Centreville, Ga.
31—James Jackson, colored, murder, Bibb County, Ala.

FEBRUARY.

4—Robert Morton, colored, writing insulting letters, Rockford, Ky.
4—Henry Lurten, outlawry, Oklahoma.
4—Joseph Robinson, outlawry, Oklahoma.
13—Unknown negro, rape, Saluda, S. C.
17—Two negroes, arson, Webb City, Tenn.
28—Charles Brown, colored, attempted rape, Soddi, Tenn.

MARCH.

3—William Whaley, Sevierville, Tenn., by whitecaps.
3—Mrs. William Whaley, Sevierville, Tenn., by whitecaps.
5—Unknown negro, burglary, Elgin, Tex.
5—Otia Smith, colored, murder, Juliette, Fla.
5—Jack Green, colored, murder, Juliette, Fla.
5—Henry Edwards, colored, murder, Juliette, Fla.
5—Sam Jones, colored, murder, Juliette, Fla.
5—Wash Melton, colored, murder, Juliette, Fla.
8—Unknown negro, theft, Rock Springs, Ky.
14—William Clement, colored, felony, Lynchburg, Va.
15—James Gilmore, colored, murder, Juliette, Fla.
15—James Miley, colored, murder, Juliette, Fla.
15—Otis Miller, colored, murder, Juliette, Fla.
18—Andy Beard, colored, for elopement with white girl, Kennedy, Ala.
20—John Smith, colored, rape, Scottsboro, Ala.
26—John Merritt, colored, assault, Pickens County, Ala.
28—J. W. Hollingshead, informer, Waynesboro, Miss.

APRIL.

2—— Haines, colored, murder, Belen, Miss.
10—Unknown negro, unknown offense, near Vicksburg, Miss.
14—William Brayden, murder, near Middleborough, Ky.
14—"Panamint Tom," Indian, murder, Majana, Cal.
16—Jesse Evans, colored, rape, Edwards, Miss.
22—Joseph McCoy, colored, rape, Alexandria, Va.
27—Hal Wright, colored, robbery and arson, Harrison County, Tex.
27—Russell Wright, colored, robbery and arson, Harrison County, Tex.
27—Robert Brown, colored, robbery and arson, Harrison County, Tex.
30—Fayette Rhone, colored, murder, Sunnyside, Tex.
30—William Gates, colored, murder, Sunnyside, Tex.
30—Lewis Thomas, colored, murder, Sunnyside, Tex.
30—Aaron Thomas, colored, murder, Sunnyside, Tex.
30—James Thomas, colored, murder, Sunnyside, Tex.
30—Benjamin Thomas, murder, colored, Sunnyside, Tex.
30—William Williams, murder, colored, Sunnyside, Tex.

MAY.

12—Mollie Smith, colored, murder, Jeff, Ala.
12—Amanda Franks, colored, murder, Jeff, Ala.
13—James Nance, colored, murder, Jeff, Ala.
14—David Cotton, colored, attempted rape, Rosebud, Tex.
14—Henry Williams, colored, attempted rape, Rosebud, Tex.
14—Sabe Stewart, colored, attempted rape, Rosebud, Tex.
15—Charles Jackson, colored, train wrecking, Redwood, La.
15—Ahvote, Indian, murder, Majane County, Ariz.
18—Captain Lewis, colored, alleged arson, Lumpkin, Ga.
18—William White, colored, murder, San Augustin, Tex.
18—John White, colored, murder, San Augustin, Tex.
20—Presley Oates, colored, theft, Galley Rocks, Ark.
21—Peter Zajelach, unknown crime, Braun County, Tex.
22—John Mitchell, larceny, Mountain Grove, Mo.
22—Jack Coffman, larceny, Mountain Grove, Mo.
23—William Jones, murder, Tyler, Tex.
24—James Cooper, colored, attempted murder, Hemlock, Miss.

JUNE.

1—John Hayden, colored, mistaken for another, Lomar County, Ala.
4—Charles Mitchell, colored, rape, Urbana, O.
5—Isaac Barrett, colored, murder, Orangedale, Fla.
9—William Anderson, colored, rape, Princess Anne, Md.
23—Unknown negro, murder, Newcastle, Tenn.
25—John Moses, colored, murder, Crystal Springs, Miss.
28—Pary Giliam, colored, robbery and assault, Aberdeen, Miss.

JULY.

9—James Thomas, colored, refusing to give evidence, Blossburg, Ala.
10—Erastus Brown, colored, rape, Villa Ridge, Mo.
13—Atticus Thompson, colored, insulting white woman, Forest, La.
15—Anthony William, colored, murder, West Point, Tenn.
16—— Terrill, colored, murder, Elba, Ala.
19—W. L. Ryder, murder, Waverly Hall, Ga.
20—Mouse, Indian, murder, Muddy Creek, Nev.
20—James Daniel, colored, attempted rape, Coose Co., Ala.
21—James Speaks, colored, rape, Riverton, Ala.
22—Oscar Williams, colored, attempted rape, Griffin, Ga.
22—Ephraim Brinkley, colored, bad reputation, Madisonville, Ky.
23—— Edmonson, colored, concealing murderer, near Florence, Ala.
23—James Gray, colored, rape, Goldboro, S. C.
24—Jack Davis, colored, rape, Baldwin, La.
27—— Crownover, horse stealing, Scott Co., Ark.
27—— Beach, horse stealing, Scott Co., Ark.
28—James Sellers, colored, murder, Pittsboro, Miss.

AUGUST.

6—Esseck White, colored, rape, Nacogdoches, Tex.
10—John Gordon, colored, murder, Louisiana.
10—Rev. Capt. Jones, elopement, Paris, Tex.
15—George Wilson, colored, unknown cause, Myers, Ky.
19—Unknown tramp, murderous assault, Mannheim, Ill.
20—Unknown negro, attempted rape, Apalachicola, Fla.
20—John E. Nowlin, revenue informer, Runneybag, Va.
21—Unknown man, larceny, Skaguay, Alaska.
22—Eleany Sullivan, rape, Williamsburg, Ky.
22—Andrew Green, colored, murder, Lovett, Ga.
24—William Wyatt, colored, murder, Rison, Ark.
26—Edward Williams, colored, rape, near Baxter, Ark.
26—— Bonner, colored, rape, Belleville, Tex.
26—Wesley Johnson, attempted rape, Mooreville, Tex.
30—Jack Pharr, colored, robbery, Claiborne, Ala.

SEPTEMBER.

2—Unknown negro, murderous assault, Excel, Ala.
2—Benjamin Teott, colored, cattle thief, Echols Co., Ga.
5—Unknown negro, unknown offense, Robray, Ark.
6—Henry Wall, rape, Friends' Mission, Va.
11—William G. Martin, larceny, Lake Bennett, Alaska.
12—Charles Gibson, colored, murder, Macon, Ga.
15—Lyle Levi, burglary, Valparaiso, Ind.
15—Robert Andrews, burglary, Valparaiso, Ind.
15—Clifford Gordon, burglary, Valparaiso, Ind.
15—William Jenkins, burglary, Valparaiso, Ind.
15—Heine Shuber, burglary, Valparaiso, Ind.
16—D. T. Watson, colored, race prejudice, Hamilton, Ark.
18—Two cattle rustlers, Moreau River, S. D.
18—Unknown man, larceny, Skaguay, Alaska.
26—Raymond Bushrod, colored, rape, Hainesville, Ky.

OCTOBER.

1—William Oliver, colored, disobeying ferry regulations, Jefferson, La.
2—Peb. Falls, woman, disreputable character, Cowan's Depot, Va.
2—Washington Ferran, colored, rape, Monroe, La.
2—Frank Johnson, colored, rape, Braden, Ga.
6—Henry Crower, colored, rape, Hernando, Miss.
11—Robert Carter, colored, murder, Brenham, Tex.
15—Thomas Parker, colored, killing a whitecap, Kendall, Ark.
15—Douglas Boite, colored, running quarantine, Barataria, La.
16—William Williams, colored, rape, Hamburg, Miss.
17—— Cole, murder, Wilmot, Ark.
28—Juan Madera, murder, Morenci, Ariz.

NOVEMBER.

14—Alec Coudot, Indian, murder, Williamsport, N. D.
14—Paul Holy Track, Indian, murder, Williamsport, N. D.
14—Philip Ireland, Indian, murder, Williamsport, N. D.
15—Henry Phillips, colored, murder, Osceola, Ark.
18—Joshua Ruff, colored, rape, Gibson, Ga.
18—Thomas Sweat, colored, murder, Bryan, Tex.
18—Silas D. Fargo, alleged arson, Liberty, Mo.
26—Hicks Price, colored, rape, Starks, Fla.
27—Nathan Willis, colored, murder, Town Creek, N. C.
29—William Connell, murder, Dublin, Ga.
29—Henry Abrams, colored, murder, near Montgomery, Ala.

DECEMBER.

7—Adam Uber, murder, Genoa, Nev.
8—James Murray, for arrest of a miner, [illegible] Lind, Ark.
10—Charles Jones, colored, murder, Wesson, [illegible]
13—Joseph Alexander, colored, murder, near [illegible]quemine, La.
13—Charles Alexander, colored, murder, near [illegible]quemine, La.
13—Joseph Thomas, colored, murder, near [illegible]quemine, La.
16—Louis Bonner, colored, for giving evidence [illegible] whitecaps, Kennedy, Ala.
16—John Bonner, colored, for giving evidence [illegible] whitecaps, Kennedy, Ala.
16—Thomas Waller, colored, murder, near [illegible]haven, Miss.
17—"Bud" Beard, colored, rape, Carrollton, [illegible]
23—Chadwick Marshall, murder, Colfax, Wash.
23—John McDonald, murder, Colfax, Wash.
27—Joseph Hopkins, colored, murder, Glen[illegible] Miss.
29—Samuel Turner, colored, murder, King[illegible] S. C.

SUICIDES AND MURDERS.

The total number of persons who [illegible] committed suicide in the United States during 1897, as reported by mail and telegraph to THE TRIBUNE, is 6,600, as compared with 6,520 in 1896, 5,759 in 1895, 4,912 in 1894, 4,[illegible] in 1893, 3,860 in 1892, 3,531 in 1891, and 2,[illegible] in 1890, the figures showing a steady increase in the crime of self-murder. Of the number 5,186 were males and 1,414 females, the proportion of about 4 to 1 being steadily kept up from year to year. Among professional men physicians still lead the mournful list, 41 having taken their own lives, as compared with 47 in 1896, 59 in 1895, and 45 in 1894. During the year also 2 actors, 18 prominent lawyers, 1 college professor, 10 clergymen, 2 editors, 1 artist, and 20 persons connected with banks in various capacities took their lives. The causes of suicide were as follows:

Despondency	2,889	Ill-Health	
Unknown	1,922	Domestic infelicity	
Insanity	467	Disappointed love	
Liquor	270	Business losses	

In these cases of suicide 2,384 persons poisoned themselves, 2,136 shot themselves, 870 hanged themselves, 596 drowned themselves, 357 cut their throats, 86 threw themselves in front of locomotives, 84 threw themselves from windows or roofs, [illegible] stabbed themselves, 25 burned themselves, 4 starved themselves, and 2 killed themselves with dynamite. The figures show that poison is still the favorite route from this to the unseen world. The following list includes the most prominent cases of suicide in this country:

George A. Wilkins, banker, Selma, Ala.; Her[illegible] Husted, bank cashier, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. S. [illegible] Leod Smith, Denver, Colo.; William A. Hammond, banker, Chicago, Ill.; Belle Weber, actress, Cincinnati, O.; Richard D. Cornelius, banker, Baltimore, Md.; Christ Schauer, bank Treasurer, Pittsburg, Pa.; Taylor Brent, bank bookkeeper, Covington, Ky.; F. E. Williams, freight agent, West Superior, Wis.; John M. Gossler, bank cashier, Lebanon, Pa.; John H. Couch, attorney, [illegible] Scott, Kas.; Dr. J. S. Sparks, Nicholasville, Ky.; Prof. John G. Dow, Madison, Wis.; Samuel [illegible] Rankin, attorney, Milan, Tenn.; Joseph L. [illegible]ton, patent lawyer, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Wilcox, attorney, San José, Cal.; Charles [illegible] Nordhausen, capitalist, San Francisco, Cal.; [illegible] A. J. Benes, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Charles W. Cooper, Lawrence, Mass.; Capt. Philo McGriffin, naval officer, New York; Richard L. Sharp, President Keystone Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.; William S. Lawton, attorney, N. Y.; the Rev. Simpson White, Cartersville, Ga.; C. S. Fuller, ex-County Judge, Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Samuel Eld[illegible], manufacturer, Wheeling, W. Va.; William [illegible] Woosted, bank cashier, Essex, Conn.; Dr. Thomas Yarwood, La Grange, Ind.; W. S. Howard, postmaster, Beeville, Tex.; John B. Fidlar, banker, Davenport, Ia.; Dr. Geo. D. Purinton, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. J. H. Walton, Dubuque, Ia.; A. de Glor[illegible], Italian, V. Consul, St. Paul, Minn.; Marcellus [illegible] Nash, manufacturer, Logansport, Ind.; J. Leonard Mueller, importer, New Orleans, La.; [illegible] W. G. Hart, attorney, Chilsen, Mass.; Joseph [illegible] Pearsall, attorney, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Lucius T. Bell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. Hensley, Vincennes, Ind.; Peter C. Burke, Prof. of Philosophy, Georgetown (D. C.) Law School; the Rev. [illegible] Van Ornum, Oakes, N. D.; William D. Sha[illegible], editor Lake City (S. C.) Times; Dr. J. C. McCa[illegible], San Francisco, Cal.; William D. Howlan, Treasurer of Howland mills, New Bedford, Mass.; [illegible] C. B. Farnsworth, Norwich, Conn.; N. W. Nelson, Pres. Metropolitan Nat. Bank, Richmond, Va.; Purley B. French, actor, Attica, Ind.; Julian [illegible] Hedrick, City Treasurer, Sherman, Tex.; J. [illegible] Doering, ex-City Treasurer, Belleville, Ill.; [illegible] Albert Bohlig, Chicago, Ill.; George A. Taylor, bank teller, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles K. Hillyer, lawyer, New York; Alexander T. Beckett, [illegible] messenger, Chicago, Ill.; Judge Henry M. Buford, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. William S. Schultze, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Simon Rosenstein, New York; the Rev. John Mick, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas [illegible], Indian agent, St. George, Utah; Dr. J. W. Er[illegible], Durand, Ind. T.; R. R. McConnell, banker, Ocala, Fla.; Henry Ingraham, merchant, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. E. R. Rock, Chicago, Ill.; the Rev. A[illegible] Boley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Philip Reilly, V. Pres. St. Paul (Minn.) Nat. Bank; Dr. S. M. Mart[illegible], Greenfield, Ind.; Judge Cowan, Doniphan, Mo.; Dr. M. M. Powell, Collinsville, Ill.; Frank [illegible] Bassford, artist, New York; F. B. Ha[illegible], teacher, Knoxville, Tenn.; James G. [illegible], manager Grand Opera-House, Nashville; Dr. A. S. Rogers, Leroy, N. Y.; Dr. [illegible] Valentine, Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Nolan, cashier, New York; Edmund Davis, lawyer, [illegible]ton, Mass.; Nicholas C. Creede, capitalist, Los Angeles, Cal.; Emanuel Rich, merchant, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. O. A. Gilman, St. Cloud, Minn.; John S. Brendle, Schaferstown, Pa.; Dr. L. [illegible] Stephenson, Holly Springs, Miss.; Dr. J. D. P[illegible]ter, Kansas City, Mo.; Edmund Bandler, postmaster, Austin, Minn.; the Rev. Winthrop Gates, Newark, N. J.; John C. Bills, ex-Mayor of Davenport, Ia.; Dr. Walter McKenzie, Nyack, N. Y.; Paul Depierre, ex-French Vice Consul, New Orleans, La.; Dr. A. E. Andrews, Madison, [illegible]; Dr. David R. Taggard, San Francisco, Cal.; Lieut. R. G. Hall, U. S. A.; Dr. T. M. Angus, Reading, Pa.; Dr. P. A. Edelsvard, McKeesport, Pa.; Dr. Robert N. Flagg, Yonkers, N. Y.; [illegible] Warencke, President People's Bank, Kingfisher, Ok.; Judge John T. Lewis, San Antonio, Tex.; Dr. G. M. Jones, Jackson, Tenn.; Dr. Theo[illegible] T. Monroe, Union, S. C.; Dr. T. A. Taylor, [illegible]edith, N. H.; the Rev. Rilla Harris, Sparta, Ga.; the Rev. Jacob Fisher, Mexico, Ind.; Nathan[illegible] Lea, bank cashier, Fayetteville, Ark.; John [illegible] Baker, ex-City Treasurer, Butte, Mont.; Dr. Vincent Zolnowski, New York; Martin Freedman, educator, Toledo, O.; Dr. D. R. Jennings, Cleveland, O.; Judge Alfred Walling, Keyport, N. J.; E. B. Hamilton, bank cashier, Worcester, Mass.; Thomas B. Schall, merchant, Baltimore, Md.; [illegible] Rev. W. T. Stack, New York; H. L. Holden, cashier, Pueblo, Colo.; the Rev. W. T. Veale, Los Angeles, Cal.; the Rev. Elias Culp, Foraker, [illegible]; Dr. J. F. Heritage, Paxton, Ill.; Dr. M. C. Wi[illegible], Newport, O.; Dr. M. C. Wilson, Covington, Ky.; Edmund P. Coffin, lawyer, Skowhegan, Me.; [illegible] W. Fletcher, postmaster, Chester, Vt.; Dr. F. [illegible] Kanwertz, Milwaukee, Wis.; ex-Judge F. N. [illegible] Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. Truman E. Russell, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Isaac Meyer, Boston, Mass.; [illegible] Horace R. Buck, Supreme Court of Montana; [illegible] J. F. Mason, Taylorville, Ill.; E. W. Reed, [illegible] Times, Preston, Ia.; Jacob Weil, real estate dealer, Chicago, Ill.

Murders.

The total number of murders committed in 1897 shows a decrease over 1896, being [illegible] as compared with 10,652 in 1896, 10,500 in 1895, 9,800 in 1894, 6,615 in 1893, 6,742 in [illegible], 5,106 in 1891, and 4,290 in 1890. The causes of these murders may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	4,638	Highwaymen killed	
Unknown	2,655	Insanity	
Jealousy	376	Self-defense	
Liquor	518	Strikes	
By highwaymen	387	Outrages	
Infanticide	321	Riots	
Resisting arrest	195		

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Skins on fire with torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

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CHARITIES OF 1897.

It is certainly an optimistic and encouraging outlook for the best that is in man and for the outreachings of charity and humanity that the dark record of embezzlements in 1897, shown elsewhere, is magnificently offset by the generous sums contributed by bequest or personal gift to churches, colleges, charities, museums, art galleries, libraries, amounting to $33,612,814, as compared with $33,670,129 in 1896, $28,-613,549 in 1895, and $19,967,116 in 1894. In preparing these statistics no record has been kept of small donations, since to collect them all would be a manifest impossibility. Of the total amount stated above there has been given to colleges the large sum of $10,203,450; to charities the still larger sum of $14,785,626; to churches and religious societies, $5,023,738; to museums and art galleries, $1,218,000.

The following is the detailed report of the public beneficence:

JANUARY.

1—Various donors to Johns Hopkins University	$ 239,500
1—Henry W. Maxwell, New York, gift to industrial school	25,000
2—William A. Spencer, Hartford, Conn., will, to charity	1,500
4—Mrs. Hood, Saginaw, Mich., gift to Alma College	1,000
11—Harriet N. Flint, Wakefield, Mass., will, to charity	17,000
11—Louisa C. Palfrey, Boston, Mass., will, to charity	19,000
11—Augustus D. Manson, Bangor, Me., will, for library	10,000
11—Augustus D. Manson, Bangor, Me., will, to charity	5,000
11—Augustus D. Manson, Bangor, Me., will, to Hampton Inst.	5,000
11—Sarah Withers, Bloomington, Ill., will, to charity	50,000
12—J. F. Wiessner, Baltimore, Md., will, to charity	1,500
12—Mrs. G. S. Locke, Los Angeles, Cal., gift, to Pomona College	10,000
12—Bishop Martin Marty, St. Cloud, Minn., will, to church	10,000
13—Charles J. Fisk, Plainfield, N. Y., gift, to charity	1,000
13—J. Pierpont Morgan, New York, gift, to charity	1,000,000
14—C. and N. W. R. R. directors, gift, to charity	15,000
14—Margaret E. Hood, Frederick City, Mo., gift, to Frederick City Woman's College	20,000
16—The Rev. Richard Boyce, Jamaica, L. I., gift, to church	8,400
16—Adam Schantz, Dayton, O., gift, to charity	10,000
17—H. L. Stout, Dubuque, Ia., gift, to charity	25,000
17—T. B. Blackstone, Chicago, Ill., gift, for library	500,000
17—D. K. Pearsons, Chicago, Ill., gift, to Pomona College	20,000
18—Garret A. Hobart, gift, to Rutgers College	5,000
18—Harriet N. Flint, Wakefield, Mass., will, to church	32,000
18—Harriet N. Flint, Wakefield, Mass., will, to charity	80,000
18—E. C. Rodman, New York, gift, to church	5,000
18—Mrs. M. L. Clancy, Chicago, Ill., gift, to training school	5,000
19—Mary Shirk, Peru, Ind., will, to church	8,000
20—Ellen Thurston, Brooklyn, N. Y., will, to charity	43,000
20—Ellen Thurston, Brooklyn, N. Y., will, to Hampton Institute	10,000
20—Nicholas Markey, Chicago, Ill., will, to charity	5,000
24—Ann Kenny, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to church	11,000
24—Ann Kenny, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	[illegible]
25—Dulcinea Dailey, Marshall, Mich., will, to charity	80,000
25—Susan T. Dabney, Boston, Mass., will, to Harvard Annex	15,000
28—Henry M. Loud, Oscoda, Mich., gift, to [illegible]	15,000
28—Charles W. Fullerton, Chicago, Ill., gift, to Art Institute	15,000
30—John Cunningham, Brooklyn, N. Y., will, to church	7,000
30—James Doland, Pittsburg, Pa., will, to charity	100,000
30—Jonathan King, Peabody, Mass., will, to colleges	5,000
30—Jonathan King, Peabody, Mass., will, to church	5,000
30—Julia Wyman, Boston, Mass., will, to church	1,138
30—Ellen Townsend, Brookline, Mass., will, to charity	5,000
30—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa., gift, to church	100,000
30—Frank McConnell, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	20,000

FEBRUARY.

1—Dr. Hoffman, New York, gift, to University of the South	60,000
1—Charles Willard, Battle Creek, Mich., will, to charity	40,000
1—Charles Willard, Battle Creek, Mich., will, to colleges	10,000
3—Andrew Carnegie, gift, to church	10,000
3—S. A. Mutchmore, Danville, Ky., gift, to college	7,000
4—J. H. Nichols, Boston, Mass., will, to Harvard College	5,000
4—Joseph Drown, Portland, Me., will, to charity	9,600
4—Mrs. Horatio Lyon, Springfield, Mass., will, to charity	44,000
4—Mrs. Horatio Lyon, Springfield, Mass., will, to colleges	23,000
4—Mrs. Horatio Lyon, Springfield, [illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	1,000
5—Various donors to D. L. Moody for a chapel	30,000
6—Mary D. Wood, Bridgeport, Conn., will, to charity	5,000
6—J. D. Rockefeller, New York, gift, to Lake Erie Seminary	85,000
7—Julia Garland, Lowell, Mass., will, to church	10,000
8—Adolph Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa., gift, to church	1,500
8—W. H. Laird, Winona, Minn., gift, for library	50,000
9—John Davenport, Bath, N. Y., will, to church	10,000
9—John N. Brown, Providence, R. I., gift, for library	200,000
10—Ann W. Yose, Boston, Mass., will, to hospital	10,000
10—Emily G. Heins, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	8,000
10—Moses Simons, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	2,000
10—Peter Kerlen, St. Thomas, Pa., will, for library	10,000
11—George R. Roberts, Norristown, Pa., will, to charity	45,000
11—John Sheridan, Brooklyn, N. Y., will, to charity	1,500
11—George B. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	50,000
11—W. H. Henderson, Providence, R. I., will, to charity	138,000
11—Mrs. Leland Stanford, San Francisco, Cal., gift, to Stanford Univ.	1,000,000
11—John D. Rockefeller, New York, gift, to church	250,000
11—Father Ritter, St. Josephs, Wis., will, to church	10,000
15—Enoch Pinchard, San José, Cal., will, to charity	16,000
15—William Lampson, Leroy, N. Y., will, to Yale College	500,000
16—E. H. Draper, Springfield, Mass., will, to college	10,000
16—Willard B. Perkins, Colorado Springs, Colo., will, to college	40,000
16—Willard B. Perkins, Colorado Springs, Colo., will, to charity	6,000
17—Fridolin Madlener, Chicago, Ill., will, to charity	5,000
17—Frederick Taylor, New York, will, to charity	100,000
18—Emanuel Lehmann, New York, will, to charity	100,000
19—Mrs. M. L. Havemeyer, New Haven, Conn., will, to charity	3,000
19—Mrs. M. L. Havemeyer, New Haven, Conn., will, to church	2,500
20—Mrs. Horatio Lyons, Springfield, Mass., will, to charity	77,000
20—S. Rhinelander, New York, gift to church mission	300,000
22—Swante Palm, Austin, Tex., gift, to Univ. of Texas	25,000
23—Palmer Bros., New London, Conn., gift, to schools	15,000
23—John Berry, Mount Vernon, N. Y., will, to charity	100,000
23—Mary R. Hawley, Franklin Co., Pa., will, to charity	100,000
24—Elise Frank, Chicago, Ill., will, to charity	6,800
24—John G. Garibaldi, Chicago, Ill., gift, to charity	25,000
26—Samuel H. Bertram, Boston, Mass., will, to charity	20,000
26—Julia Cooper, New York, will, to Cooper Union	150,000
26—Julia Cooper, New York, will, to charity	50,000
26—Clara H. Stranahan, Brooklyn, N. Y., will, to charity	5,000

MARCH.

1—Mrs. James Walker, New York, gift, to charity	30,000
1—J. D. Rockefeller, New York, gift to Mt. Holyoke Sem.	40,000
2—Unknown donor, New York, gift, to Mt. Holyoke Sem.	40,000
4—John H. Pearson, Concord, N. H., gift, to college	2,250
4—W. J. Ingraham, Brooklyn, N. Y., will, to charity	25,000
6—Catharine Colville, New York, will, to charity	6,000
8—George Cutler, Amherst, Mass., gift to Mt. Holyoke Sem.	8,300
9—Cornelia V. B. Thayer, Lancaster, Mass., will, to charity	10,000
10—E. B. Wesley, Mount Vernon, N. Y., gift, to church	200,000
11—Anna T. Jeanes, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to colleges	4,500
13—Mary Johnson, New York, will, to colleges	152,000
13—Mary Johnson, New York, will, to church	154,000
13—Mary Johnson, New York, will, to charity	167,500
18—Ezra C. Thayer, Keene, N. H., gift, to charity	35,000
18—Dean Hoffman, New York, will, to charity	50,000
20—Horace Staples, Westport, Conn., will, to colleges	150,000
22—Elizabeth D. Eaton, New York, will, to charity	20,000
22—Elizabeth D. Eaton, New York, will, [illegible]	16,000
[illegible] L. Curtis, Dedham, Mass., [illegible]	3,200
[illegible] Brown, Bloomsburg, Pa., [illegible]	60,000
[illegible] Grace, New York, gift, [illegible]	1,000
[illegible] Jones, Philadelphia, Pa., [illegible] Haverford College	300,000
[illegible] Weld, Boston, Mass., will, to charity	25,000
[illegible]—Hannah McCarthy, Boston, Mass., will, to charity	3,400
[illegible]—Eleanor C. Freeman, Framingham, Mass., will, to charity	15,000
[illegible] Jones, New York, gift, to charity	25,000
[illegible]—Ellen Delmore, Lowell, Mass., will, to charity	1,000
[illegible]—Susanna Dreher, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	1,600
[illegible]—Susanna C. Boyle, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	1,000
[illegible]—Elizabeth Neale, Mount Holly, N. J., will, to charity	4,000
[illegible]—James Blair, Scranton, Pa., will, to library	3,000
[illegible]—Mrs. Whitney, Somers, Conn., gift, to library	10,000
[illegible]—Charles F. Hoffman, New York, gift to Suwanee College	60,000
31—Jacob Liebenstein, Chicago, Ill., will, to charity	9,000

APRIL.

1—Esther Hermann, New York, gift, to charity	10,000
5—Elizabeth Schaeffer, Philadelphia, will, to charity	200,000
5—J. H. Stickney, Baltimore, Md., will, to Pilgrim society, Plymouth, Mass.	74,000
5—Elizabeth A. Haven, Portsmouth, N. H., will, to Harvard College	87,000
5—Elizabeth A. Haven, Portsmouth, N. H., will, to charity	12,000
5—Charlotte M. Haven, Portsmouth, N. H., will, to colleges	37,000
5—Charlotte M. Haven, Portsmouth, N. H., will, to charity	4,500
5—Charlotte M. Haven, Portsmouth, N. H., will, to library	6,000
6—W. L. King, Morristown, N. J., will, to library	35,000
6—W. L. King, Morristown, N. J., will, to charity	10,000
6—T. T. Wyman, Dorchester, Mass., will, to charity	400,000
7—Winnifred Martin, Baltimore, Md., will, to church	1,000,000
8—Serena Rhinelander, New York, gift, to church	500,000
8—James Parker, Chicago, Ill., gift, to U. S. Grant College, Athens, Tenn.	100,000
9—Mary G. Morrill, Boston, Mass., will, to Museum of Fine Arts	50,000
9—Mary G. Morrill, Boston, Mass., will, to charity	100,000
9—J. C. Terrell, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to schools	50,000
9—Marie L. A. Hendayer, New York, will, to charity	33,000
9—Marie L. A. Hendayer, New York, will, to church	125,000
10—Joseph Lewis, Geneva, N. Y., will, to charity	20,000
11—Sarah Van Nostrand, Jacksonville, Fla., will, to Yale College	25,000
11—Sarah Van Nostrand, Jacksonville, Fla., will, to church	5,000
11—Mary F. Raymond, N. Y., will, to charity	10,000
11—S. H. Dickinson, Springfield, Mass., will, to colleges	7,000
12—Lewis Barnard, Worcester, Mass., will, to charity	3,500
12—Mrs. J. H. French, Beloit, Wis., will, to charity	1,000
13—Jesse C. Dickey, Brooklyn, N. Y., will, to charity	6,000
13—J. W. Hinton, Milwaukee, Wis., gift, to charity	50,000
14—Maria G. Moen, Worcester, Mass., will, to church	20,000
14—Mary E. Richmond, Batavia, N. Y., will, to church	10,000
16—Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York, gift, to church	250,000
19—B. F. Sheldon, Rockford, Ill., will, to colleges	210,000
19—B. F. Sheldon, Rockford, Ill., will, to charity	20,000
20—Horatio Lake, Thompsonville, Conn., will, to colleges	20,000
21—George J. Gould, New York, gift, to church	1,000
23—Elizabeth Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y., will, to charity	11,000
25—Mary T. Chapman, Peabody, Mass., will, to church	1,600
25—Elizabeth P. Putnam, Saugus, Mass., will, to charity	1,000
26—Andrew J. Gurney, New York, will, to charity	400,000
28—G. F. Hager, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	1,000
28—Rosamond M. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md., will, to charity	7,500
28—Rosamond M. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md., will, to church	20,000
30—Eliza A. Hewen, Portsmouth, N. H., will, to colleges	6,000

MAY.

1—Rebecca Harman, Easton, Pa., will, to church	1,200
1—Margaret M. Douglas, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	3,500
1—Jeremiah Crosby, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to church	10,500
2—Unknown donor, gift, to Colorado College	10,000
3—Charles B. Fosdick, New York, will, to charity	10,000
3—Frank H. Welles, Towanda, Pa., gift, for library	10,000
3—John Foster, Boston, Mass., will, to charity	93,000
3—John Foster, Boston, Mass., will, to Institute of Technology	10,000
3—John Foster, Boston, Mass., will, to church	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

JUNE.

[illegible]	[illegible]

JULY.

[illegible]	[illegible]

AUGUST.

[illegible]	[illegible]

SEPTEMBER.

[illegible]	[illegible]

OCTOBER.

[illegible]	[illegible]

NOVEMBER.

[illegible]	[illegible]
22—D. K. Pearsons, Chicago, Ill., gift, to Pomona (Cal.) College	20,000
24—C. T. Wilder, will, to Dartmouth College	75,000
24—E. J. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., gift, to Dartmouth College	1,000
24—T. W. McKean, Philadelphia, Pa., gift, to Univ. of Pennsylvania	100,000
24—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia, Pa., gift, to city	1,000,000
26—W. G. Scott, Richmond, Ind., will, to church	10,000
26—Amanda Moss, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	200,000
30—E. C. Fitz, Chelsea, Mass., will, to colleges	10,000
30—E. C. Fitz, Chelsea, Mass., will, to churches	40,000
30—Philip Dougherty, Hartford, Conn., will, to charity	5,000

DECEMBER.

1—Unknown donors to Colby (Me.) University	10,000
1—W. H. Sage, Ithaca, N. Y., gift, to Cornell College	180,000
2—Andrew Carnegie, gift, to Mechanics' Institute	10,000
3—Various donors, New York, to charity	30,000
3—W. G. Roby, Wayland, Mass., will, for library	30,000
6—J. C. Chapman, St. Louis, Mo., will, to Brown University	40,000
6—Miss A. C. Clifford, Biddeford, Me., will, to charity	25,000
8—Daniel Swope, Taneytown, Md., will, to church	1,500
8—Charlotte E. Tyson, Baltimore, Md., will, to charity	6,000
9—W. M. Pynchon, Madison, Wis., will, to charity	100,000
10—Unknown donor, for library at Evanston, Ill.	10,000
10—W. G. Waterman, Dundee, Ill., gift, to church	1,000
10—Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., gift, to De Pauw College	5,000
13—Various donors, Chicago, Ill., to Salvation Army	10,000
14—Charles Fleischmann, Cincinnati, O., will, to charity	11,000
15—Elizabeth McWilliams, Columbus, O., will, to charity	5,000
15—W. A. Nash, Worcester, Mass., will, to church	8,000
15—W. A. Nash, Worcester, Mass., will, to charity	1,100
15—Unknown donor, New York, to charity	10,000
16—R. A. Robinson, Louisville, Ky., will, to church	5,000
17—D. K. Pearsons, Chicago, Ill., gift, to Olivet College	25,000
18—Eliza A. Colburn, Dedham, Mass., will, to charity	55,000
18—E. P. Allis, Milwaukee, Wis., gift, to Columbia College	15,000
20—Margaret Schooley, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	15,000
20—John McClelland, Sioux Falls, S. D., gift, to library	1,000
22—Hannah Hay, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	30,000
22—J. G. Schmiddiap, Cincinnati, O., gift, to library	6,000
22—Bertha Kosminski, Chicago, Ill., gift, to school	1,000
23—Elizabeth Plankington, Milwaukee, Wis., gift, to Downer College	5,000
24—Virginia Lappen, Cleveland, O., gift, for library	10,000
27—John Lambert, Joliet, Ill., gift, to charity	27,000
27—Susan O. Clark, Hartford, Conn., will, to Trinity College	10,000
27—Susan O. Clark, Hartford, Conn., will, to charity	27,000
28—Charles Contoit, New York, will, to charity	1,500,000
29—Henrietta R. F. Baker, Philadelphia, Pa., will, to charity	2,000,000

Of this magnificent total $20,233,378 has been contributed by men and $13,379,436 by women.

The most munificent contributions for the year are as follows:

J. Pierpont Morgan, to charities	**$1,000,000**
Mrs. Leland Stanford, to Stanford University	**1,000,000**
Winnifred Martin, churches	**1,000,000**
John B. Deering, to charities	**2,000,000**
Washington Corrington, to colleges	**1,000,000**
George G. Pullman, for manual training school	**1,200,000**
P. A. B. Widener, for art gallery	**1,000,000**
Charles Contoit, to charities	**1,500,000**
Henrietta R. F. Baker, to charities	**2,000,000**

BUREAU OF CHARITIES WORK.

Association Begins the Year with Ernest Bicknell as Superintendent.

The Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities begins the new year under the superintendency of Ernest Bicknell, for many years the secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities and a recognized master of charitable direction. The bureau has a central office where information respecting cases of charity are kept on file as a check on the professional beggars, and to avoid duplication of effort by the various charitable organizations of the city. It has at the present time ten districts, covering about two-thirds of the city, extending from the city limits on the south to Ravenswood on the north, and from the lake west to California avenue. The annual report is made from each district, giving a summary of the work accomplished during the year.

The financial report for the year covering the central office shows receipts of $13,816.64, of which amount $6,637.42 was required to pay the salaries and expenses of the central clearing-house. The balance of the funds was distributed among the various districts, each of which pays its own operating expenses.

The direct work of the bureau last year was as follows:

New cases during the year (families and individuals)	12,978
Recurrent cases during the year	3,552
Registered cases from other societies	4,653
Total number of cases on file (not including lodging-house cases)	32,450
ASSISTANCE RENDERED.	
Employment secured—Permanent	461
Temporary	1,912
Medical aid secured—Hospital and dispensaries	285
Physicians and nurses	453
Material aid secured—Food, clothing, shoes	2,788
Transportation	873
Rent, burial, or cash	884
Loans	143
Referred to churches for complete care	229
Special aid received from benevolent individuals	669
Correctional help—Warning	90
Humane society	18
Other prosecutions	45
Not found at address given	386
Total	8,836

WORK OF THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Annual Report Shows That $43,283 Was Disbursed in Direct Charity.

The pioneer and chief of the charitable institutions of the City of Chicago is the Chicago Relief and Aid society, organized the day following the great fire of 1871. Besides affording aid to the poor of the city, it maintains three wood yards, where men and boys can secure food and lodging in exchange for a few hours' work each day. During the last year the society disbursed $43,283 in direct charity, and of the $10,079 for operating expenses every dollar was derived from the permanent funds of the society, leaving to charity every cent of the contributions. There was contributed during the year $28,819 from friends of the society and $15,884 was derived from sales of the wood of the yards.

The statistical statement of the year's operations is as follows:

Number of applications investigated		30,995
Disapproved	6,500	
Approved	7,286	
Men given work for cash at woodyards	4,305	
Men given work for meals and lodgings at woodyards	8,404	
Referred to County Agent and other societies	4,500	
		30,995

Of the 7,286 applications approved 4,409 were families, with 6,410 adults and 13,398 children.

Total number of single men registered and given work in woodyards	8,404
Total number of married men	4,305
Total	12,709
Number of tickets for meals and lodgings given in payment for work	44,197
Cash for work paid to men with families	$1,562.61

MANY POOR HAVE BEEN HELPED.

German Society of Chicago Has Cared for Eight Hundred Families and Others Within a Year.

The German society of Chicago differs from the other charitable institutions of the city by the wide range of work it encompases. Besides helping the poor of German nationality of the city as far as possible, it bends its efforts to the care, and protection, and guidance of German emigrants passing through Chicago. It conducts an employment bureau, and in that department alone last year it secured positions for 2,223 men and women without a penny of charge to the persons provided with employment. It cared for 800 families, comprising 1,400 adults and 2,654 children. It cared for 550 single persons and furnished board and lodgings to 200 stranded Germans until they could secure employment. It distributed large quantities of coal and clothing, and secured special railroad rates for 270 immigrants. The expenditures of the society for the year were $4,200.

DISASTERS OF 1897.

The following is a list of the prominent disasters in 1897, both at home and abroad:

In January 13 persons lost their lives by a mine disaster at Pacheco, Mexico; 2,500 by an earthquake on the Island of Kishan, 17 by a fire at the Dallas (Tex.) orphan asylum, and 9 by an explosion in Buenos Ayres.

In February 12 were killed by the falling of a bridge in Cornwall, 17 by floods in the Ohio Valley, 175 by a mine disaster at Zacatecas, Mexico, and 19 by a railroad accident at Moscow.

In March 180 lives were lost by the fall of a building in Tangiers, 18 by the explosion of a Russian war vessel, 60 by flood in the Mississippi Valley, 14 by a cyclone at Arlington, Ala., 21 by drowning at Ferrol, Spain, and 25 by a cyclone at Chandler, Ok.

In April 24 persons were killed by an explosion of fireworks at Lisbon, 17 by a fire in Knoxville, Tenn.; 10 by an explosion in Buenos Ayres, 40 by floods in South Dakota, 200 by earthquake in Formosa, 10 by drowning at Patras, Greece; 10 by a mine disaster at Essen, Germany; 34 by a mine explosion in the Transvaal, 12 by flood in New Zealand, 20 by flood in Oklahoma, and 41 by a storm in the Rio Verde Valley, Mexico.

In May 159 were killed by the burning of the Charity Bazaar in Paris, 200 by an earthquake in the Leeward Islands, 11 in a mine at Durham, England; 31 by an avalanche in India, 20 in a mine in the Isle of Man, 102 by a railroad accident in Russia, 14 in a mine at Pinckney, Tenn.; and 50 by a fire at Hochioji, Japan.

In June 20 were killed by a boiler explosion at Pueblo, Mexico; 500 by a storm on the Chinese coast, 100 by a fire at Tien-Tsin, China; 12 by floods in New England, 12 in a mine at Moesteg, Wales; 20 by a storm in Paris; 6,000 by an earthquake at Assam, India; 150 by a storm on the Belgian coast, 19 by a flood at Tiflis, 20 by a flood in Galicia, 26 in a mine at Atecama, Chile; 10 by the fall of a church at Solano, Spain; and 100 by a flood in Roumania.

In July 120 lost their lives by a volcanic explosion in the Philippines, 92 by a fire at Tantah, Egypt; 330 by floods in France, 14 by a cyclone in Minnesota, 11 by a boiler explosion at Hartsville, Tenn.; 13 by a storm at Wurtemberg, 40 by a railroad accident at Gijentofft, Denmark; and 295 by floods in Austria and Russia.

In August 1,000 were killed by volcanic explosion in the Philippines, 200 by floods in Russia, 38 by the fall of a bridge in the Crimea, 130 by an explosion at Rustchuk, Bulgaria; 60 by a tidal wave in India, 15 by an explosion at Kief, Russia; 20 by drowning at Moncado, Spain; and 200 by a tidal wave in Japan.

In September 12 lost their lives in a mine at Glenwood, Colo.; 11 by a boiler explosion at Huenstadt, Austria; 30 in a mine in Johannesberg, 10 by flood on Texas coast, 40 in a mine in Madras, 24 by a railroad accident at Panama, 130 by floods in Japan, 50 by an explosion at Kiang-Nan, China; 39 by drowning in the Yang-tse Kiang River, 36 by a railroad accident in Austria, 50 by a cyclone in Italy, 20 by flood at Brindisi, 30 by a landslide at Girgenti, Italy; 18 by a landslide in Alaska, 150 by a railroad accident at Maddur, India; 17 in a mine at Corralitos, Mexico; 16 by an explosion at Botfalu, Hungary; and 20 by flood in Cuba.

In October 20,000 persons lost their lives by floods in China; 10 by a forest fire in Manitoba, 16 by an explosion at Bangkok, Siam; 35 by a railroad accident in Japan, 6,400 by a cyclone in the Philippines, 20 in a mine at Campas, Mexico; 54 in a church panic at Knieleff, Russia; 30 by a storm in Japan, 13 in a mine at Torres, Mexico; and 300 by a typhoon in China.

In November 30 were killed in a railroad accident at Bielovstok, Russia; 15 in a railroad accident near Paris, and 11 in a railroad accident at Warsaw, Poland.

In December 37 were killed in a mine in Bavaria and 13 in a mine at Dortmund, Prussia.

Various Disasters in the United States.

The following table gives the loss of life resulting from various disasters in this country, as reported to THE TRIBUNE by mail and telegraph:

Fires	3,005	Falling buildings, etc	852
Drownings	3,275	Cyclones and storms	280
Explosions	780	Lightning	298
Mines	625		

Railroad Disasters.

The loss of life by railroad disasters of various kinds was 2,764 in 1897, as compared with 3,076 in 1896, 3,600 in 1895, 3,648 in 1894, 4,603 in 1893, 4,428 in 1892, 3,261 in 1891, and 3,420 in 1890. The number of seriously injured was 2,428, as compared with 1,786 in 1896, 2,610 in 1895, 2,397 in 1894, 4,864 in 1893, 3,383 in 1892, 2,707 in 1891, and 2,740 in 1890. The most serious disasters of the year were as follows:

	Killed.	Injured
Jan. 23—Derailment, Pittsburg and Western railroad near Clarion, Pa.	3	15
Jan. 29—Collision of tram cars, Flemington, W. Va.	3	7
Feb. 3—Collision, N. W. R. R., near Arlington, S. D.	4	5
Feb. 24—Collision, Southern R. R. near Chattanooga, Tenn.	7	..
Feb. 25—Collision, Eastern Illinois R. R. near Fernwood, Ill.	3	4
March 10—Derailment, Evansville and Fort Wayne R. R.	7	3
March 23—Derailment, Big Four, near Springfield, O.	10	4
April 11—Collision, Southern R. R., Harrisburg, N. C.	3	6
April 24—Derailment, Louisville and Nashville R. R., Wilcox, Ala.	7	5
May 27—Collision at American Falls, Idaho	4	8
May 31—Collision, Long Island R. R.	5	13
June 7—Collision, Omaha R. R. near Hudson, Wis.	6	4
June 26—Derailment, Wabash R. R. near Missouri City	8	22
June 29—Collision, Northwestern R. R. in West Chicago	3	21
July 13—Collision, Northwestern R. R. near Boone, Ia.	8	..
July 28—Derailment, Central Pacific R. R. near Reno	6	13
Sept. 8—Collision, Santa Fé R. R. near Emporia, Kas.	16	15
Sept. 9—Collision, Denver and Rio Grande R. R. near Newcastle, Colo.	30	185
Sept. 12—Derailment, Iron Mountain R. R., Hanzom, I. T.	7	6
Sept. 16—Collision, Wabash R. R. at Keytesville, Mo.	4	10
Oct. 24—Derailment, N. Y. C. R. R., Garrison's, N. Y.	19	10
Nov. 4—Derailment, Chesapeake and Ohio R. R.	4	17

Epidemics and Famine.

The principal epidemic of the year has been the plague in India, which swept away 18,037 victims; 14,236 persons have died in Japan of dysentery, and 446 in the Southern States of yellow fever. Famine in India has carried off 40,000 persons, and it is estimated that 150,000 persons have been its victims in the unfortunate Island of Cuba. The total number of deaths from both causes in 1897 was 222,902, as compared with 22,676 in 1896, 79,461 in 1895, and 171,910 in 1894.

Battles.

The loss of life by battles is smaller than it was in 1896. The total roughly estimated is 103,451, as compared with 120,080 in 1896, 157,986 in 1895, and 82,750 in 1894. The loss was distributed as follows:

Cuba	24,303	Turko-Grecian war	11,839
Africa	18,205	Uruguay	2,600
Brazil	10,859	Formosa	108
Armenia	3,625	India	7,024
Argentina	238	Persia	800
China	15,000		
Philippines	7,750		

Marine Disasters.

The following list of losses of life by wrecks upon the ocean and inland waters is approximately correct. It is not possible to make an absolutely accurate statement, as in some cases there was no record left of the number of the crew or passengers. The list shows 2,426 lives were lost upon the ocean and 65 on inland waters, a total of 2,491, as compared with 3,912 in 1896, 4,250 in 1895, and 6,881 in 1894. The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

1—Steamer Deux Freres, coast of France	15
2—Steamer Commodore, coast of Florida	9
6—Steamer Belgique, coast of France	15
9—Tug Job T. Wilson, near Baltimore	2
11—Schooner Tobasco, coast of Mexico	7
12—Steamer Indralema, lost at sea	28
12—Schooner Anna Lawson, lost at sea	6
13—Steamer Three Brothers, North Sea	16
18—Spanish gunboat Relampago, Cuban coast, sunk by torpedoes	6
19—Ferryboat sunk, English coast	7
19—Steamer Saghalien, Chinese coast, boiler explosion	17
21—Schooner Nahum Chapin, Long Island coast	9
21—Bark Ladras, lost at sea	12
22—Unknown steamer, English coast	20
23—Schooner Laura Mack, lost at sea	8
23—Bark Isaac Jackson, lost at sea	12
25—Steamer Fort William, lost at sea	31
26—Schooner Keewaydin, lost at sea	8
26—Schooner Yosemite, Massachusetts coast	2
26—Ship T. F. Oakes, lost at sea	28
28—Yacht Argo, Mississippi River	2
29—Life-saving boat, Jutland, Denmark	12
30—Schooner May Williams, lost at sea	7

FEBRUARY.

2—Schooner Biscayne, coast of Florida	6
3—Steamer State of Georgia, lost at sea	31
5—Schooner Cora H. Hanson, lost at sea	8
6—Schooner Elizabeth Foster, lost at sea	3
6—Steamer City of Agra, lost at sea	11
8—Steamer Falls of Bracklinn, lost at sea	60
8—Schooner Amateur, lost at sea	8
11—Chilian gunboat Chaviota, boiler explosion	5
17—Schooner Rhode Island, lost at sea	8
17—Ship Baltimore, lost at sea	17

MARCH.

1—Bark Persia, lost at sea	2
4—Steamer Blanche, coast of Spain	14
4—Unknown steamer, coast of Spain	13
17—Steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, lost at sea	76
18—Steamer Utrecht, lost at sea	100
30—Ship Lord Dufferin, lost at sea	37
30—Bark Bankholme, lost at sea	30
30—Schooner Charles Hastings, L. Island Sound	6

APRIL.

2—Sloop, Florida coast	14
2—Steamer Griggs, Chattahoochie River	9
11—Barkentine Nellie Smith, English coast	5
12—Ship Samaria, lost at sea	21
14—Bark Villata, Pacific coast	2
17—Brigantine Faillant, lost at sea	70
27—Steamer Henri, lost at sea	30
29—Unknown schooner, Lake Michigan	6
30—Schooner Belle, Lake Michigan	4

MAY.

4—Steamer Collynee, Scottish coast	11
6—Ship Traveler, lost at sea	16
9—Steamer Leona, fire at sea	16
10—Steamer Fidene, collision at sea	38
10—Schooner Willard Ainsworth, Pacific coast	6
12—Bark Loining, lost at sea	20
12—Sloop Amelia, Pacific coast	4
13—Ship Joseph F. Loubert, lost at sea	15
27—Ship Buckhurst, burned at sea	10

JUNE.

1—Steamer Duchesse de Genova, lost at sea	20
4—Schooner Welcome, English coast	4
5—Schooner General Siglin, lost at sea	11
5—Ship Zuleika, lost at sea	12
5—Schooner Liberte, lost at sea	23
6—Schooner Ystroom, English Channel	3
6—Schooner Pearl, English Channel	3
11—Ship Buckhurst, lost at sea	6
11—Schooner Ray Templeton, Texas coast	5
15—Steamer Sultan, African coast	10
16—Steamer Susanna Kelly, Irish coast	15
17—Steamer Onni, coast of Finland	6
22—Bark Magnhild, Nova Scotia coast	5
25—Steamer Aden, African coast	78
30—Steamer Reinbeck, Dardanelles	15

JULY.

8—Bark Overdale, Indian Ocean	10
12—Ship Glenarchy, lost at sea	15
21—Steamer Concha, English coast	9
23—Steamer Srinkongamm, China Sea	120
28—Barkentine Florence, lost at sea	4

AUGUST.

9—Steamer Tasmania, New Zealand coast	6
9—Steamer Friz, near Cairo, Ill.	10
14—Steamer Ville de Mataga, French coast	6
26—Steamer Che Sang Hye Tong, China Sea	21

SEPTEMBER.

8—Yacht Blanche B, Lake St. Clair	6
10—Steamer Navarch, Arctic Ocean	42
11—Steamer Polyphemus, Red Sea	67
12—Bark Aletti, Japanese coast	10
13—Norwegian bark, Texas coast	8
15—Steamer Catskills, North River, N. Y.	3
16—Steamer Tzarewitch, Volga River	40
18—Bark Cavoni, lost at sea	2
21—Steamer Ika, Italian coast	70
22—German torpedo boat, German coast	8

OCTOBER.

2—Schooners Garibaldi and Erelus, Nova Scotia coast	6
3—Unknown vessel, lost at sea	50
4—Pilot boat, Holland coast	4
6—Schooner Priscilla Scribner, lost at sea	8
16—Steamer Triton, Cuban coast	150
16—Schooner Bloodhound, Newfoundland coast	7
20—Sloop Albert A, Massachusetts coast	2
24—Steamer Caspar, Pacific coast	13
26—Bark Francesco R., Atlantic coast	1
28—Steamer Antilla, lost at sea	28
30—Sloop Thistle, Pacific coast	2

NOVEMBER.

3—Ship London, lost at sea	25
6—Steamer Idaho, Lake Erie	19
6—Schooner yacht Social, West Indies	6
9—Bark Cordiller, lost at sea	12
10—Schooner W. Ellis, Massachusetts coast	6
12—Schooner Sidney O. Neff, Lake Michigan	6
16—Schooner Janet A., New Brunswick coast	5
19—Schooner Mikado, lost at sea	5
26—Steamer Tokio, English coast	4
29—Steamer Rose of Devon, English coast	12
29—Brig Rugby, English coast	10
29—Brig Vedra, English coast	3
29—Bark Nicolai, English coast	1
29—Twenty-seven vessels, English coast	75
29—Schooner J. W. Gildert, New Brunswick coast	8
29—Bark Cordillera, South American coast	14
29—Brig Haspannen, French coast	8

DECEMBER.

1—Barks Adele and Sabine, French coast	8
2—Barge J. S. Silliman, Rhode Island coast	2
2—Margate life boat, English coast	10
3—Steamer Bordeaux, French coast	12
3—Bark Bonne Josephine, French coast	9
4—Seventeen vessels, Italian coast	125
6—Schooner Julia S. Bailey, lost at sea	10
6—Bark Ketch Maude, North Sea	8
14—Steamer Cleveland, lost at sea	28
15—Steamer Prince Albert, near Antwerp	1
15—Schooner Susan P. Thurlow, Maine coast	6
21—Schooner John E. McKenzie, lost at sea	18
21—Schooner Hustler, lost at sea	18
21—Schooners Anne and Mary, lost at sea	13

Summary of Disasters.

As closely as can be estimated 2,426 lives have been lost upon the ocean, 65 upon inland waters, 2,764 by railroad accidents, 48,354 by disasters abroad, 9,115 by disasters in this country, 222,902 by epidemics and famine, and 103,451 by war or massacre, making a total of 389,077, as compared with 246,546 in 1896 and 275,391 in 1895.

BUSY YEAR FOR THE COURTS.

Work Performed by the Appellate, Probate, Superior, and Circuit Tribunals.

The work of the Appellate Court during the last year makes a good record. At the October term there were 284 cases on the docket. Of these 156 were affirmed, 71 reversed and remanded, 37 dismissed, and 20 continued. The Justices who rendered opinions at this term were Gary, Shepard, and Waterman. There are 378 cases on the October term docket and 120 of these have been called for discussion. Forty of them have been decided, twenty affirmed, and the same number reversed and remanded. Eighteen cases have been dismissed and forty-five are now under advisement. The present Appellate bench consists of Justices Adams, Sears, and Windes.

The usual large amount of business was transacted in the Probate Court. The total collections were $102,433, while the amount turned over to the County Treasurer was $33,550. The number of estates administered was 2,959 and 3,021 estates were settled. The amount of costs released in poor estates figures up $23,425. There were 2,874 citations issued and 2,480 served. The largest estates which were brought before Judge Kohlsaat for administration were: George M. Pullman, $7,600,000; E. Kellogg Beach, $1,125,000; William J. McGown, $1,000,000; Allen Gregory, $500,000; Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, $580,000; Michael Brand, $925,000; James W. Oakley, $700,000; Marietta Chapin, $500,000.

The work of the Superior Court has increased perceptibly. The receipts of the office during the year were $109,296, as against $112,346 in 1896. The suits begun during the year were 8,577; in 1896 the dockets received 8,293 new suits. During the year 4,289 law suits were disposed of and 1,653 chancery cases. There are now pending 7,929 law and 2,768 chancery cases. The expenses of the office during the year figure $60,644, and the amount paid over to the county by the office $48,644. There were 411 "pauper" cases begun, as against 235 in 1896. Three hundred and two appeals were perfected to the Appellate Court and eighteen to the Supreme Court. There were 1,339 persons naturalized, as compared with 3,319 persons in 1896.

The Circuit Court transacted an immense amount of business during the year. There were 14,512 suits filed, as against 14,131 in 1896. The gross receipts of the office were $176,078, as compared with $187,381 in 1896. The net receipts this year were $96,793, as against $108,908 in 1896. The number of cases under the "pauper" act begun during the year was 872, nearly twice as many as in 1896. There were 1,049 mechanics' lien suits filed and 2,797 justice transcripts. The law cases disposed of were 8,296; chancery cases disposed of, 3,558. There were 15,670 pages of law records written and 12,812 pages of chancery records. There were 3,462 persons naturalized, as compared with 8,451 in 1896. Three hundred and two condemnation cases were heard.

YEAR OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

New Building Dedicated on Chicago Day and an Increase of Circulation Achieved.

Last year marked an epoch in the Chicago Public Library. The new building on Michigan avenue was dedicated on Chicago day, Oct. 9. Despite the fact that the Chicago Public Library was closed for a month on account of the removal to the new building, the total of the circulation of the books exceed that of last year by 25,125. The additions to the library were 7,368 volumes during the year. The comparative figures are:

	1897.	1896.
Number of cards	59,000	52,746
Number of volumes	226,643	219,275
Home circulation	1,210,949	1,173,586
Circulation in library rooms	889,638	991,031
Circulation in patent room	49,130	....
Circulation in branch rooms	417,452	376,977
Total circulation	2,567,369	2,542,244

The expenditures for the year were as follows:

Expended for maintenance—		
Books	$12,000	
Newspapers and periodicals	8,000	
Binding	10,000	
Printing and stationery	4,000	
Delivery stations	15,000	
Rent of branch reading rooms	5,000	
Fuel, heat, and light	13,000	
Salaries	94,000	
Other expenditures	14,000	
		$170,000
Expended for building (amounts paid on contracts)		940,000
New contracts let since Jan. 1, 1897		160,000

WORK OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Investigations Conducted by Agents—Comparative Statement of Cases and Money Handled.

The work of the Humane society in Chicago during the last year taxed the ability of the force employed to the utmost. With hardly any increase in revenue and no increase in help, the Chicago office during the year investigated 123 more cases than during the previous year. The four agents of the society investigated an average of three cases a day, besides attending from two to three police and justice courts a day.

The following is a comparative statement of the work of the society:

	1897.	1896.
Complaints received and investigated	4,207	4,030
Children rescued and conditions remedied	498	638
Children surrendered to institutions by court on petitions	160	119
Children placed temporarily in institutions	152	138
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children	37	50
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals	94	96
Horses laid up from work as unfit for service	376	288
Disabled animals removed by ambulance	146	144
Abandoned and incurable animals killed	182	158
Teamsters and others reprimanded	779	959
Amount of fines imposed	$1,312	$1,437
Receipts for the year	8,321	8,415
Disbursements	8,103	8,267

After the Holidays

Take a trip to Denver or to California via the Midland route of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. First-class daily sleeping-car service, Chicago to Denver. Every Saturday night tourist car through to California. City ticket office, 95 Adams street, Chicago. Telephone Main 2190.

EMBEZZLEMENTS OF 1897.

The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting, and bank wrecking for 1897 shows an increase, being $11,248,084 as compared with $9,465,921 in 1896 and $10,423,205 in 1895. The statement of rascality by months is as follows:

January	$1,437,702	July	$ 175,085
February	1,499,204	August	448,796
March	903,037	September	443,080
April	1,480,470	October	630,699
May	1,764,460	November	1,147,239
June	691,306	December	626,426

Being an average of about $937,340 per month. The record by States is as follows:

Alabama	$ 71,937	N. Hampshire	$ 51,000
Arkansas	82,329	New York	1,785,779
California	235,398	N. Carolina	....
Colorado	56,400	N. Dakota	11,000
Connecticut	43,000	Ohio	647,762
Delaware	100,000	Oregon	174,282
Florida	197,500	Pennsylvania	489,776
Georgia	847,770	Rhode Island	1,200
Idaho	....	S. Carolina	47,000
Illinois	1,737,220	South Dakota	12,000
Indiana	973,779	Tennessee	115,000
Iowa	101,070	Texas	14,000
Kansas	110,524	Vermont	....
Kentucky	253,430	Virginia	45,346
Louisiana	270,000	West Virginia	62,500
Maine	37,400	Wisconsin	73,089
Maryland	93,000	Washington	37,000
Massachusetts	1,379,083	Wyoming	8,452
Michigan	78,808	Arizona	3,000
Minnesota	27,100	D. of Columbia	73,287
Mississippi	1,500	New Mexico	2,500
Missouri	106,278	Oklahoma	51,200
Montana	183,000	Utah	37,200
Nevada	32,986	Ind. Territory	126,000
Nebraska	771,695	Alaska	....
New Jersey	105,540		

Out of 411 cases of embezzling reported 19 persons stole over $50,000 each, 22 over $100,000 each, and 5 over $500,000 each.

The losses are distributed as follows:

Stolen by city and county officials	$3,111,437
From banks	4,448,291
By agents	1,251,610
Forgeries	517,000
From loan associations	542,713
By postmasters	166,150
Miscellaneous stealings	1,220,883

The summary of defalcations by years from 1878 to 1897 is as follows.

1878	$ 2,784,000	1889	$ 8,600,000
1879	2,754,000	1890	8,622,068
1880-'81	4,888,000	1891	10,720,249
1882	2,900,000	1892	8,837,547
1883	2,850,000	1893	19,029,602
1884	22,154,000	1894	25,234,112
1885	3,475,000	1895	10,423,205
1886	3,780,000	1896	9,465,921
1887	4,550,000	1897	11,248,084
1888	2,240,000		

In preparing these statistics THE TRIBUNE omits the individual items, though they have been carefully kept, for the obvious reason that an injustice might be done some person by publishing his name as an embezzler, even though he had been arrested. Now and then a person is acquitted of the charge months after his arrest, and to keep track of such an acquittal is difficult. These acquittals are so rare, however, that the figures are not materially affected.

WORK OF MERIT COMMISSION.

One thousand five hundred and fifty eligibles were certified for appointment during the year by the Civil Service commission. The total number certified during the two preceding years was 786. The commission expended $47,000 in holding examinations and enforcing the law. The power and scope of the merit system, recently broadened by the Supreme Court decision, impose additional responsibility upon the commission by placing many of the most important positions in the city government under civil service rules.

UNITED STATES BREWING CO.

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WORK OF ENGINEERS.

Results Reached in 1897 in New Land Tunnel System.

AT PUMPING STATIONS.

Statistics of Water Consumption and Cost for Year.

ABOUT BRIDGES AND TRACKS

Architectural Plans and Pipe and Hydrant Figures.

HARBOR, RIVER, AND DOCK REVIEW

The annual report for 1897 of the Bureau of Engineering shows that the work on the new land tunnel system has been prosecuted during the entire year. This is an improvement in the water system which is designed, in connection with two new pumping stations, to affect the western portion of the city from the extreme northern limit to the southwestern part, and incidentally raise the water pressure over the whole city area.

The lake portion of the tunnel is 13,200 feet in length, of which 7,634 feet was completed during the year. Section 1 of the land portion is 8,666 feet in length, of which 2,608 feet was constructed, completing this section. Section 2 is 19,856 feet in length, of which 3,422 feet was constructed during the year. Section 3 is 22,170 feet in length, of which 9,736 feet was completed during the year. Sixty-five per cent of this total tunnel system is completed. The total amount of money expended on account of this new system to date is $1,505,916.

The tunnel system in connection with the Sixty-eighth street pumping station has been extended by the addition of 6,750 feet of 7-foot tunnel. This tunnel was begun in September, 1896; and at the close of the year 1897 is practically completed; 3,642 feet was constructed during the year 1897. This tunnel is designed so that the water supply at this station will be very materially increased. The cost of this work to date has been $141,135.

Pumping Stations.

Extensive repairs have been made in a general way to buildings, etc., at all pumping stations. The Norwood Park pumping station has been remodeled so as to get an increased supply at a cost of $2,700. At the Lake View pumping station a new 14,000,000 gallon engine has been installed at an expense of $50,000. Contracts have been let for a new 30,000,000 gallon engine at the Fourteenth street station and for a new 14,000,000 gallon engine at the Sixty-eighth street pumping station at a total cost of $150,000. These engines will be completed and in operation by the summer of 1898.

The total pumpage for all stations during the year was 96,458,626,710 gallons, or an average pumpage a day for the year for all pumping stations of 264,270,210 gallons, an increase over the average for 1896 of 10,061,701 gallons.

The total cost of operating the pumping stations was $467,077, a decrease in cost over 1896 of $1,607. The pumpage during the year was at the rate of 126 gallons daily per capita, based on a population of 2,100,000.

Bridges, Tracks, and Water.

This bureau has completed surveys and a plat for the proposed lake front bridge and viaduct. The North Western avenue bridge was reinforced and strengthened by putting in new top cords, renewing the center web members, etc., at a cost of $6,262.

This bureau also inspected the work of construction of the Union Loop, as well as the work of the Alley elevated in making connections with the Union Loop; also the work of raising the Alley "L" at Sixteenth street and the Metropolitan "L" at Rockwell street on account of track elevation.

This bureau has also checked and compared various plans for different portions of the different track elevation work.

All repairs on bridges and viaducts were made with a force of men averaging from seventy-five to ninety, at an expense of $139,753.

Plans for the following buildings were drawn by the bureau:

Pumping stations, estimated cost	$164,000
Three engine houses for Fire department	11,900
Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station	20,000
Forty-seventh Street Police Station	7,500
Cell House, John Worthy School	50,000
Other buildings and work	20,000
Total	$273,400

There have been laid during the year 1897 210,234 feet of mains—132,195 feet on revenue, deposit, and circulation; 78,039 feet on contract by special assessment. Total miles water pipe in use Dec. 31, 1897, 1,725½.

There were placed in 1897 303 double hydrants, 165 single hydrants, 34-in. hydrants. Total for year, 471 hydrants.

Total hydrants in use Dec. 31, 1897	17,816
Hydrant and valve drains, total feet used in 1897	17,984
Total valve and hydrant basins built in 1897	3,268
Cost of operating the water pipe extension for year ending Dec. 31, 1897	$765,681

Harbor and Docks.

In the harbors of the City of Chicago in the year 1897, under contracts with the United State, the following dredging has been done:

Chicago River, North Branch, 563,693 cubic yards	$54,678
Chicago River, South Branch and main river, 539,359 cubic yards	58,796
Calumet River, 320,405 cubic yards	42,453

The Chicago River was dredged to seventeen feet below datum and Calumet River to twenty feet below datum, the former from near Iron street bridge to Webster avenue, the latter from the mouth of One Hundred and Sixth street, 200 feet wide with a turning basin of three acres in area near Ninety-third street.

Under permits from the department the following dock work has been done:

Calumet River, 13 permits, fees	$194
New docks built, lineal feet	200
Old docks rebuilt, lineal feet	559½
Old docks repaired, lineal feet	35
Chicago River and lake front, 30 permits, fees	$1,133
New docks built, lineal feet	2,536
Old docks rebuilt, lineal feet	1,811
Old docks repaired, lineal feet	952

Under permits from the department the following private dredging has been done:

	Permits.	Fees.	Cub. yds.
Chicago River and lake front	6	$40	8,000
Calumet River	7	164	32,800
Totals	13	$204	40,800

STREET ENGINEERING BUREAU.

Progress of Pavement Laying and Repairing—Surface Railway Trackage—Sidewalks and Permits.

During the year 1,042,160 square yards of street pavements have been laid, equivalent to 56.04 miles in lineal length. Of this amount cedar block was 42 per cent, asphalt 18 per cent, granite 1 per cent, macadam 28 per cent, and brick 11 per cent. This work was divided among the three divisions of the city thus:

NORTH DIVISION.

Pavement.	Sq. yds.	Lin. ft.	Miles.
Cedar block	33,748	9,969	1.89
Asphalt	23,685	7,619	1.44
Macadam	46,935	12,303	2.33
Brick	41,160	12,001	2.27
Totals	147,528	41,892	7.93

SOUTH DIVISION.

Pavement.	Sq. yds.	Lin. ft.	Miles.
Cedar block	164,063	51,813	9.81
Asphalt	119,577	34,139	6.47
Granite	6,393	1,940	.37
Macadam	122,025	33,601	6.36
Brick	40,139	10,178	1.93
Totals	452,227	131,671	24.94
Curbed and filled		600	.11
Grand totals	452,227	132,271	25.05

WEST DIVISION.

Pavement.	Sq. yds.	Lin. ft.	Miles.
Cedar block	234,483	62,477	11.83
Asphalt	39,368	13,044	2.47
Granite	4,416	828	.16
Macadam	127,545	36,077	6.83
Brick	37,593	9,934	1.88
Totals	443,405	122,360	23.17
Curbed and filled		12,653	2.40
Grand totals	443,405	135,013	25.57

TOTALS.

Pavement.	Sq. yds.	Lin. ft.	Miles.
Cedar block	432,324	124,259	23.53
Asphalt	184,630	54,802	10.38
Granite	10,809	2,768	.53
Macadam	296,505	81,981	15.52
Brick	118,892	32,113	6.08
Totals	1,043,160	295,923	56.04
Curbed and filled		13,253	2.51
Grand totals	1,043,160	309,176	58.55

Progress of Paving.

Since 1855 there have been paved 113.41 miles of alleys and 1,054.62 miles of streets, a total of 1,488.38 miles. Of this amount 263.69 miles have been repaved during the same period, which reduces the actual amount of paved streets and alleys within the corporate limits on Dec. 31, 1897, to 1,224.69 miles (streets, 1,011.90; alleys, 112.79). To this may be added 1,464.12 miles of unimproved streets and 1,235.37 miles of unimproved alleys, which makes a total of 3,924.18 miles of streets in Chicago at this date.

Street railway trackage added during 1897 was as follows:

	Miles.
West Chicago Street railroad company	3.00
North Chicago Electric Street Ry. company	11.25
Chicago Electric Transit company	2.25
Calumet Electric Street railway company	.28
Ogden Street railway company	3.35
Englewood and Chicago Street railway [single track]	.25
Chicago General railway company	1.15
Chicago City railway company	3.20
Total	24.73

Sidewalks and Permits.

Of sidewalks there was built and repaired during the year 263.21 miles, divided as follows:

	Miles.
Plank walks	152.18
Cement walks	80.72
Stone walks	3.27
Walks repaired [this work was done by Sidewalk department]	30.39

There were 12,787 notices of defective sidewalks sent to property-owners and 286 miles of sidewalk were condemned by inspectors during the year.

The Board of Local Improvements some time ago passed a resolution that all sidewalks should be built of stone or cement unless the majority of property-owners where new improvement was ordered should petition for plank walk.

Permits issued to sundry persons for opening paved streets for water and sewer connections, etc., were 1,809.

Permits issued to sundry corporations for opening paved streets for service repairs, etc., were 2,041.

Permits issued to gas companies for opening paved streets for service repairs, etc., were 8,196.

Permits issued to sundry persons for opening unimproved streets were 4,338.

Permits issued to sundry corporations for opening unimproved streets were 4,235.

During the year 637 house-moving permits were issued, of which 536 were for frame buildings and 101 for brick. The total frontage was 13,574 feet.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS REPORT

Statement of Those Prepared and Confirmed During the Year—Kind of Improvement.

The annual report of the Special Assessment department is contained in the following statements.

The assessments prepared and confirmed during 1897 were as follows:

Kind of improvement.	No. of ass'm'ts.	Amt.
Cedar block pavement	41	$453,265
Asphalt pavement	27	383,913
Macadam pavement	12	54,035
Vitrified brick pavement	5	119,698
Granite pavement	1	14,598
Miscellaneous street and alley imp.	10	16,306
Openings and widenings	7	77,816
Water supply pipes	68	108,253
Water service pipes	73	95,646
Sewers	113	256,659
Private drains	90	102,624
Plank sidewalks	103	28,572
Cement sidewalks	68	82,144
Stone sidewalks	1	4,896
Gas lamp posts	89	29,240
Boulevard lamp posts	11	10,062
Electric lamp posts	1	12,768
	700	$1,850,500

The assessments prepared under the new law during 1897 were as follows:

Kind of improvement.	No. of ass'm'ts.	Amt.
Cedar block pavement	2	$5,639
Asphalt pavement	3	73,759
Macadam pavement	2	21,000
Vitrified brick pavement	2	30,293
Granite pavement	1	22,500
Water supply pipes	11	9,312
Water service pipes	26	30,990
Sewers	21	43,000
Private drains	3	2,711
	71	$239,207

SEWER DEPARTMENT REPORT.

How the Various Systems Have Been Extended or Completed—Statement of Construction.

During the last year the Forty-eighth avenue system of sewers has been completed. The total expense of this system was approximately $457,500.

The Indiana avenue low level system of sewers has been completed, and the legal complications arising have been cleared up by the Law department.

In connection with the city's intercepting sewer system during the last three months the department has made great progress in the completion of detailed plans and specifications. An arrangement has been suggested whereby the city is to increase the sizes of the main outfall sewers in Lawrence avenue and Thirty-ninth street in order that a larger volume of pure water may flow into the North and South Branches of the Chicago River, and that the Drainage Trustees should forever maintain the Thirty-ninth street and Lawrence avenue pumping stations.

The department has found it necessary to recommend changes in the route proposed by the Pure Water commission for the outfall sewers in Twelfth and Twenty-second streets. The plans and specifications for these two streets have been completed, and bids will very soon be solicited.

The details for the North and South Side intercepting sewers known as the Lawrence avenue and Thirty-ninth street sewers will in a short time be completed. In fact, all of the work can be advertised and contracted for before March 1, 1898. It is the intention of the department to so divide this work into sections that the whole system can be completed in the year 1898.

Another important work undertaken by this administration during the last few months has been the establishment of permanent bench marks.

An effort has been made during the last few months to more thoroughly supervise and inspect the work done by licensed drain layers. House drain permits will be issued after Jan. 1 to comply with the ordinance requiring that no work shall be done in connection with any of the drains or sewers of the city unless a license shall be issued for the same.

During the last year the Bureau of Sewers has constructed 8,140 drains. The total length of these drains is 218,177 feet, making a total of 41.3 miles, the cost of which, paid for by special assessment, has been $40,880.

The following is a statement of the total length in feet of main sewers constructed during the year of 1897:

	Feet.
Total length of nine-inch sewers	290
Total length of one-foot sewers	90,466
Total length of fifteen-inch sewers	46,364
Total length of eighteen-inch sewers	742
Total length of two-foot brick sewers	13,776
Total length of two and one-quarter foot brick sewers	3,350
Total length of two and one-half foot brick sewers	8,233
Total length of two and three-quarters foot brick sewers	2,195
Total length of three-foot brick sewers	6,780
Total length of three and one-quarter foot brick sewers	1,150
Total length of three and one-half foot brick sewers	7,253
Total length of four-foot brick sewers	2,660
Total length of four and one-half foot brick sewers	4,599
Total length of eight and one-half foot brick sewers	5,100
Total length of nine-foot brick sewers	7,991
Total number of feet of main sewers	201,149
Total number of miles of main sewers equal to 38 1-10.	

During the year the bureau has expended for cleaning sewers and catch basins $86,700; repairing sewers and catch basins, $44,200; adjusting to grade manholes and catch basins on streets improved, $45,800; its expenses for pumping stations, $33,800; for office expenses, $896.22.

REPORT OF CITY GAS INSPECTOR

Statistics Relative to Number of Lamps Put In and Discontinued and the Cost.

Five thousand seven hundred and thirteen gas lamps and 821 gasoline lamps were discontinued by the department during the year. There were 2,500 new gas lamps and 871 new gasoline lamps put in service. At the end of the year the city had 3,213 fewer gas lamps in service than the total number in use Jan. 1, 1897. The number of gasoline lamps in service shows an increase of 140.

The total operating expenses of the department were $778,000. The appropriation for the year was $428,000. This leaves a deficit of $350,000, a smaller sum than usual in this department.

A summary of the department's report follows:

Number of gas lamps in service Jan. 1, 1897	36,086
Number of gasoline lamps in service Jan. 1, 1897	10,258
Number of gas lamps discontinued during the year	5,713
Number of gasoline lamps discontinued during the year	821
New gas lamps put in service during the year	2,500
New gasoline lamps put in service during the year	871
Number of gas lamps in service Jan. 1, 1898	32,873
Number of gasoline lamps in service Jan. 1, 1898	10,308
Number of gas meters inspected	72
Total appropriation	$428,000
Total expenditures	778,000
Deficit Jan. 1, 1898	$350,000

WORK IN STREETS AND ALLEYS.

Report of the Bureau of Cleaning Shows What Has Been Done During the Year.

The annual report of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning shows the following from Jan. 1, 1897, to Dec. 31, 1897, inclusive:

	Expendit's.	Appropr'n.
Street cleaning	$233,467	$626,111
Garbage	294,457	
Office salaries	9,280	
Ward foremen	33,703	
Removal dead animals	9,375	
Cleaning macadam streets	40,000	
Total	$620,283	
Balance on hand	5,927—	$626,111

STREET CLEANING ACCOUNT.

First district contractors' work, 3,397.94 lineal miles at $8.00	$27,183
Second district contractors' work, 2,346.89 lineal miles at $10.25	24,055
Third district contractors' work, 3,323.07 lineal miles at $12.00	39,876
Fourth district contractors' work, 1,999.55 lineal miles at $10.75	21,494
Fifth district contractors' work, 2,258.45 lineal miles at $10.00	22,584

HAND WORK.

1,842.97 lineal miles of streets at $8 a mile	$14,753

CLEANING UNIMPROVED ALLEYS.

Cleaned 1,134.70 lineal miles of alleys. To clean these it took 3,102 teams, at $3.50 a day	$10,857

CLEANING IMPROVED ALLEYS.

Cleaned 1,488.81 lineal miles of alleys at $8.00 per mile	$11,910
Cost to remove five snow-storms	41,674
Street cleaning foremen, salaries and supplies	19,180
Total	$233,467

TOTAL MILEAGE OF STREETS AND ALLEYS CLEANED IN 1897.

	Lineal miles.
Contract work	13,325
Hand work	1,842
Unimproved alleys	1,134
Improved alleys	1,488

GARBAGE ACCOUNT.

To remove the garbage and ashes from the thirty-four wards it took 83,706 teams, making 196,709 loads, amounting to 1,003,670 cubic yards, at a cost of	$266,057
Cost of maintaining dumps—	
Salaries	26,400
Supplies	2,000
Total	$294,457

WARD FOREMEN ACCOUNT.

Salaries	$33,703

OFFICE SALARY ACCOUNT.

Salaries	$9,280

MACADAMIZED STREET ACCOUNT.

Cleaning all macadamized streets	$40,000

DEAD ANIMAL ACCOUNT.

During the year 14,439 animals were removed. Of this number 3,215 were horses, 70 cows, 3 calves, 7 hogs, 21 goats, 10,771 dogs, 352 cats, 1 coon, and 3 monkeys, at a cost of	$9,375

Report of Boiler Inspector.

Eight thousand, four hundred and twenty-seven boilers were inspected during the year. The inspection fees collected amounted to $12,725. One-half of this sum, $6,362, was turned into the City Treasury as required by ordinance and the other half retained by the Boiler Inspector as salary. The payments of inspection fees made to the Controller by months follow: February, $352; March, $827; April, $179; May, $730; June, $827; July, $807; August, $394; September, $386; October, $627; November, $630; December, $600. Total, $6,362.

WORK DONE BY ATTORNEY ILES.

Inheritance Tax Law Sustained, Jury Commission Statute Supported, Table of Cost to Country.

A statement of the work done by County Attorney Robert S. Iles and his assistants for the year 1897 shows a number of important matters decided in which the county was interested. Among the leading cases was the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the inheritance tax law. The jury commission law has also been sustained, and the mandamus petition from the Town of Lake to compel the County Clerk to spread a tax for county purposes before submitting the petition to the County board was ruled on favorably to the county.

A summary of the work done shows the following:

Amount of suits in controversy Jan. 1, 1897	$347,498
Amount involved in cases disposed of during year	73,208
Suits commenced against county in 1897, involving	52,368
Cases pending, involving	306,658
Suits in behalf of county pending	71,800
Taxes collected by county	31,425

The report of the dependent case department shows the following:

Complaints filed	1,007
Number of people receiving benefit	1,747
Cases tried	457
Amount collected for use of dependent relatives	$14,420

OFFICIAL REPORT OF

The Union Stock Yards and Transit Co.

The business of this immense company has been very satisfactory for the year 1897, showing a large increase in receipts of hogs, horses, and cars, conclusively demonstrating that these famous yards have lost none of their prestige, but continue to be the most popular of any in the world with the stockmen. At no other market can the shipper get his returns so quickly or be so sure of a profit on his sales. The receipts for the year 1897 are as follows (last four days estimated):

Cattle	2,559,740
Calves	123,028
Hogs	8,367,700
Sheep	3,599,470
Horses	111,618
Cars	280,240

The double decking of fifty acres of the yards late in 1896 was a great step in advance, and has proven a wonderful success. The shippers all like it, because there is no delay, and no matter how heavy the run, the stock is now all unloaded and ready for the early market. The commission men all like it, because it concentrates their business and, as the pens are all covered, they are not exposed to the stormy weather. The railroad people like it, because there is no delay to their trains, and they can get their cars back promptly. During the last year this company has expended a large amount of money in improvements. Viaducts are now completed which run into every packing-house located at these yards, so that there is no delay in delivering stock sold to the packers. During the last year the yards have maintained their reputation as a beef cattle market, and although the demand for cattle was curtailed by the fall drought in the middle and Western States, our market has increased in ratio as a "stocker" market over 40 per cent in 1897.

The Exchange Building is situated in the middle of the yards, where are located the general offices of the company as well as those of some 200 commission firms; telegraph offices and telephone stations; the Exchange restaurant and cafés, where the best of meals are served at reasonable prices; the National Live Stock Bank adjoins the Exchange Building.

The Horse and Mule Market has been greatly improved the last year. The wooden barns, consumed by fire in October, have been replaced by new, modern, and perfectly sanitary structures of brick and stone, making them nearly fireproof. There is a capacity for over 5,000 head of horses and mules. The fancy and coach horse sales have become a popular feature, and draw immense crowds. High prices are sure to be obtained for blooded and fancy animals.

An innovation inaugurated the last year, in May, was the putting in of a large sheep dip, with a capacity of dipping 8,000 sheep a day. It is under cover and well protected. Only the best quality of liquid is used, and thus far it has given the best of satisfaction to all the sheep men. The dipping is under the control of inspectors appointed by the government, and they require all sheep which are to be shipped to any part of the country for feeders to be run through this dip. The improvement is recognized by sheep raisers and feeders as of great benefit to the sheep industry. The Transit House, owned by this company, is recognized as one of the best hotels in the country. Stockmen can find the best of accommodations for themselves and families. To shippers of live stock who want the best market, we can confidently say, come to Chicago, the great center. Mr. John B. Sherman, who for thirty-five years has stood at the head of the live stock interests, is still the active manager of these yards, and every one is sure of fair treatment. The officers of the company are: N. Thayer, President; John B. Sherman, Vice President and General Manager; J. C. Denison, Secretary and Treasurer; Walter Doughty, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; James H. Ashby, General Superintendent; D. G. Gray, Assistant General Superintendent.

MAILS OF THE YEAR.

Postal Business During 1897 Shows a Good Increase.

SURPLUS OF OVER $68,000.

Derived from the Sale of Stamps and Cards Only.

FEWER PAPERS HANDLED.

Postal officials are well satisfied with the business of the Chicago Postoffice during 1897. There was a time in the year when it was feared that the progressive record of the office would be broken and that 1897 would have to fall in behind 1896. But we closed 1897 at a point higher in postal affairs than ever before.

Our total receipts in 1897 were $5,327,369, and in 1896 $5,258,704. The surplus was $68,664, or 1.3 per cent increase. Our mail increased from 800,000,000 pieces to 810,400,000.

The mutations of postal business are as curious. In the first quarter of 1897 the receipts fell $80,536 behind the first quarter of 1896. The second quarter told the same tale. Suddenly business took a favorable turn and we ended the third quarter with a balance in our favor of $38,596. It was the fourth quarter, however, that saved the day, and we closed our accounts with an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1896 of $133,260.

The different items of our postal receipts tell interesting stories. Our surplus came entirely from the sale of stamps and postal cards. The returns from stamped envelopes show a steady falling off at the rate of about $30,000 a year.

Figures on Newspaper Mail.

In 1896, the campaign year, the receipts from newspaper stamps were swelled by the postage on millions of papers sent broadcast for educational purposes. That year the receipts from newspaper stamps were $46,000 greater than in 1895. In 1897 the revenue from this source was about $403,000, or a normal increase over 1895 of something like $6,000. The newspaper revenue in 1896 was $442,138, or $39,163 in excess of 1897.

By reference to the weight of second-class matter which passed through the office we find that in 1896 the number of pounds was 44,233,178, or 177,012,712 pieces, and in 1897 40,550,600 pounds, or 162,202,400 pieces. The loss in 1897 was 3,702,578 pounds, or 14,810,312 pieces. About 15,000,000 pieces of second-class matter were sent out from Chicago on account of the campaign.

Our local service in 1897 advanced with giant strides. Besides perfecting the handling of our in and out mail, two new delivery stations were established, one at the Union Depot, Station U, and one in the Rand-McNally Building, Substation 56.

The delivery and collection of mail was materially improved in 1897. The number of collections was increased by forty-three daily, making a total of 1,177 collections daily. The delivery service was increased by 216 daily deliveries, making a total of 3,930. Our carrier force was increased by fifty-two men, making a total of 1,148 carriers now in the service. The clerical force gained twenty-three, making a total of 1,347 clerks in the service. All told, the Chicago Postoffice has 2,495 employés. The payroll in 1897 was $2,156,520.56.

Expenses of the Office.

The total expenses of the office for 1897 were $2,281,179 and the surplus was $3,046,190. The total number of pieces of mail which passed through the mailing and city divisions and stations in 1897 was 810,400,000.

No branch of the postal service has grown so rapidly as the money order department. In 1897 the cash value of money orders issued and paid in Chicago was $40,705,752, involving 3,441,476 transactions. In 1896 it was $34,122,841. The increase in money was $6,582,911, or 17.29 per cent, and in transactions 357,986, or 11.28 per cent. The most striking feature of the money order service in 1897 was the issuance of an order by the department facilitating payments of orders presented through the banks and abolishing certain technical restrictions which formerly hampered the transaction of business.

The registry service felt the impetus of reviving business during the latter part of 1897, and ended the year with a record showing an improvement of 3.41 per cent, or 116,380 pieces of mail more than in 1896. The total number of pieces of registered mail handled in 1897 was 3,520,319.

Some of the minor statistics of the Postoffice are instructive. For example, 2,938 letters were received without an address. One person in three who called at the general delivery received a letter or newspaper, the number of callers being about 900,000, while the number of pieces delivered was about 300,000. Foreign letters to the number of 20,000 and domestic letters to the number of 64,000 were advertised last year. The carelessness in addressing letters is shown by the fact that the city service last year supplied deficiencies in addresses on 640,000 letters out of over 1,000,000 received for city delivery imperfectly addressed.

The character of the publications entered as second-class matter is of interest. The total number of live publications entered in the Chicago Postoffice on Dec. 31, 1897, was 668. The languages in which they are published follow:

English	547	Hebrew	5
German	41	Italian	2
Swedish	19	Dutch	1
Polish	19	Spanish	1
Bohemian	16	Slavonian	1
Norwegian	1	French	1
Danish	5	Phonographic	1

Letter Box Thieves Caught.

Major Stuart's postal inspection department, with fifteen men, received last year 15,690 complaints of stolen, strayed, and lost letters and charges against people for misuse of the mails. During the year the inspector succeeded in running down the letter box thieves who had been plying their work in the down-town districts of Chicago, and eight men were sent to the penitentiary for their connection with the affair.

The Chicago service is on the whole equal if not better than any service in the country. While it has progressed in many directions, it shows no improvement whatever in one most important particular. I refer to the transportation of mail between the depots and the general postoffice and stations. I have given some attention to this subject, and believe the solution lies in an underground system of transportation by either pneumatic or electric power. Such a system would do more to expedite the delivery of mail than anything that has been done in twenty years. The expense of transporting the mail by an improved system would be no greater than the expense involved in the present system.

CHARLES U. GORDON,
Postmaster.

IN RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Statistics of the Matter Handled by the Clerks—Comparisons by Years.

During the last year every one of the 1,028 clerks in the employ of the sixth division railway mail service, under Captain L. L. Troy, traveled an average of 23,160 miles, and handled 1,540,000 pieces of mail matter. The total pieces of mail matter handled by the clerks was over a billion and a half. There were 19,484,620 packages of letters handled, 13,354,803 packages of second, third, and fourth-class mails, and 112,090 pounds of registered mail, and of the total number of packages, pouches, and sacks but one out of every 6,000 was missent by the clerks, despite the hurry and limited time in which they have to work their mails on the cars. The comparative statement of the division is as follows:

	1897.	1896.
Clerks in the division	1,028	1,006
Crews	554	524
Railway postal lines	173	173
Cars in service	127	119
Apartments in use in cars	246	234

WASTED EFFORT.

It is very discouraging to a man to spend the better part of his life in growing a long beard, and then to find that the only practical result is that everybody calls him "Whiskers."—Somerville Journal.

TAB ON THE STOCKYARDS

ADVANCE IN PRICES AND INCREASE IN BUSINESS DURING 1897.

Large Transactions, Quick Returns, and Small but Certain Profits Marked as the Rule—Statistics of the Animals Handled—Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Calves, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep—Some New Records Made—Statements by Comparison.

A material advance in the prices of all stock and a marked increase in the amount of business transacted have characterized the year at the Union Stock-Yards. Stockmen in general have been able to obtain money to carry on their feeding operations and as a result more of all kinds of stock has been brought into the market than in 1896. The year was marked with a feeling of readiness to do business that has been lacking in the few preceding years. Large business, quick returns, and small but certain profits to stockmen have been the rule.

Cattle averaged about 50 cents higher, hogs, 20 cents higher; sheep, 65 cents higher; lambs, 45 cents a hundred pounds higher; and horses from $10 to $40 a head higher than in 1896. There was an increase of 670,000 head of stock received, while the gain in cars was about 1,600.

The amount of stock handled during the year has increased over that handled in 1896, and approaches the figures of 1892 and 1893, when the general decrease began. The number of cattle, calves, and horses received by the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company during the last year show a slight decrease over the year 1896, though the shipments have increased. During the year 1897 8,339,424 hogs were received, as compared to 7,659,472 received in 1896. The year's receipts of hogs are the largest in the history of the company, with the exception of 1891, when 8,600,805 were handled. The number of sheep received is the largest since the formation of the company in 1865, 5,606,192 head being handled, as compared to 3,590,472 in 1896.

Statistics of Cattle.

The decrease from 1896 of 45,000 in the total receipts of cattle is due to a decrease of 159,000 in the number of Western rangers and Texas and Indian cattle. This marks an increase of 114,000 in the number of corn belt cattle. Each year marks a decrease in the number of Western cattle owing to the fact that they are brought to the feeding grounds of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Illinois, before they are branded, and thus lose their identity, being classed as corn fed cattle.

Prices for corn fed steers averaged $4.50, being 45 cents higher than in 1896 and the same as in 1895. Average prices were lowest in February and December and highest in September, when $5.75 was reached. The February range was from $3.60 to $5.40, and in December beef ranged from $3.35 to $5.65. The September range was from $3.70 to $5.75. Demand for export cattle was very regular throughout the year, but the shipments were somewhat heavier in April, May, and June than at any other time of the year. The government inspectors tagged 253,100 head, 10,000 more than in 1896, 100,000 more than in 1895, and the largest since 1890. Prices ruled from 25 cents to 50 cents higher than in 1896, the monthly variation being slight. They ranged from $4.00 to $5.50, the highest price being paid for Christmas beeves in November, the lowest in February. The receipts of Texas cattle only amounted to 202,697 head, the smallest since 1889. They ranged in price from $2.75 to $4.90, a large percentage going at $4.25 to $4.60. The quality of Western rangers was the poorest for ten years, due to the extreme severity of the winter of 1896-'97. The average price was $3.90, low in comparison with preceding years, but high taking into consideration the quality of the stock. The highest price of the year was $4.90, as compared to $4.85 last year, $5.60 in 1891, and $6.50 in July, 1882, the latter establishing the record.

Figures on Hogs.

The receipts of hogs were the largest since 1891, and the second largest on record. The shipments of hogs were the smallest since 1884, 270,000 smaller than in 1896, and 1,300,000 smaller than in 1892. The quality was never better and the average price $3.70, 20 cents higher than last year, 60 cents less than in 1895, $1.35 less than in 1894, and $2.90 less than during the World's Fair or panic year. Heavy hogs advanced 25 cents in average prices, while the advance on light weights was 15 cents. The year started on a low range of prices with an advance of 65 cents in March and April, a decline to almost low water mark in June, and the highest prices of the year in September, when $4.65 was paid for light and $4.45 for heavy hogs. The lowest prices were reached in December, when the range was from $3.30 to $3.40. The small operations of Eastern shippers left more hogs to be handled by the local packers and indicated the growth of tendency to minimize the number of hogs sent to the seaboard alive. The decrease in the number of hogs from Iowa due to disease was one of the features of the year. Had the usual number been received from that place the total number of hogs marketed would have broken the record.

Sheep and Horses.

The receipts of sheep make a new record for the Stock-Yards company, 3,605,837 head being handled in the yards, as compared with 3,590,655 head received in 1896. The popular demand for mutton is gaining, and the rise in prices of wool makes the raising of sheep profitable. It was not uncommon to receive from 80,000 to 95,000 sheep a week during September and October, but the receipts were distributed so evenly that a glut in the market was avoided. Prices of mature sheep ranged from $1.25 to $5.25, while the bulk sold at $2.75 to $5. Western sheep sold at $2.15 to $5.35, mostly $3 to $5, and Texas ranged from $1.75 to $4.75, coming mostly from March to August. On the average sheep brought nearly $1 more than last year. The average weight for the year was 85 pounds.

Receipts of horses were about 6,000 larger than in 1896, though 5,000 less than in 1895. Prices were in general 10 per cent higher than in 1896, while heavy draft horses were from 20 per cent to 25 per cent higher. The highest prices were brought in November and December, while the lowest were in August. The retrogression in the horse industry, which began in 1892 and culminated in 1896, seems to have given way to a reaction beginning in 1897. The principal reason for this advance seems to be the foreign demand for American horses. The greatest demand was for the American trotting horse, the best of which sell in Chicago for $300 to $1,000. The draft horse is another animal for which there is an increasing demand at from $150 to $200. There is an increasing demand for Kentucky and Missouri saddle horses that can be used for cavalry purposes, but as they only bring from $85 to $125 a head it is doubtful if special breeding will be warranted. During 1897 105,155 head of horses have been received at the yards, as compared to 105,978 head received in 1896. The shipments for 1897 number 101,272, while in 1896 only 98,445 head were shipped.

Receipts and Shipments.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of all stock for 1897. The receipts are shown in the following table:

Months.	Cattle.	Calves.
January	189,190	5,349
February	180,129	6,417
March	209,510	10,865
April	191,906	16,961
May	200,468	15,667
June	203,108	14,038
July	202,640	14,057
August	254,240	11,796
September	262,772	7,473
October	230,276	7,648
November	220,625	7,128
December	210,634	5,699
Totals	2,550,997	123,099

Months.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January	763,904	272,966	9,206
February	709,538	244,577	10,499
March	576,018	303,320	17,782
April	542,887	277,146	15,584
May	729,748	268,790	10,864
June	774,987	270,444	7,270
July	601,658	290,671	4,392
August	643,721	363,071	6,756
September	601,127	397,166	8,253
October	729,214	341,692	7,733
November	817,547	280,988	6,494
December	849,075	295,055	6,814
Totals	8,339,424	3,606,192	105,155

The shipments are shown in the following table:

Months.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January	63,524	209	136,100	32,905	9,632
February	60,972	228	164,142	33,502	10,178
March	65,362	197	137,191	74,551	15,833
April	63,021	792	132,415	65,251	14,664
May	60,362	1,789	106,944	44,017	9,803
June	67,429	1,330	97,123	18,766	6,383
July	64,901	787	140,251	22,103	8,977
August	82,489	622	175,731	76,442	5,387
September	90,948	1,185	158,251	92,848	7,100
October	80,594	1,525	148,308	81,692	6,912
November	70,712	1,456	130,489	42,240	5,722
December	74,074	1,130	101,529	52,122	6,331
Totals	843,386	11,848	1,628,575	639,429	101,272

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF MAPS.

Statement of New Streets and Alleys Opened and Names of Thoroughfares Changed.

The Bureau of Maps of the City of Chicago reports the following new streets and alleys opened during the year:

Location.	—Streets— Miles.	Ft.	—Alleys— Miles.	Ft.
Calumet	.	280	..	590
Hyde Park	.	3,386	..	....
Lake	.	3,905	..	2,860
Lake View	.	615	..	2,615
Rogers Park and West Ridge	.	1,500	..	1,980
Norwood Park	.	....	..	300
Jefferson	2	650	6	1,390
North Town	.	....	..	225
South Town	.	....	..	....
West Town	2	2,290	..	1,245
Totals	6	2,066	8	675

Ten streets have changed names—viz.:

Asylum place, changed to West Webster avenue from river to Leavitt street.

Dudley street, changed to North Winchester avenue from North avenue to Webster avenue.

Fayette court, changed to Throop street from Vernon Park place to Harrison street.

Sixty-second place, changed to Englewood avenue from Wentworth to Halsted.

Seventy-second place, changed to Kenwood terrace from Euclid avenue to Ellington street.

Kinney avenue, changed to Cornell avenue from Sixty-seventh to Eighty-third streets.

Avenue K, changed to Ewing avenue from Ninety-sixth to Hyde Lake.

Erickson avenue, changed to Hobart avenue from Avondale avenue to Avondale avenue.

Morris street, changed to Phillips avenue in Rogers Park.

Nelson avenue, changed to King place from Blucher street to Soult street.

The bureau made during the year 2,334 plans, of the aggregate value of $12,005.

To Better New England Roads.

The Massachusetts Legislature appropriated $800,000 to be used in road building in various parts of the State.

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BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Chambers' New Romance.

Lorraine. By Robert W. Chambers. Harper & Bros.

Few better romances than Robert W. Chambers' "Lorraine" have appeared in the last year—a year noted for the number of its romances. It has defects, but none that destroy its thrilling interest. The dramatic connection between its multitudinous episodes is not always clear or cumulative, and the opportune meetings between its few characters on so vast a field as that of the Franco-Prussian war are enough to stagger the faith of the most devout believer in special providences. But who cares for such trifles when he is being carried along on the palpitating wave of a truly interesting story?

The class of historical romances to which "Lorraine" belongs is the chosen favorite of the hour among fiction readers. True, when Stanley Weyman set the prevailing style he wisely chose a long ago period that had to be viewed through the romantic haze of several centuries. This sort of story must have more or less blood to give it color, and blood spilled a few centuries ago serves all the purposes without looking too shivery red. When we are bidden to look upon the gore and writhings of men who belonged to our own time, the effect is apt to be too unpleasant for mere pastime reading. Parts of Mr. Chambers' novel are open to this criticism, but the lightness and delicacy of his touch somehow banish the shudders or even make them serve to deepen the pleasanter and sweeter impressions which the story unquestionably leaves.

Along with it all the author has given a vivid historical picture of this last great European war—a picture which the reader cannot choose but hold long in memory.

◆

Mr. Chambers first paints a pretty picture of peace, in which all the characters are assembled in a happy house party at a castle near the German order of Lorraine. In the quiet forest near by Jack Marche meets Lorraine de Nesville, and the first note of warning comes in their encounter with a German spy. But the gay party at the castle continues to laugh and jest until a telegram come commanding Rickerl von Elster to join his German regiment. The sudden alarm falls like a bomb into the happy company, scattering its members in their several directions, some to fight in one army and some in the other, and thus creating in a moment a fine dramatic situation.

Jack Marche, the hero, is an American, and incidentally a war correspondent, though his task in protecting and winning Lorraine so seriously interferes with his vocation that it is a wonder his managing editor does not discharge him. But it must be admitted that Lorraine is a young woman of parts, and worth the sacrifice. She comes on the scene as the daughter of a cranky and half-insane Marquis, to whom she devotes her life, but who lavishes all his time and love on a balloon he has invented. Mr. Chambers has drawn this difficult character with a touch of mystery that greatly heightens the effectiveness of the plot, and that reaches a logical climax when the revelation is finally made that Lorraine is the kidnaped child of the Emperor.

◆

As for the kind of girl Lorraine is, just watch her on that night of the party, when she looks down the river and sees by the rifle flashes that the German spies have attacked her father's castle to steal away his precious balloon secret.

> She was already in the saddle, guiding the other horse, her silken skirts crushed, her hair flying, sawing at the bridle bit with gloved fingers. The wind lifted the cloak on her shoulders; her little satin slipper sought the stirrup.
>
> "Ride!" she gaspepd.
>
> He saw her pass him in a swirl of silken draperies streaming in the wind; the swan's-down cloak hid her body like a cloud. In a second he was galloping at her bridle rein; and both horses, nose to nose and neck to neck, pounded across the gravel drive, wheeled, leaped forward, and plunged down the soft wood road, straight into the heart of the forest.
>
> The lace from her corsage fluttered in the air; the lilies at her breast fell one by one, strewing the road with white blossoms. The wind loosened her heavy hair to the neck, seized it, twisted it, and flung it out on the wind. Her cloak unclasped at the throat and whirled on the ground, trampled into the forest mold.
>
> They struck a man in the darkness; they heard him shriek; the horses staggered an instant, that was all, except a gasp from the girl, bending with whitened cheeks close to her horse's mane.
>
> "Look out! A lantern—close ahead!" panted Marche.
>
> The sharp crack of a revolver cut him short, his horse leaped forward, the blood spurting from its neck.
>
> "Are you hit?" he cried.
>
> "No, no! Ride!"

A moment later she was hit on the shoulder, but a little thing like a revolver bullet could not stop her. This is perhaps not so strange, for she was excited. But it is really wonderful how Jack in that intense darkness could lean over from his plunging horse and see the "crimson welt of a bullet, from which the blood was welling up out of the satin skin." However, it must be remembered that there is really no limit to what a young American in love can do.

Jack shows his powers and his wisdom to still better effect when he goes to report the battle at Saarbrück and contrives to shoot a pursuing Uhlan, who was evidently unaware of Jack's appointment to meet Lorraine that evening. The wisdom of this act becomes apparent as soon as the reader realizes that Jack is now sure to be hanged as soon as he falls into Prussian hands. If it were not for this we should never have had that very dramatic scene in which Jack figures with a rope around his neck in the forest, while his balloonophile father-in-law prospective is brought down out of the skies with an explosive bullet, all in the few brief moments that it takes his German friend Rickerl to dash in and save the young American.

◆

Scarcely less thrilling is the scene in which Jack in turn saves Rickerl from capture by the French franc-tireurs. And then come scenes of carnage and war in all its realistic horrors, when the Prussians sweep down on the castle, bringing about that necessary and interesting episode—the escape of the lovers and their idyllic sojourn in the woods. Lorraine becomes just enough of a Joan of Arc to be heroic without being unavailable as a sweetheart. And when the young couple finally make their escape right through the battlefield of Sedan the reader feels that he has had enough heart-thumps and more than enough carnage for his money.

Mr. Chambers tells his tale from the French point of view, but his characterization of Napoleon III. and of the leading politicians of the time is anything but complimentary. Gambetta is "an incubus of bombastic flabbiness." The future President of the republic is "little Thiers, furtive, timid, owl-like, squeaky-voiced." Even Victor Hugo is "often ridiculous in his terrible moods, egotistical, sloppy, roaring." As for the rest—

> God alone knows why he gave to France, in the supreme moment of her need, the beings who filled heaven with the wind of their lungs and brought her to her knees in shame—not for brave men dead in vain, not for a wasted land, scourged and flame-shrunken from the Rhine to the Loire, not for provinces lost nor cities gone forever—but for the strange creatures that her agony brought forth, shapes simian and weird, all mouth and convulsive movement, little pigmy abortions mouthing and playing antics before high heaven while the land ran blood in every furrow and the world was a hell of flame.

From which oratorical flight it may be seen that Mr. Chambers has the imagination and the graphic power of a first-class romancer. He has that fine scorn for exact truths and sordid probabilities which can exaggerate things symmetrically and leave a deep impression that is yet the truth. He has chosen a great subject and has proved himself its master. "Lorraine" cuts a large new notch in the tally stick of Mr. Chambers' reputation as a romance writer.

Owen Wister's Cowboy.

Lin McLean. By Owen Wister. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

Clearer than Remington's full-length frontispiece of Lin McLean stands Owen Wister's picture of him in this admirable series of loosely connected stories. The dashing, irresponsible, irreclaimable child of the plains has never been more truthfully or entertainingly drawn than in Lin McLean. One follows him through all his adventures, his loves, his mistakes, his disappointments—even through his frank sins—with a sympathetic interest that is the surest proof of his genuineness.

One has no need to read further than the author's description of Nevada to be convinced of his graphic powers. With one of those sudden turns that keep the reader in a state of constant and pleased surprise he expatiates for a moment on the beauty of the word "Nevada," and then continues:

> Abomination of desolation presides over nine-tenths of the place. The sun beats down as on a roof of zinc, fierce and dull. Not a drop of water to a mile of sand. The mean ash-dump of landscape stretches on from nowhere to nowhere, a spot of mange. No portion of the earth is more lacquered with paltry, unimportant ugliness.

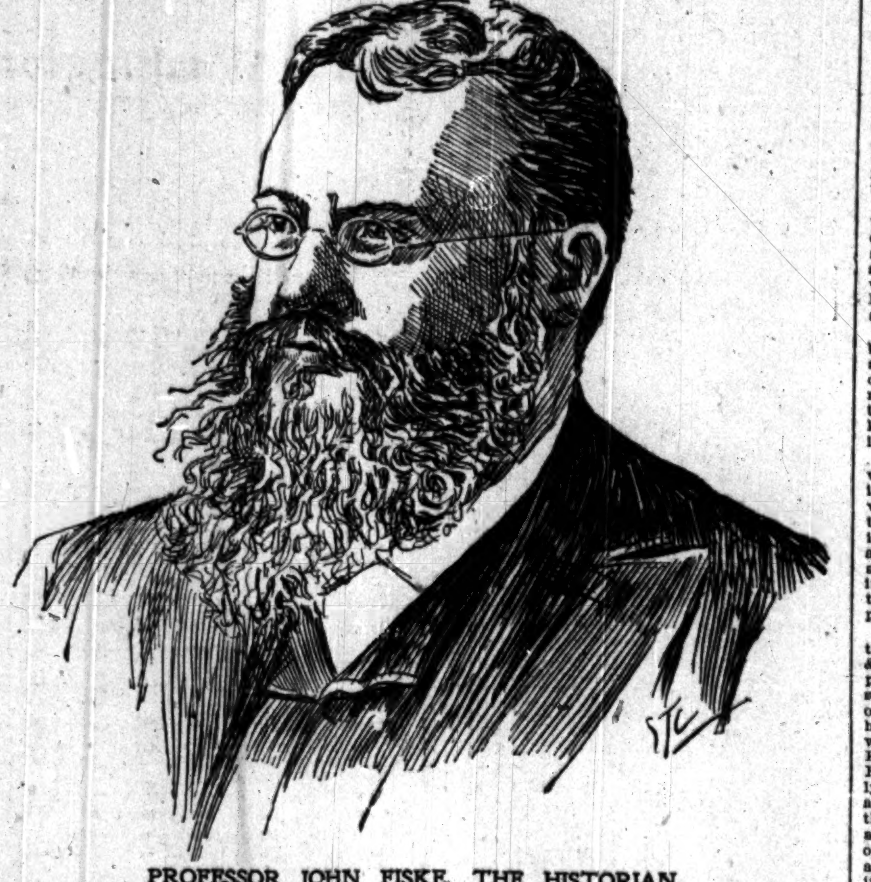
As was to be expected, the characters with which the author peoples a land so picturesquely described are themselves no less picturesque. There is Lin himself, who, when asked whether he is seeing the country, replies: "Seein' hell, and there's more of it above ground than I thought." And there is Lin's bosom friend, Honey Wiggin:

> Through excellent card playing Honey won a pinto from a small Mexican horsethief who came into town from the South, and who cried bitterly when he delivered up his pet pony to the new owner. The new owner, being a man of the world and agile on his feet, was only slightly stabbed that evening as he walked to the dance hall at the edge of the town. The Mexican was buried on the next day but one.

For terseness the story told in that paragraph would be hard to beat. It likewise throws light on the surrounding country and on all the characters in sight. After this unique and fetching style does Owen Wister stipple out the simple, brawny character of Lin McLean, telling the while a series of lively and chiefly humorous stories that are themselves full of action and interest.

There are pathos and human nature in the story of how Lin went East and met only bitter disappointment at the old home, where he had expected to find so much. There are fun and human nature in the tale of how he won the "biscuit shooter" to be his wife. All three elements are mingled in the story of his honeymoon disillusionment. And so the author carries him on through various vicissitudes, covering pretty much the whole plains country and pretty much the whole field of human emotion and experience, leaving us at last face to face with a rough but manly character with whom we would fain shake hands.

It is a subject for congratulation that this romantic and now vanished phase of our civilization is being preserved in such books as Colonel Inman's "On the Old Santa Fe Trail" and Owen Wister's imaginary but no less real "Lin McLean."



PROFESSOR JOHN FISKE, THE HISTORIAN.

Unique Sociological Study.

Christian Missions and Social Progress. By the Rev. James S. Dennis, D. D. Fleming H. Revell & Co.

This is the first volume of a study which has an important relation to both sociology and religion. It is called by the author "A Sociological Study of Foreign Missions." It is, in a word, an attempt to represent the influence of Christian missions on the social customs of non-Christian peoples.

The author, who is himself a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Beirut, Syria, has gone about his work in a manner that must command respect whatever may be the conclusions of the critic on the book as a whole. He has studied carefully and with much good judgment the current literature of the subject, supplementing this information by replies from over 300 missionaries representing various societies throughout the world. Answering the possible objection that missionaries cannot be trusted to give reliable information concerning the people among whom they labor the author says: "The best knowledge which the world has today of the social condition and spiritual history of distant peoples whose inner life can only be known by close contact and long observation is from Christian missionaries." This statement is cited as in line with the statement of Jevons in his "Introduction to the History of Religion."

The first chapter takes up the sociological scope of missions, in which is shown the social as well as the religious ministry of missions, and the necessity of creating a spiritual impulse as the inspiration of social amelioration. Next comes a study of the social evils of the non-Christian world—the individual, the family, the tribal, the social, the national, the commercial, and the religious groups. It is a dispassionate account fortified with abundant testimony from eye-witnesses, and ought to be good reading for that select cult which imagines all wisdom in our day comes from the East. It would help those also who affect to sneer at what is known as Christian civilization in contrast with the civilizations of non-Christian lands. Next come in logical order discussions of ineffectual remedies and the causes of their failure and Christianity the social hope of the nations. The author's thesis may be stated as follows:

"The great need of the world is a sufficiently powerful and truly unselfish motive, backed by conviction of duty and inspired by personal devotion to Christ. This, and this only, is able to overcome the trend of heredity and lead the soul to break with its past, rise above its environment, and become Christlike in its attitude to its fellowmen."

Such a survey of the world as is given in this volume must necessarily cross the views of all kinds of believers and unbelievers in religion; it must oppose all sorts of views of social beliefs and opinions and must meet the latest discoveries in ethnology, geography, and so on. The author gives long lists of first authorities in all the fields he has traversed and seems to be intelligently acquainted with the prominent authorities on the subjects he has discussed. His work is, indeed, a magnum opus, somewhat too condensed in parts, considering the importance of the data, and yet full enough, perhaps, for a résumé of available evidence. Nothing like it has been published hitherto, for the good reason that never before was the data either full enough or available for the purpose of publication. It will make a good foundation for subsequent studies either confirmatory or opposed to the author's conclusions. A number of illustrations add to the interest of the book.

An Apocryphal Bonaparte.

The Fourth Napoleon. By Charles Benham. Herbert S. Stone & Co.

That form of human weakness which takes delight, the man being obscure, in thinking how great a man he would be if fortune would but smile, receives a severe blow in "The Fourth Napoleon."

Walter Sadler is a barrister of London, who finds himself with £6,000 upon the death of his guardian, a sum just sufficient to maintain him in qualified indigence when invested. He fails to acquire a practice in his profession and becomes a man who knows himself a failure in life. Finally, in desperation, he sells his securities and with the proceeds betakes himself to Paris, determined in his weakness to have one fling before he dies. Events develop rapidly. In a few days, not more, he discovers himself to be the head of the Bonaparte family, and a week or two suffices to bring him to the throne. All his life in London he had been cursed with indecision; this, far from leaving him in his exalted position, only becomes the more pronounced. Unable to advance himself or to wait with patience for others to advance him, he gets into mischief of the most vicious kind, though in anything but a vicious way. He is not a pleasant person, but he is a very real one.

Mr. Benham is only less happy with his other men; but his women are not so convincing. But Muriel, the partner of Napoleon IV., is real enough to maintain the interest in the story, which, as may have been foreseen from the beginning, ends where weak men with great opportunities generally end. There is a deal of interesting politics in the book and the account of the Franco-German war is thrilling.

Britain's Industrial Inferno.

The White Slaves of England. A study of social conditions. By Robert Harborough Sherard. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

This is a collection in book form of a number of articles by Mr. Sherard which have appeared from time to time in Pearson's Magazine. It is instructive as showing the actual condition of the workmen in certain trades in England. Its value is enhanced by the fact that these conditions existed in the year 1897, which has been one of great general commercial prosperity for England. It is not an inviting picture for humanity to contemplate, but it might be of especial value to discontented American workingmen in bringing home to them a realization of their own better condition, something many are too apt to forget. The student of political economy may find in these pages some matters of fact with which to point an argument—and a problem not easy of solution.

The trades to which attention is given are the alkali workers, the nail makers, slipper makers and tailors, wool combers, white lead workers, and chain makers. Mr. Sherard's investigations were made by going among these people unostentatiously, watching them work, visiting their homes, eating at their bare boards, conversing with them, and gathering story after story of horrible privations and suffering. Some of his pictures would give to the "Inferno" itself a terrible aspect, from which the imagination recoils.

The author finds little hope of improvement. He says that in the matter of wages and imposition of tasks in these trades things are growing worse and worse. Even women do blacksmiths' work for mere farthings and the men laugh when their companions drop dead before their eyes, and joke about the only release possible for them.

In speaking of the prevalence of the drink habit among the chemical workers he says the poisonous gases in time make it impossible for them to eat anything and the work is so exhausting and thirst provoking that they are driven to drink, and in time live entirely on stimulants. "They go as fatally to intemperance," he says, "as Tess went to the gallows under the whip of circumstance."

John Fiske's Latest Work.

Old Virginia and Her Neighbors. By John Fiske. Two Vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Undoubtedly if a popular vote were taken among American readers of history John Fiske would carry the election as the foremost of living American historians. In a more popular but less artistic way he is the successor of Parkman. He is a master at telling a story, but in eloquence or beauty of diction he is often lacking. His style, however, is clear, concise, and he is delightfully easy to read. His historical knowledge is encyclopedic, and, best of all, his views are always broad and tolerant.

This breadth of spirit has never been more apparent than in the pages of "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors." Though the author is a New England college professor, there is no trace of puritanical bias in treating the very different civilization of old Virginia. Indeed, Professor Fiske expressly shows that the founders of Virginia were in every respect as worthy of admiration as the pilgrim fathers, and that, if the Southern civilization has lagged behind that of the North, it has been because of certain fundamental differences in government that grew up out of the environments rather than out of the men. In New England the conditions favored the dividing of estates among all the children in a family. In Virginia the conditions favored the preservation of large estates and the cultivation of them by servile labor. In New England, where the people were grouped in towns, the local magistrates were almost always selected by the people. In Virginia, where the people were widely scattered on plantations, the local boards naturally drifted into the way of filling their own vacancies. One combination of circumstances produced a slave-holding aristocracy; the other, an industrious democracy.

Though tobacco culture was the primary cause of the different and less healthy trend of the South, Professor Fiske is not one of the narrow moralists who regard tobacco as a curse. On the contrary, he places the Virginia weed among the blessings of the human race, on the ground that if it had not been for this source of wealth the American colony would not have been treated with the deference which England was compelled to show it, nor would the fine families, like the Washingtons, Jeffersons, and Randolphs, have been on hand to lead in the war of independence.

In an elaborate argument the author rehabilitates the old story of Captain John Smith's rescue by Pocahontas, just as we learned it in the old school histories. He believes that Pocahontas did save the doughty Captain's skull, though she did not endanger her own life by so doing, but merely exercised a customary right toward a prisoner. The lack of authentic records of the episode, Professor Fiske believes, is due to the fact that all stories tending to frighten away settlers were systematically suppressed by the chartered company in London.

One other pretty story, and a new one, deserves to be mentioned. Professor Fiske has discovered that Virginia had her Priscilla and John Alden, and likewise its Miles Standish. Only, instead of a grizzled old soldier, it was in this case a young man who sought to win the hand of Miss Betsy Hansford by sending the talented middle-aged professor and preacher, John Camm, to intercede for him.

> But it was in vain that Mr. Camm besieged the young lady with texts from the Bible enjoining matrimony as a duty. She proved herself able to beat him at his own game when she suggested that if the parson would go home and look at II. Samuel xii., 7, he might be able to divine the reason of her obduracy. When Mr. Camm proceeded to search the scriptures he found these significant words staring him in the face: "And Nathan said to David, thou art the man." The sequel is told in an item of the Virginia Gazette announcing the marriage of the Rev. John Camm and Miss Betty Hansford.

The chapters on the social life of old Virginia are among the most entertaining in the book, and some of the quotations from the prints of the time are deliciously apt. The author vigorously combats all the current traditions that tend to represent Virginia as chiefly a colony of transported convicts and roystering cavaliers. He says there is no more justice in that sort of history than there was in Dr. Johnson's famous slur at all Americans: "Why, they are a race of convicts, and ought to be thankful for anything we allow them short of hanging." On this the author comments: "Thus we witness the progress of generalization: first it is some Virginians that are jail-birds, or offspring of jail-birds, then it is all Virginians, finally it is all Americans."

The present work fits into the historical series on which Professor Fiske has been working for many years, coming between "The Discovery of America" and "The Beginnings of New England." To complete the picture of the colonial times and to make connections with "The American Revolution," another work on New England will be needed, but in the meantime the author is at work on "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," which he hopes to complete in a year or two.

The volumes now under review begin with a sketch of the Elizabethan sea kings, and an elaborate treatment of Sir Walter Raleigh's and Sir Richard Hakluyt's part in American colonization. It ends with 1753, when the broadening stream of Virginia history finally merges into the full current of American national history with the appearance of Washington in the French and Indian wars. The chapters on the Carolinas and on Georgia are sporadic, save as they follow this widening stream. The chapter on the buccaneers is still more loosely connected with the general theme, though it is intensely interesting.

The work, as a whole, will rank among the most entertaining and important histories produced in the last year.

Brief Mention.

It is a hundred years—or a thousand—too early for "Washington; a National Epic," and it is doubtful whether Edward Johnson Runk would be the one to write it if he could wait. He uses the meter of the Kalevala, and his handling of the theme is not encouraging.

Henry D. Muir is young and his verses indicate that there is room for both study and hope. He calls his little volume "Poems," which is presumption. Some of them are the veriest doggerel and should not have been placed beside others in which he may feel a proper pride years hence. But there is nothing to indicate any overflow of afflatus.

Lack of technical knowledge condemns Elizabeth G. Crane's drama of "Berquin," so far as acting is concerned. And these faults are, in some cases, literary faults as well. She interrupts her main plot too often and too distractingly; even though the understory is lacking in strength. Her knowledge of ryhthm is praiseworthy, and there is a lyric in the book worth preservation.

Miss Louise Ivory Moore did both well and ill when she secured the services of a number of rising young illustrators for her wholly unnecessary verses named "Diamonds." She did well because the pictures give the buyer some excuse for spending his money; and ill, since they serve to call attention to the complete disparity between their art and hers. Will she permit the suggestion that it is a great deal easier to be a good illustrator than a good versifier, leaving the question of poetry entirely aside?

Dr. I. W. Heysinger's little book, "The Scientific Basis of Medicine" (Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel), belongs to the apologetics of homeopathy—for homeopathy is as much a religion to some of its followers as is the faith of Mohammed or Joe Smith. The author carries the origin of homeopathy back to Hippocrates; Hahnemann was only a later prophet. It is unfortunate for Hahnemann's reputation, if he saw all that Dr. Heysinger says he did—the atomic theory evidently included—that he did not announce these facts, as well as his "similia similibus" and his itch theory of the origin of all diseases. While the author is sufficiently severe on all other schools of medicine he cannot say anything harsh enough about certain essentials of his own school—the infinitesimal dose, the single dose purism, and the like. His defense may therefore not meet the approval of all those whom it is supposed to defend, to say nothing of the much larger portion of the medical world that does not recognize his "scientific basis of medicine."

Books Received.

"The Horoscope." By Alexandre Dumas. Little, Brown & Co.

"The Two Paths." By Marie Watson. Chicago: Alfred C. Clark.

"A Son of Israel." By Rachel Penn. J. B. Lippincott company.

"The Good Things of Earth." New York: Arthur Gray & Co.

"Catalogue of Yale University, 1897-'98." New Haven: Yale University.

"The Palmetto." By F. S. Heffernan. Paper covers. F. Tennyson Neely.

"Monsier de Chauvelin's Will." By Alexandre Dumas. Little, Brown & Co.

"Nil." A novel. By Frederick A. Randle. Paper covers. F. Tennyson Neely.

"Silas Hood." A novel. By Henry Thornton. Chicago: Henry T. Jaynes company.

"The Flowers of Life." By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

"Shantytown Sketches." By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

"Selections from Plato." Edited by Harry T. Nightingale. Chicago: Ainsworth & Co.

"The Social Mind and Education." By George Edgar Vincent. The Macmillan company.

"Good Reading About Many Books." Mostly by their authors. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

"George Forest." A story of the present day. By Waverly Greene. G. W. Dillingham company.

"Second Froggy Fairy Book." By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

"The Rock-a-by Land, and Other Tales." By Thomas H. Arnold. Illustrated. Paper covers. Chicago: Stromberg, Allen & Co.

"The History of South Carolina Under the Proprietary Government, 1670-1791." By Edward McCrady. The Macmillan company.

"Trail and Camp Fire." The book of the Boone and Crockett club. Edited by George Bird Grinnell and Theodore Roosevelt. Forest and Stream Publishing company.

LARGE DECREASE IN MARRIAGES

Clerk Salmonson's Report Shows That Cupid Is Rapidly Losing His Prestige.

Marriage License Clerk Salmonson's report shows that a total of 13,946 marriage licenses were issued during the last year. A comparison with the number of licenses issued during and since the World's Fair year shows there has been a steady decrease from 1893. A comparative statement shows the following:

Year.	No. issued.	Decrease.
1893	16,500	.....
1894	15,515	985
1895	15,424	91
1896	14,974	450
1897	13,946	1,028
Total	76,359	2,554

The average decrease for each year was 638.

The largest number of licenses issued during any one month of the last year was in June, when 1,644 licenses were issued. In March the lowest number was attained, when only 890 licenses were given out. Two licenses were issued to grooms over 80 years of age. One of these was returned unsigned, showing that no marriage took place.

The year, says Clerk Salmonson, has been unusually devoid of sensational features. One exception was the Bergman-Perry episode, when the groom left his bride on the appointed wedding day.

Licenses to marry were issued to 300 minors who were either accompanied by their parents or secured their consent to the marriage.

An Oft-Vaccinated Man.

Probably the most thoroughly vaccinated man on earth is Chief Veal of the Health department at Atlanta, but he has never felt the effect of the virus that has been put into his arm. Since he has been in charge of the Health department Chief Veal has handled many cases of smallpox, and has been exposed too many times to estimate. Since he began the work, Chief Veal has been vaccinated 263 times with the purest and freshest virus, but not once has it had the desired effect. Although physicians have done everything known to medical skill to make vaccination "take" on him, they have failed.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

W. M. Hoyt Company, Wholesale Grocers, referring to their business for 1897, said the year was satisfactory.

This is one of the oldest grocery houses in Chicago, having been established in business for forty-one years, and during the last twenty-seven years have employed no traveling salesmen. They are located on a historical spot, their warehouses occupying the site of old Fort Dearborn. They depend upon direct orders from their customers and friends, and by their economical business methods, fair dealings, and uniformly low prices, to commend them to the favorable consideration of the retail grocer and general dealer.

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A. C. McCLURG & CO.'S
BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS.

JANUARY, 1898. NO. 354.

Containing Only New Books, American and Foreign, Received During December, 1897.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS.

The Wooing of Malkatoon-Commodus. By Lew Wallace. Illustrations by Du Mond and Weguelin. 8vo, pp. 168, gilt top. Harper & Bros....$2.50

Lucile. By Owen Meredith. Edition de Luxe. With 12 facsimiles of water colors by Madeleine Lemaire, and 100 illustrations in black and white by C. McCormick Rogers. Quarto, pp. 382. Frederick A. Stokes Co. Cloth, gilt top, $4.00; white cloth, gilt edges....$5.00

Men, Women and Manners in Colonial Times. By Sydney Geo. Fisher. Illustrated with photogravures and with decorations by Edward Stratton Holloway. 2 vols., 12mo, pp. 784, gilt tops. J. B. Lippincott Co...$3.00

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Good Results from Some Thought and a Small Outlay.

WORK FOR CLEVER FINGERS.

To Tastefully Renovate a Crushed Satin Gown with Net and Jet.

WORK OF A SKILLFUL COLORIST.

IT is all very well to have one new gown each season! Everyone applauds such extravagance—if extravagance it is. But what of the old ones? Surely few can afford to dismiss a well made gown of last season as if it were entirely passé.

Thoughts are being devoted to "doing up" last year's gowns, which in many cases will not be at all difficult. It is a subject which is well worth study, as many women, by putting it in practice, will make their present supply of evening frocks last them until the beginning of next season and will yet appear to have started a completely new outfit.

A plain white satin dress which has braved the crush and soil of many functions may now, with a small outlay of money, some thought, and work, make a reëntry in quite a fresh guise. First of all, the trimmings must be removed. Then operate on the surface of the satin with some bread dampened and put into the oven. A light, deft rub all over with the crumby portion of this will remove the more aggressive part of the soil, and if the satin be a good one—and the dearest fabric ever purchased is bad satin—there will be no ill effect from crush which cannot be removed by ironing lightly on the wrong side.

How the Draping Is Done.

The next thing to be decided is what colored veiling will best suit the wearer's complexion and best hide any marks that will continue to cling with undesired affection to the sheeny fabric. One gown was veiled with red net, the color of the petals of a geranium, and the effect was excellent. What is very up-to-date is to have this overdress open at one side, showing the white satin below. Of course some trimming down this part of the gown is a necessity. A few bouquets of velvet petaled scarlet geraniums taken to pieces and sewn up either side of the net at the opening make a pretty finish. Another way to arrange is to border the sides with red satin or velvet ribbon and to sew silver sequins or ruby heads over it, while with a little further expenditure of time a design in this effective glitter may be continued over the front, even if it be but a series of graduated lines. The back draping of the net must be arranged similarly to that of the satin. The bodice is the chief difficulty, because the newest idea is an adaptation of the ubiquitous Russian bodice with fullness brought to the waist, back and front. To do this without a clumsy appearance requires not only skill but experience, because everywhere else the net must fit, not tightly exactly, but without fullness. The net, too, may be embroidered before it is used. One dress was done with geranium net, wrought over in undulating lines round the figure, with silver and ruby jeweling. It had a little full vest of crêpe de chine, and at the back there was no fullness, but the folds were drawn down under a folded red crêpe de chine sash, which fell at one side in long ends prettily fringed.

To Freshen a Satin Gown.

There is no reason why a woman who is a clever colorist should not exercise her talent on making new gowns of old. Take a cream-colored silk or satin frock, which most women possess. It could be veiled with emerald-green net and have round the waist a deep sash of pale blue mirior velvet, and epaulets to correspond. Suppose that a black satin or broche evening dress is the subject in hand, as it so frequently is. Suppose, also, that the satin or broche has unmistakably seen much service, and that its wearer has a truly womanly desire to look smart in it once again. Some women would pass it by with a hopeless sigh; others would hopefully don a considering cap, and be sure something would be evolved from the proceeding. The skirt would possibly require remaking, for it is probably very far gone. It would be well to sponge it, when ripped, with weak, cold tea, and iron it, with not too hot an iron, on the wrong side. An overdress of black chenille spotted net would be the smartest, but there is a great choice in veiling materials. Round the skirt, above the hem, from the knees down, bands of bright orange satin ribbon might be run on the net, graduated in width, the wider at the top, and these edged with tiny frills of black Valenciennes lace. The same idea could well be repeated on a rather full overbodice of net, drawn down into a shaped belt of deep orange velvet. Orange velvet tabs turned over, like revers, down the left side of the bodice, and edged with narrow pulled-on black Valenciennes lace, would make a very striking-looking evening dress out of this old friend.

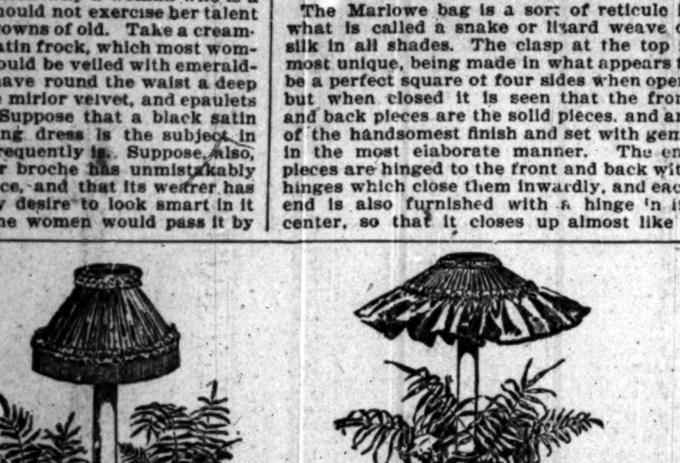
Renovation of Velvet.

A velvet dress that has seen much service and been professionally renovated and reworn cannot be set up again in life in its whole state. There are, however, portions of it which will be found very useful in regenerating other dresses, and for this purpose the velvet robe must be ruthlessly invaded by the scissors. It is a subject for operation because there is nothing more dilapidated-looking than shabby velvet; nothing that so hopelessly advertises having seen its best days as pile that is no longer rich and immaculate. Suppose, however, that you can get out of a dear old gown enough to put three bands round a skirt of glace silk or moire velours, and to handsomely trim the bodice, surely you will have a very satisfactory version of the survival of the fittest.

If the velvet is brown, which is a fashionable color, it would look charming combined with pale blue glace silk. Placed down the seams, edged with tiny puffings of either brown or pale blue chiffon, to break the hard line color contrast, which is never satisfactory, it would look well, or arranged in points of graduated bands in front and at either side of the skirt from the hem upward, in which case each point might be tipped with a little cluster of pale blue ostrich feathers. The bodice in this instance should be principally of velvet over soft folds of pale blue tulle, with feather trimming in the same shade arranged as epaulets and a cluster of feathers at one side. If a sufficient quantity of the velvet is not in a condition to make the principal portion of the bodice, designs in cream-colored lace might be applied on it, which would make the dress look still more fashionable and handsome.

QUEER PRIZE OFFER.

A Welsh religious magazine for children offers a prize for the best poem on "The Snail of Any Age."



NEW DESIGNS IN TABLE PIECES.

TO ARRANGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Number of Pretty and Effective Schemes Have Come to Succeed the Old-Fashioned Album.

Just how to arrange the personal photographs which accumulated in a feminine "den." Albums are disappointing and yet one doesn't care to place really precious photos in the open racks where sun fades and dust destroys.

One new idea is the framing of family likenesses in long narrow panels. I saw a pretty one of these formed of narrow strips of oak and arranged for the mantel shelf of a living room. It contained three generations of the family. The photos had been chosen and grouped with a view to artistic style and the completed effect was charming.

Another device for keeping these treasures intact is mounting them on the tops of jewel cases, powder jars, glove boxes, and so on. Anything which can be fitted out with a glass cover to keep off dust.

If the card of a photograph grows soiled it can be remounted with but little trouble. But a picture under glass is very apt to curl if kept in a warm room and not in a frame.

To cure this curling tendency, remount your photo on a card which has a heavy sheet of paper mucilaged upon the back, precisely as the photo is mounted upon the front. This establishes an equal tension to both sides and will keep your card perfectly straight.

From a likeness which has become faded out as to background you can arrange a lovely "miniature."

First soak the photograph from its card and remount on a square, circular, or oval piece of parchment. Now cover all the old background with a fine brush and liquid gold. The hair, face, and throat are brought out on a clear mat of gilt—the parchment mount extending beyond. Treated in this way your photo will take on the effect of a miniature, and framed under glass makes a charming bit for the walls of a bedroom or study.

Any other way of procuring a miniature effect is blotting out the background with soft clouds of blue and white produced in water color—instead of gold paint.

To remove photos from old mountings set them to soak in a basin of clean cold water. Don't try in any way to loosen them. They will glide off quite easily when thoroughly soaked.

FOR MILADY'S DAINTY FEET.

Shoes and Slippers Which Smart Matrons and Maids Choose for House and Evening Wear.

Woman is largely judged by her extremities, by the way she dresses her feet and hands, and so she should have a care in selecting footgear and gloves. At no time are her feet so conspicuous as when in evening attire, unless she happens to be a member of the Rainy Day club. Evening slippers are very smart at present. Two general styles prevail for house and full dress wear—the single strap or the double strap crossed and the laced low shoes. Black satin slippers elaborately embroidered in cut jet are very swell and make even the clumsiest foot look slim and dainty. Possessors of feet broader than B or longer than No. 4 should, when possible, stick to a black evening slipper, for the light colors make large feet look larger. Silver and gold buckles, jeweled butterflies and bugs, gold and silver embroideries, fluffy bows, and rosettes all look too beautiful for anything in the shoe man's window, but they are intended for little feet. Women with big feet can apply philosophy to evening slippers as well as to everything else in life. For everything you miss you gain something else, and the gain in this case is immediate, for it is in dollars and cents. All of these gimcracks on slippers make them just that much more expensive. The proper thing to wear with ball gowns and other elaborate frocks is a slipper made from a piece of the gown worn, unless it happens to be a striped or flowered brocade. Then a slipper made of the prevailing tint should be worn. Bronze slippers are much used for house wear again, and they are pretty and inexpensive, too. What woman does not remember her childish joy over her first pair of bronze slippers?

THE MARLOWE BAG.

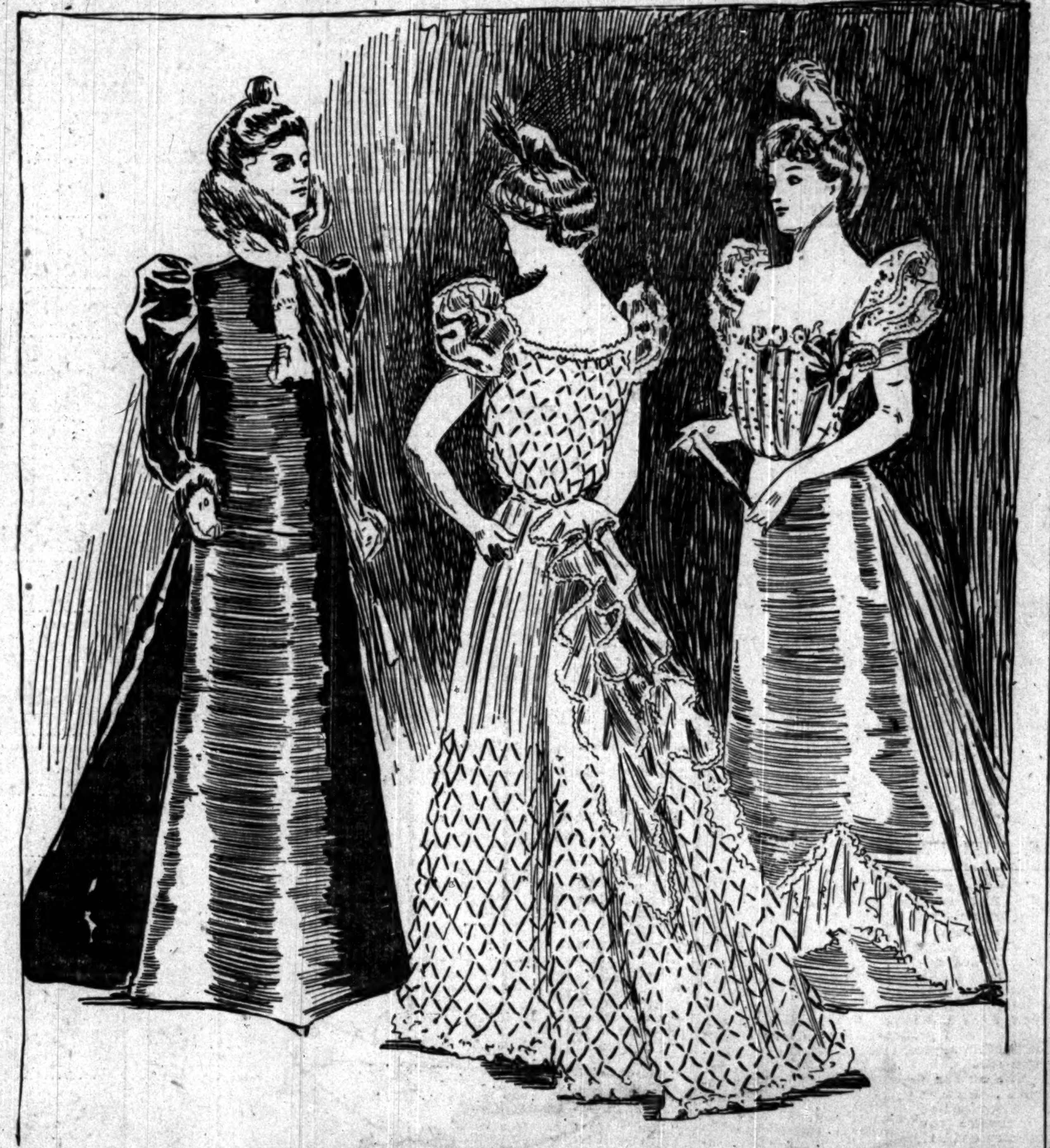
The Marlowe bag is a sort of reticule in what is called a snake or lizard weave of silk in all shades. The clasp at the top is most unique, being made in what appears to be a perfect square of four sides when open, but when closed it is seen that the front and back pieces are the solid pieces, and are of the handsomest finish and set with gems in the most elaborate manner. The end pieces are hinged to the front and back with hinges which close them inwardly, and each end is also furnished with a hinge in its center, so that it closes up almost like a carpenter's pocket rule. This makes the bag perfectly flat when closed, and the top is square, closing straight across, the silk falling in a single box pleat on both sides from the top. A heavy gold chain to carry it by finishes the most elaborate bag in the stores.

PLAID TRAVELING BAGS.

The last notion in a traveling bag is one of dashing Scotch plaid. Any plaid that is brilliant and is made up of a lot of colors is called Scotch. These bags are made up exactly like the usual leather ones, and are mounted with leather. They make a pretty touch of color with a demure traveling rig, and they guarantee recent purchase; indeed, the probabilities are that you got yours on the other side, or else it was brought over to you.

TO KEEP STRING TIES.

A new way in which to keep the numerous string ties, which it is the fad to have in large number and variety at present, and which is dainty enough for the sister as well as for the brother, is a necktie banner rod of light wood, highly polished and tipped with silver ends and hung by a silver chain. The neckties are hung across this rod in the same manner as they are displayed in the stores.



LONDON MODELS OF GOWNS AND A WRAP FOR EVENING WEAR.

LIKE THE OLD MINUET.

NEWEST DANCE RESEMBLES THE TERPSICHOREAN FIGURE OF OLD.

No More "Graceless Romps" in Good Society—Even the Two-Step Said to Be on the Wane—Stately New Square Dance Called the Newport Lanciers Catches the Popular Fancy—Dignified Grace and Gliding Movement Its Characteristics.

THE society girl is learning to be dignified and stately, says the New York Journal. She is practicing the quaint courtesy of the graceful minuet and being taught to point correctly her dainty slippered toe.

And all because there is a new dance in town. It is a square dance. It requires many of the steps of the old-time minuet. Newport was its birthplace, and it is called the Newport lanciers.

The dignified grace and the gliding movements which characterize it are a welcome change from the romping dances of the last season. The dances which are but little more than a whirl and a rush are going out of fashion. Even the popular two-step is being danced to slower time.

This season's débutantes are showing a decided preference for conversation. They object to the hurried word whispered when half out of breath. They prefer not to look flurried. They want every stray hair of their pompadour to stay where it is placed. They don't wish to dance as if caught in a whirlwind, but they do wish to copy their great-grandmother's manners—in the dance.

Here is an accurate synopsis of the dance. In many ways it is much like the ordinary lanciers, and can be danced to the same music, only played in slower time. There are five figures.

First figure—Heads cross over. Turn partner with right hand. Cross with sides to right twice to places. Sides change places the first (third) time; the second (fourth) time back to places. Turn corner with right hand. Partners salute, sides the same.

In the first figure, in turning the corner with right hand, the minuet step and the minuet pose are introduced.

Second figure—Heads ladies' half chain. Salute to lady. Balance. Ladies' half chain to places. Right and left to corner to right. (Second time to left.) Sides the same.

Third figure—Heads half promenade to opposite sides and partners salute. Ladies give right hand to each other and left to partner. Balance in line. Promenade to place. Sides the same. During the balance in line in this figure the minuet steps are again introduced.

Fourth figure—Heads forward and salute. Salute to right (second to left). Ladies' chain with corner to the right (second time to left). Sides the same.

Fifth figure—Grand double chain. Same as grand chain in ordinary lanciers, only take partner with you. Give right hand to ladies and left hand to your partner. First couple turns. In turning the couples follow in this order:

1	2	3	4
3	4	2	1
4	3	1	2
2	1	4	3

Promenade. First and third couples to the right, second and fourth to the left. Form two lines sides. Cross over in lines. Turn ladies to center and salute. Ladies' star. March around to the right, gentlemen outside to the left. Meet partner, give right hand to ladies, and march to places. In this figure, in turning ladies to center and salute, the minuet courtesy is adopted.

HEART, ETC.

Nevertheless, he would eat it, even although it killed him.

"Because she cooked it," he murmured, and his eyes kindled with the light of love.

For the way to a man's stomach is through his heart.—Detroit Journal.

VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

The Debutante.

Ah, wasn't that last dance divine!
A maze
Of leaping lights still round me shine
And blaze!
The music circles round the room
Like warm lights floating over gloom,
Or sudden, tremulous perfume
From waxen lilies full in bloom,
And stays
Like softened memories of an hour
That drops its petals, like a flower,
But lives in pure, poetic power
Always.

Like stars that shine out in a dream,
I see
Your laughing blue eyes flashing gleam
On me.
I quite forget your plighted pearl,
That dainty, slender, absent girl,
As in the waltz's mazy whirl
Your breath just stirs my lightest curl,
And free
My streaming ribbons fluttering float,
In white relief against your coat;
Then, kissing, tangle round my throat
In glee.

Outside, faint falls upon all things
Soft, slow,
Like drifting plume from stainless wings,
Moon-snow.
Inside, the wine of life runs rare,
Flows through the throbbings of the air
And women revel in the glare
With brilliant cheek and shining hair;
And go
With happy, fairy-winged feet
Through dreamy measures, light and fleet,
Set to a rhythm wildly sweet
And low.

Ah, sweeter than all music heard,
Or dance,
The echo of your murmured word—
Your glance!
Within my bosom, quick and keen,
I feel the beats of glad eighteen,
While you—ah! my lord, I ween
Feel the soft influence of the scene
Enhance
Your memory of those wondrous eyes
Bluer than blue Italian skies—
That now would view you with surprise?
Perchance!

Alas, for rosy-hued romance,
Mon cher!
Tomorrow's sunlight's earliest glance
Will bear
Oblivion to all thoughts of you,
The tenderness that rippled through
Your low-voiced, eloquent adieu;
In fine, I'll sigh for something new
And rare!
And yet, beneath my dreamy lash,
Tonight, I see the shining flash
Of—well! it is your blonde moustache—
So, there!

—Margaret Hunt Brisbane in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Love Bridge.

Two little feet upon the stairs,
Two little arms were open wide.
Two little hands would bar the way
Trying to reach from side to side.
With smiling glances, two brown eyes
Look up to mine in the softened light,
The sweet child voice in answer tells
Why I must own her playful right.

"Dis is a love-bridge, papa says,
Dis is the gate, my arms so wide,
Div me a kiss as you go through,
I'll div it back on the other side."

I bend to give my kiss, and think
Of the "love-bridge" across life's sea,
Where the gate is a father's arms,
Willing to open wide for me.
When the treasures swept from my sight,
When tossed and turned by wind and tide,
Have passed the gate, and he will give
Them back to me on the other side.

—Boston Globe.

Baby's Prayer.

In looking backward now they come to me—
The scene, the shadows, and the summer air;
His little head low bowed upon my knee,
As sweetly offered he his baby prayer:
"B'ess papa, an' my ma, an' all who need,
An' make of me a dood boy, I am p'ayin',
An' if at firs', dear Dod, 'ou don't sutseed,
Den twy, twy adain!"

I smiled—but on the smile there also went
To God another simple prayer from me,
Repeated now, with teardrops sadly blent,
For the dear boy wherever he may be:
"If he should stumble in the untried way,
Still plead with thy dear spirit from aloft;
Be patient should his feet be led astray,
Not once, not once, but oft!"

THEY CEASE TO SPEAK.

WOMEN SENTENCE THEMSELVES TO A LIFE-TIME SILENCE.

Never a Word Is Spoken in the Gloomy Convent of the "Silent Sisters," Situated Near Gay Biarritz—Fifty-seven Women Belong to the Order, Which Is Modeled After That of the Trappist Monks—Its Origin and Results.

NEAR Biarritz—happy, brilliant Biarritz—stands the lone, yew-covered convent of the Silent Women—the Soeurs Silencieuses.

Here, not far from the sounding waters of the Bay of Biscay, fifty-seven women of birth and breeding have seen fit to immure themselves in what is nothing less than a living tomb. Woman's tongue has justly or unjustly been a centuried byword; yet the soeurs silencieuses voluntarily resign their right to speak, and sentence themselves, for the rest of their natural lives, to absolute, unbroken silence.

The convent, which is modeled on that for men at La Trappe, was founded many years ago by a lady of the French court, who, in sympathy with some friends, sought this solitude and gave her life to God. Who she was—her very identity—is in dispute. Indeed it was her own wish that the authorities of the Catholic Church should preserve her name a secret; and all the women who have followed her into seclusion here have likewise endeavored to sink their identity.

A league from Biarritz, in the direction of the Pyrenees, one turns aside from the direct road and enters a narrow ravine stretching toward Mauleon. Through woods of beach and wild olive, an ill-kept, deeply rutted lane leads to a high-walled inclosure. Over the walls there is a glimpse of yew trees; and, if the visitor be a man, that is all he can see of the silent sisters' home. Even women travelers are rarely admitted past the heavy wooden gates, with their lunettes for lay sisters to peer through.

The convent park is laid out in long, straight walks, planted on either side by yew trees. Each nun has a walk to herself. It is allotted her when she enters, and she paces it until her death. Up and down the walk she goes, with silent tread, never raising her eyes save in prayer, and never exchanging a syllable with mortal being.

A recent visitor to the convent thus describes what she saw:

"The lay sister who received us (lay sisters do all the household and garden work and are allowed to talk) would not allow us to approach near enough the nuns to get even a glimpse of their downcast faces. We saw, however, that they wore long black cowls, with great white crosses between the shoulders and reaching to the hem of the gown. Save for the crosses they were arrayed wholly in black, and black veils draped their faces.

"As we watched the chapel bell tolled out and the soeurs silencieuses moved towards its open door. We were admitted to the gallery and saw them kneeling in the half light below us. A man's voice was reading prayers, but no man could we see. Afterwards we learned that he spoke from behind a screen. He was admitted to the convent chapel by an underground passageway leading beyond the walls.

At present the chaplain is a reverend abbe of nearly 80 years of age, who enjoys a reputation for ascetic sanctity throughout Navarre. The only time the nuns see him is when he celebrates mass.

"In chapel they bend almost to the floor, their hands crossed upon their breasts. They eat only vegetables and drink only water. In the entire history of the order, it is said, there was but one nun who failed to obey the rules of silence and submission. The poor women dig their own graves, and, when they are buried, no cross or monument of any kind marks their resting place.

"It is very wholesome for the gay belles of Biarritz and of Pau to visit the soeurs silencieuses and their convent occasionally. Our party could not get the remembrance out of their heads for weeks after. It pursued us like a haunting horror.

"Last season some of the Catholic ladies at Pau asked leave to make what is called a "retreat" at the convent. They received a brief note from the mother superior which read: 'My children, when you join us it must be for life.' The idea of the 'retreat' was quickly abandoned."

ART IN DECORATING DISHES.

Chopped Olives, Tiny Croquettes, Bouquets of Parsley, and Croutons Make Pretty Garnishings.

Nothing is better for adding color to the garnishing of dishes than hard boiled egg. Chop the white separately and rub the yolk through a wire sieve to form a feathery powder. Chopped beets give you a deep red, chopped olives a beautiful green, chopped carrots a nice orange, truffles thinly sliced or stamped out with tiny cutters into crescents, stars, diamonds, or dice, a good black, lobster coral, washed, dried, and rubbed through a fine sieve makes a beautiful pink, and parsley a brilliant green. Small slices of potato fried in butter arranged in circles around a dish is pretty and every one knows the decorative effect of sliced tomatoes.

Croquettes of rice, made in tiny mound, neatly rounded, decorate a dish beautifully, and croutons of bread are very effective. These are little crusts, known in good old colonial days as sippets. The bread is first toasted and then cut into crescents, stars, lozenges, circles, squares, or triangles, and fried in boiling butter.

Parsley tied in tiny bunches and fried in butter makes a novel decoration. When using that valuable parsley as an ornamentation be sure after chopping to put it in the corner of a cloth, screw it up, and hold it under the cold water tap, then squeeze it as dry as possible. On shaking it out of the cloth you will find it a light green powder. Should you omit to do this chopped parsley remains clogged together and will fall in heavy little lumps.

The one great art in decorating dishes is symmetry. Every dish to be a success should have a tiny speck of green somewhere. A garland of parsley or watercress is suitable for everything from a fish until a dish of peas is effective with a ring of tomatoes around it, or a circle of rice croquettes. In decorating dishes always make the outside sides alike, to get a balance of color or design. Diamonds, squares, circles, fleur de lis, in fact, almost any outline can be picked out by means of powdered or chopped garnishes, while, of course, the possibilities of the caper and the olive are endless.

TWO WAYS OF MONEY-GETTING.

Clever Women Earn Dollars by Cleaning and Pressing Skirts and Chaperoning Children.

One bright girl is making extra money this year as a "presser and refresher." Translated from the technical the phrase means that she cleans and irons suits—both masculine and feminine—and earns quite a little thereby.

"Few women and fewer men know just what to rub into a grease spot to make it disappear," laughs the little presser; "and that's one of my specialties. If any spot can be euchred I am equal to it. For any discoloration from any cause I have studied out an antidote—if one there be. Grass and grease, rain, ink, and wine. I know the very best recipes for defeating all of these."

The pressing trade, she says, usually falls in with the other. There are plenty of women who can't afford the services of a maid and who are willing to pay 30 to 50 cents to have a skirt brushed, cleaned, pressed, and put into thorough order.

A large part of her trade, the little woman states, lies in doctoring masculine outfits. Busy wives and mothers engage her to "press and refresh" several suits at one time and pay her modest tax without a murmur.

There's still another way of money-getting, which, while not an "out and out" métier, is filling in some women's leisure hours.

These women become school chaperons. As the name suggests, they chaperon school children.

There are dozens of anxious mammas who cannot trust their wee ones to cross trolley tracks or to evade wagon wheels on their way to the institutions of learning.

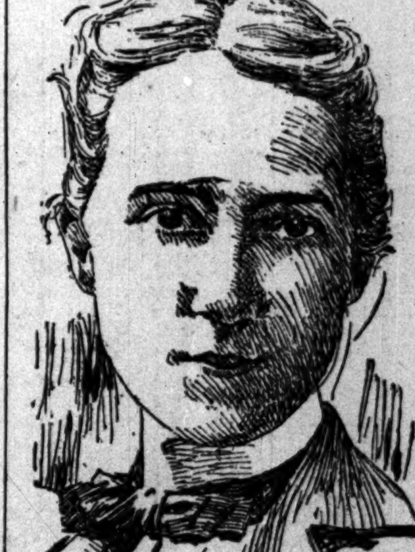
Such maters are glad to consign the Lilliputians to the care of an experienced woman who will conduct them safely to and from school—a nickel each way. A number of children can be conducted at once, and in this way a good morning's business is done.

Not every woman is fitted for chaperonage. She must have a natural talent for directing children. A cool, clear head, with a faculty for gaining confidence and obedience.

A matron who has been most successful for this work suggests that other engagements of similar character often follow. Chaperonage to art galleries and operas. Management of picnics and the like.

MISS MARY KIRK.

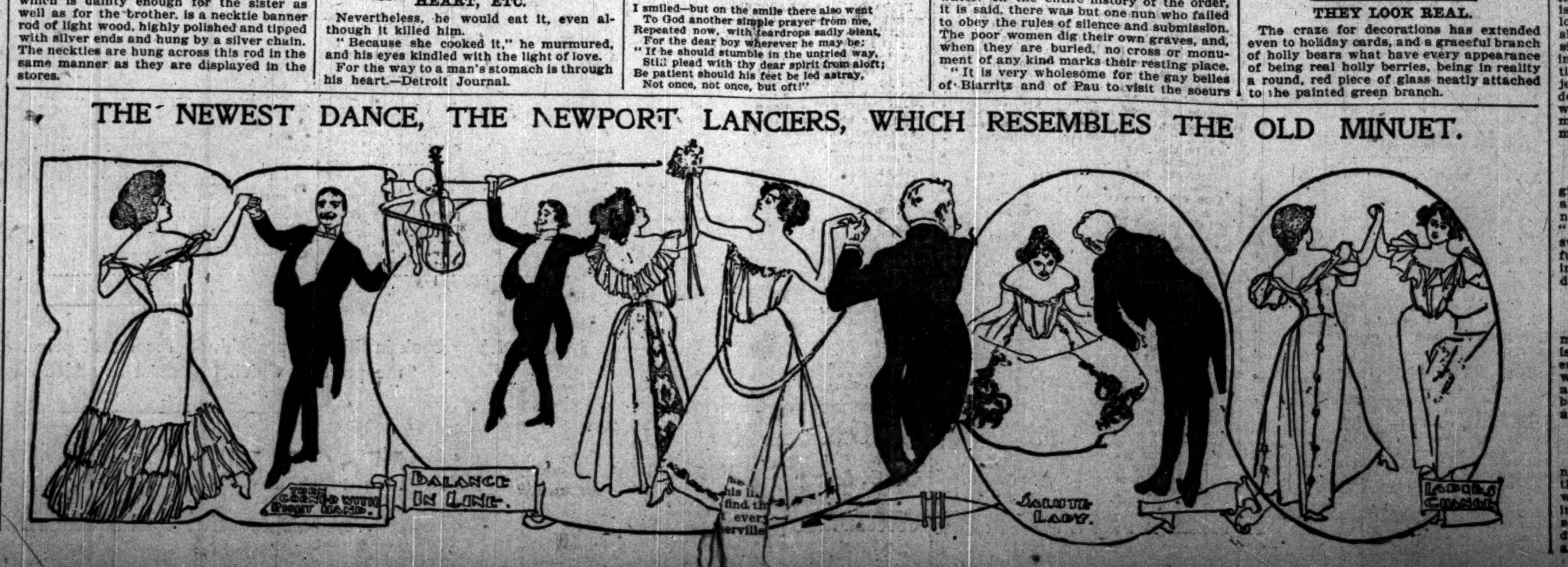
Miss Mary Kirk, the translator of Portuguese in the Bureau of American Republics at Washington, receives the highest pay of any woman in the employ of the government. Her salary is $1,800. Miss Kirk is not only the best paid, but she is among the youngest of the women who draw salaries from Uncle Sam.



THEY LOOK REAL.

The craze for decorations has extended even to holiday cards, and a graceful branch of holly bears what have every appearance of being real holly berries, being in reality a round, red piece of glass neatly attached to the painted green branch.

THE NEWEST DANCE, THE NEWPORT LANCIERS, WHICH RESEMBLES THE OLD MINUET.



Turn corner with right hand.
Balance in Line.
Salute Lady.
Ladies' Chain.

SEW FOR THE PO

Charitable West Side Wom Establish a Workroom.

HOUSED IN DAY NURSE

Destitute Mothers Supplied w Work and Taught.

THEIR BABIES CARED F

Enterprise Started in December Needs Money.

OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZAT

IN a light, pleasant room in the Be Talcott Day Nursery Building, 13 gan street, an association of Wes society and club women conduct a " shop" for the benefit of their sisters.

This philanthropic enterprise is the growth of the work of the philan department of the West End Woman's At the beginning of the club year it decided by the department to aband workroom it had conducted for two at the club headquarters, 542 West M street. An appeal was made by the bers to the women of the West Side to operate with them and continue the in connection with the West Side Bure Charities. This was accomplished, and ing the first week in December the room was started.

The philanthropy department of the End club, which fostered the enterp gave $300 outright towards its support. Epiphany Episcopal Church, of which T. N. Morrison is rector, gives $10 three months, the Oak Park Woman's contributes $4 each month, and throug efforts of Mrs. W. H. Alsip of the C club and Mrs. F. K. Tracy of the West Woman's club $400 was raised in the Side district.

Managers of the Room.

Then, the workshop was opened unde following management:

Chairman—Mrs. E. A. Stewart.
Vice Chairman—Mrs. A. M. Martin, Mis Lonergan.
Treasurer—Mrs. A. H. Loomis.

Hampered as the work has been thro lack of funds, the management is not couraged with the result of the first mo labor. Sixty-five poor women, who w otherwise have been penniless from la work, have been provided for. One t sand garments have been finished, and mothers who made them were compens with money to buy food for their chi or else provisions of all kinds for their fort. For the West Side workshop fo the example of its predecessors in the tlements and pays for work as often provisions as it does with cash.

During the first month the managem has been able to keep the room open three days in each week. The women earnestly endeavoring to raise suffi funds to enable them to double the tim the rest of the year.

Its Central Location.

The object in securing a room in Bethesda-Talcott Building was a doub First, the location is a central one, t ritory from which the workroom p come being from Twelfth to Ohio stre from Paulina street to the river. for a fee of a few cents the women who sew are cared fo while the women themselves ar

On every Wednesday forty-five women who have the means and kno to do the work at home come to the room and are given half a dozen garm to make at their homes. These ar nished by various charitable instit and are returned and paid for on the fol ing Wednesday. Each Tuesday and T day the room is taken possession of by teen eager workers, who are taught by a competent teacher, for in many they have never before had the opport to learn. Each woman remains o'clock and is paid 50 cents for her work.

The women who are striving to en the work do not ask for contributio money alone. Muslin for the garme be made is a welcome donation, also clothing, coal, and similar supplies.

"But we need money, too," one of board said, "for we like to use our discretion as to whether we shall pay cash or barter."

GLOVE CASES.

The glove case is not as long as a case, but long enough for gloves with one to five snap button clasps, and are with a separate compartment for each of gloves. It is finished with a pur which may be plain or ornamented, the purses, in silver or gold corners. leather is of all the beautiful kinds are also used in purses, but the most orate as well as the most delicate used for this purpose. The bright skin, with the heavy gold ornaments, silver gray of lightest shade with silver trimmings are equally bea None of these cases are jeweled exce to order. They will last a lifetime most acceptable when containing a of gloves or a glove certificate in pocket.

FAN CHAIN OF PEARLS.

It isn't the thing to wear an evening a gold chain any more. It should be on a string of imitation pearls, if you afford the real thing, and few can, correct length for the string is seve If a wealthy woman wears one of the ments, it is impossible to tell that th are bogus, or at least that's what the keepers say. The mock pearls are perfect enough and pretty enough the worst wounded oyster in the ashamed of the pearl with which he his shell. It is also the style to wear strings wound round and round th dog-collar fashion, either with hig gowns or full-dress waists. The price from $3.50 a string to $25.

HANDY PENCIL.

There is a new triplicate pencil a particularly convenient affair for who need to use blue, red, or black this is all three in one. The handle is rather large in size, as is necessary low of three leads which are arra slide out as required. The little slid sides of the holder, which is of nickel indicate by their color, which lead ticular slide holds. These are jewels in blue, red, or black pearl. destined to be the joy of many a who delights in many colored leads may be a plaything or a useful and mental article for the desk.

AND NOW IT'S SWEATE

To the knitting of golf stockings the girl now adds the accomplishment able to turn off a sweater from her needles. One is, indeed, not quite "form" if one does not wear a ha sweater on the links. The result is a fully pleasing variety among those in these affairs. The sweater is difficult nor tedious to produce by knit

TO AID IN MAILING.

An envelope and stamp moistener may be had for an exceedingly sm is a black hard rubber thimble enough size to fit the thumb if des which has an open end at the top in a little sponge is inserted. This ma be kept moistened and a large ma and stamped with ease and comfort.

THE NECESSARY NUMBE

The average-sized couch requires nine pillows, and it is the newest fa them all about the same size and with the corners tucked in. They m in size from twenty to twenty- square, and are not ruffled for divan. Pillows with frills are rea armchairs and low seats.